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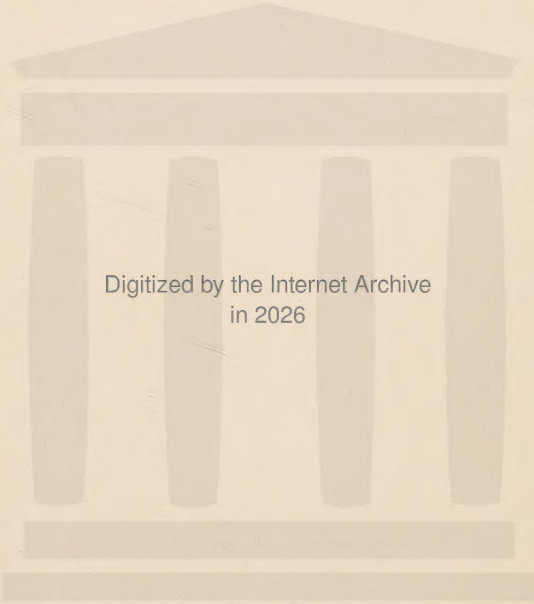

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Eighteen Thousand Words Often Mispronounced

A Carefully Revised, Greatly Enlarged, and Entirely Rewritten Edition of

"12,000 Words Often Mispronounced"

A Complete Hand-Book of Difficulties in English Pronunciation, Including an Unusually Large Number of Proper Names and Words and Phrases from Foreign Languages

By

William Henry P. Phyfe

Author of "The School Pronouncer," "How Should I Pronounce?" "5000 Words Often Misspelled," "5000 Facts and Fancies," "Napoleon: The Return from St. Helena," etc.

[*125th Thousand*]

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The Knickerbocker Press, New York

TO

EDWIN BOOTH

WHOSE ACCURATE AND SCHOLARLY PRONUNCIATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR OVER A GENERATION A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE AND GRACE

This Book

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE AUTHOR'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS TALENT AS AN ACTOR AND HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN

"In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense; *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers, which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country."

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D.

PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION—REVISED, ENLARGED, AND ENTIRELY REWRITTEN

The present volume is not simply a revised and enlarged edition of "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced." It is virtually a new book, entirely reset and printed from new plates.

All of the words found in the previous edition have been retained in the present one. They have been carefully examined in the light of the latest authorities; and, in many instances, their pronunciations have been changed in accordance with the usage prescribed by the leading dictionaries of the present day.

The 5000 words constituting the "Supplement" in the previous edition have been united with the 7000 words forming the body of the book, and this combined list of 12,000 words has furthermore been increased by 6000 additional ones, thus making one list of 18,000 words, *alphabetically arranged for easy reference.*

This new feature will, it is thought, prove a great convenience in the practical use of the book.

Among the principal authorities consulted in

the preparation of the present edition may be named Webster's New International Dictionary, the Century Dictionary, the Standard Dictionary, Worcester's Dictionary, the Oxford English Dictionary, the Encyclopædic Dictionary, and Stormonth's Dictionary.

In addition, valuable notes and comments have been obtained from a careful inspection of the dictionaries of Walker and Smart, while Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer and Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary have proved of great service in determining the correct pronunciations of Proper Names.

The author presents this Revised and Enlarged Edition of "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced" to the public, in the hope that it may meet with a continuance of the favor that has been so generously bestowed upon its predecessors.

W. H. P. P.

December 1, 1913.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

It is related of the French painter Girard, that when a youth and in poor circumstances, he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, a member of the Council of the First Napoleon. The young artist was shabbily attired, and his reception was frigid in the extreme. Lanjuinais, however, in the course of the conversation that ensued, was so much pleased with the intelligence and amiability displayed by the young man, that at the termination of the interview, he courteously accompanied him to the door of the ante-chamber.

Girard, contrasting the manner of his cordial dismissal with that of his cool reception, could not avoid an expression of surprise.

"My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the question, "we receive an unknown person according to his *dress*—

we take leave of him according to his *merits*."

The lesson here taught with reference to shabbiness of attire suggests a similar one with reference to carelessness in pronunciation. For if the manner of one's dress can play so important a part in his reception by others, it is no less certain that his manner of expression (which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed) must prejudice others either favorably or unfavorably according as it is or is not correct.

In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish; or (what is, perhaps, more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people.

But pronunciation is important, not merely because it serves to make good

the first impressions, but for other and more weighty reasons. The importance of conveying ideas with clearness and precision, cannot for a moment be doubted; and if no acknowledged standard of pronunciation existed, spoken language would largely fail as a medium for conveying ideas.

Those who, in Italy and France, have made a special study of this subject say that there are hundreds, and even thousands of dialects existing in the different parts of those countries, and that persons, meeting from remote sections, find it exceedingly difficult to understand one another. The same is true of Germany and England, but fortunately in a lesser degree of our own country; although any one who has travelled extensively in the United States is able to distinguish already the beginnings of dialects, which should, if possible, be eradicated by teaching a uniform system of pronunciation in our schools, as well as by encouraging correctness of pronunciation among adults generally.

The study of foreign languages has, of late years, assumed great importance in

the United States. A leading difficulty in mastering these languages lies at the threshold, in the form of pronunciation. This difficulty might be easily removed by first studying carefully the pronunciation of our own language, which would result in an acquaintance with at least forty-two important elementary sounds. To say nothing of the advantage thus acquired in one's ability to pronounce English, the pronunciation of foreign languages would be rendered comparatively easy, since the remaining eight foreign sounds, so-called, might be easily learned in a single lesson —at least, sufficiently well for practical purposes.

This knowledge of elementary sounds is not only of use in all matters of reading, speaking, oratory, and singing, and in short-hand, but it also assists in awakening people to the monstrosities of our present system of spelling, and the consequent desirability of a spelling reform. This knowledge is also serviceable in assisting one to trace the broad lines of relationship that exist among different languages, as taught in the etymologies of words,—an acquaintance with which

relationship is exceedingly valuable in mastering not only foreign languages, but our own as well.

The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine-art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other.

In presenting to the public a new book on English pronunciation,—the third and last of this series,—the author desires to call attention to the following points :

1. The list of words—about seven thousand in number, considered as a carefully selected one, is more complete than any other that has yet appeared. The aim has been to select such words only as, through inherent difficulty or carelessness on the part of the speaker, are liable to be mispronounced ; no effort having been made to increase the list by inserting words concerning which no doubt could well arise.

2. The number of Proper Names—twenty-five hundred—is unusually large

for a book of this kind. No other similar book pretends to give a list in any way approaching it for completeness.

3. The list presents the pronunciations of all those common words and phrases from foreign languages, that might give difficulty.

4. The pronunciations are very carefully indicated,—each sound in each word being accurately represented, so that no shadow of doubt can exist as to the correct pronunciation.

5. The system of marking words is not only identical with that used in the two previous volumes of this series, but is practically the same as that employed in Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries; it has, however, been rendered somewhat simpler by respelling the words phonetically, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary or duplicate signs.

6. The principal authorities consulted are Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.* For names of places and persons, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary (standard authorities for the pronunciation of Proper Names) have been referred

* See note, p. 39.

to frequently. In addition, the New Imperial, Walker, Sheridan, Knowles, Jameson, Perry, Smart, Cooley, and Cull have been consulted, and, in many instances. their pronunciations have been given.

7. Where several important pronunciations of a word occur, the fact is indicated, —Webster's pronunciation being generally placed first.

8. In addition to the author's comments on various words, quotations are made from leading authorities, where it is thought that these might be valuable or interesting.

9. The book will assist a person materially in laying a foundation for the study of French and German, by teaching him the sounds regarded as peculiar to those languages. The frequent occurrence of these sounds in words incorporated into English, suggests the necessity of adopting them into our own language, and this necessity is here recognized.

There is a tendency in the evolution of every spoken language to increase the number of sounds by two processes : first, by the recognition of distinctions among the sounds native to the language ; and

secondly, by the incorporation of new sounds from foreign languages, when these occur sufficiently often to demand recognition.

10. A brief chapter on "The Sounds of the English Language,—both Native and Adopted," has been prefixed to the "List of Words." The reader is advised to study this chapter carefully. It will be well also to acquaint one's self thoroughly with the "Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks," and to read with attention the chapter entitled "Suggestions concerning the Use of the Book." In this way, it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word found in the list.

Those who desire to acquaint themselves with the "Principles" of the art of Correct Pronunciation are referred to the author's manual, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?"; while those who desire a more elementary discussion of the subject will find it in his "School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor Appleton Park

Lyon, of New York, whose intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to the science of Phonology has been of frequent service to me in settling difficult or doubtful points.

I have endeavored to avoid the too common practice of commenting upon the easy and shunning the difficult; I trust, therefore, that I shall not be held amenable to the criticism involved in Young's familiar couplet:

> "How commentators each dark passage shun,
> And hold their farthing candle to the sun."

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE

NEW YORK, *March* 12, 1889.

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THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

It is not the province of this book to discuss the Elementary Sounds of the English language, except in a general way, nor to give drills in these sounds; this subject has been elsewhere treated by the author.* The object of the present volume is mainly to indicate the correct pronunciations of words often mispronounced; and it is, in consequence, only necessary in this chapter to furnish a brief survey of the sounds, either actually occurring in English, or adopted into it from foreign languages. By means of this, it is hoped that the exact signification of the key and of the diacritical marks will be

* See "The School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "How Should I Pronounce? or the Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

easily understood by those who have not had the advantage of studying the other books.

The subject of English pronunciation is more difficult than is generally supposed, and hence it must not be thought that the following remarks are any thing more than a set of suggestions for the use of the present volume.

1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

(1) The Forty-Two Native or Common Elementary Sounds.

1) *Vowel-Sounds.*

1. ä, as in arm, father, ah.

This sound should be kept open and broad, and yet should not be confounded either with the sound of *a* in *all*, or with the sound of *a* in *at*. It is generally called the Italian *a*.

2. å, as in ask, past, soda.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *a*. It is called a shade-sound because it differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ä). It requires some practice to give it correctly.

3. ă, as in at, man, tap.
This sound is the most common sound of *a*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

4. â, as in air, dare, care.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *a*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ă). It is invariably followed by the sound of *r*.

5. ĕ, as in ebb, let, met.
This is a very common sound of *e*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

6. ā, as in ale, fate, pay.
This is known as the *long* sound of *a* By some orthoëpists it is considered a diphthongal or double sound.

7. ĭ, as in it, pin, pity.
This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *i*.

8. ē, as in eel, meet, he.
This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *e*.

9. ŏ, as in odd, pop, cot.
This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *o*.

10. ô, as in orange, dog, God.
This is the first shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ŏ), with which it is frequently confounded.

11. ô, as in or, for, bought.
This sound is sometimes called the *broad* sound of *o*.

12. ŏ̄, as in only, whole, wholly.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the succeeding sound (ō), with which it is frequently confounded.

13. ō, as in old, hope, so.
This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *o*.

14. o͝o, as in look, book, took.
This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the succeeding *long* sound (o͞o).

15. o͞o, as in ooze, moon, coo.
This sound is commonly called the *long* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the preceding *short* sound (o͝o).

16. û, as in urge, fur, cur.
This is the first shade-vowel sound of of *u*, and closely resembles the succeeding sound (ŭ), from which it should be carefully distinguished.

17. ŭ, as in up, but, luck.
This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of *u*, and is also known as the *natural* vowel-sound, because it is the one most easily produced by the vocal organs.

18. ẽ, as in ermine, serge, verse.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *u*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ŭ).

2) *Consonant-Sounds.*

19. y, as in ye, yet, your.
It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long *e* (ē) very

lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound;—as in *yard* (ē-ärd′).

20. w, as in we, wet, warm.
It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long double *o* (o͞o) very lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound;—as in *will* (o͞o-ĭl′).

21. r, as in rave, roar, peer.
In foreign languages, the *r* is generally trilled; in English, less often.

22. l, as in lave, lull, ill.

23. ng, as in ring, singing, long.
This sound seems never to occur at the beginning of a word.

24. n, as in no, nun, in.

25. m, as in me, mum, him.

26. zh, as in azure, measure, rouge.
The digraph *zh* never occurs in English; the sound being always represented by some other combination of letters, or by a single letter.

27. z, as in zebra, buzz, is.

28. th, as in thy, thither, breathe.

29. v, as in van, vivid, have.

30. ḡ, as in get, gig, egg.
This is commonly known as the *hard* sound of *g*.

31. j, as in jet, judge, edge.
This is commonly known as the *soft* sound of *g*.

32. d, as in do, did, add.

33. b, as in be, bib, ebb.

34. sh, as in she, mission, hush.

35. s, as in see, cease, hiss.
This is said to be the most common sound in the language.

36. th, as in thigh, thing, moth.
Persons who lisp, introduce this sound where the sound of *s* properly belongs.

37. f, as in foe, fife, if.

38. k, as in key, kick, oak.

39. ch, as in chew, church, each.
This should be regarded as a simple sound, and not, as some orthoëpists claim, a union of *t* and *sh*.

40. t, as in to, tat, it.

41. p, as in pay, pip, lip.

42. h, as in he, hot, hoot.

(2) The Eight Adopted or Naturalized Elementary Sounds.

In addition to the ordinary forty-two sounds of the English language, there are certain other sounds which, although, in a certain sense, foreign to the language, may be considered as having been adopted into it, since they occur in words that have been made part of our mother-tongue. Even the person who makes no pretension to a knowledge of foreign languages, must frequently encounter such words as

Goethe, Müller, encore, vin, bon bon, un, Richter, Leipzig.

It is absurd to say that these sounds do not occur in English, since they are already in actual use; moreover, they are of necessity not only recognized, but to some extent discussed, in all our larger dictionaries and works upon English pronunciation.

It is virtually impossible to pronounce many familiar proper names with any degree of accuracy, without an acquaintance with these eight sounds, and our dictionaries generally seem to presume that their readers are acquainted with them.

The learning of the correct pronunciation of the French and German languages (now so universally studied), would be rendered much easier if a due acquaintance with these sounds were already possessed; as there would then be no new sounds to be learned for these languages, unless one should wish to make finer distinctions than are generally observed.

1. ö, as in Göthe (another spelling for Goethe). French *eu*, as in *leur*. This sound resembles the English *e*

in *earth* (ĕ), which may be substituted for it, when one is unable to produce the original sound.

2. ü, as in Müller. French *u*, as in *tu*.
If, while the lips are rigidly held in the position for saying o͞o, one should attempt, with his tongue, to say ē, a close resemblance to this sound would result. For those unable to produce this sound, the sound of *u* in *duke* (ū) may be substituted.

3. äN, as in encore.
This is the *first* of the four French nasal-vowels. If the English syllable *äng* be pronounced, with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ä* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ä* is to be nasalized.

4. ăN, as in vin.
This is the *second* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ăng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it

will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ă* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ă* is to be nasalized.

5. ÔN, as in bonbon.

This is the *third* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ông* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ô* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ô* is to be nasalized.

6. ŭN, as in un.

This is the *fourth* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ŭng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ŭ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ŭ* is to be nasalized.

7. K, as in Richter.

This is a very common sound in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *h*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *k* in *ẏk*, and avoiding the initial part of the *k* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *k* may be substituted. It is well to observe that this sound is slightly modified by the nature of the vowel that precedes it.

The Scotch sound of *ch*, as heard in *loch*, is essentially the same, and for all practical purposes may be deemed identical with it.

8. G, as in Leipzig.

This is a vocalized form of the preceding sound. It occurs in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *y*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *ḡ* in *ẏḡ*, and avoiding the initial part of

the $\bar{g}$ sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of $\bar{g}$ may be substituted. The importance of this sound is duly recognized by Vietor.*

It may be observed that these eight foreign sounds are frequently found in the ordinary English books and newspapers. These sounds, together with the forty-two native ones previously discussed, give precisely fifty sounds that may be considered in use in the English language.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are in English, in addition to the fifty simple sounds given above, several compound or diphthongal sounds, so called because each one consists of two simple sounds so closely united as to appear like a single sound. They all belong to the vowel-class, and are four in number: ī, oi, ow, ū.

*For a very full and clear discussion of this sound see Vietor's recent and valuable work, "Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoepie des Deutschen, Englischen, und Französischen," pp. 113–124.

1. ī, as in ice, mine, by.

This compound sound is often mistakenly considered to be a simple sound, because it is generally represented by a single letter. In reality, it consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ē as in *eel*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ä′-ē).

2. oi, as in oil, noise, boy.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ô as in *or*, and ĭ as in *it*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ô′-ĭ).

3. ow, as in out, bound, now.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and o͞o as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ä′-o͞o).

4. ū, as in duke, lute, new.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ĭ as in *it*, and o͞o as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ĭ′-o͞o).

ACCENT.

Every person should be able to accent any syllable in any word, and should practise until he can accomplish this. It may be well to observe that all French words have the accent on the final full syliable, but that this accent is generally very slight.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said in this chapter, there will be found in their appropriate places throughout the book certain remarks concerning sounds and pronunciation, which it has not been thought advisable to repeat here. For a still fuller discussion of the Sounds of the English language, the reader is referred to the author's books alluded to on a preceding page of this chapter.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK

Many persons find it difficult to make practical use of a book of this character. This difficulty arises mainly from lack of familiarity with the signs or diacritical marks. By observing the following suggestions, the reader will find the book very easy to use.

1. It is advisable, as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks, on page 37.

In consulting this key, observe that each sign is a definite symbol for a definite sound. Each sound has its own symbol, and no symbol is used for more than one sound. The words are accordingly all respelled phonetically, and each symbol employed is, without exception, the representative of some one sound.

For example, the word *fate* is respelled

f ā t, which a careless person would be liable to pronounce făt—noticing the *spelling* only, and not observing the marking of the letter *a*. Whereas, by a reference to the key, it will be seen that the three symbols (f, ā, t) stand for three definite sounds which, when combined, produce the word *fate*, as correctly pronounced.

2. In endeavoring to pronounce a word correctly, it is well first, to utter distinctly, and in their proper order, the separate sounds in each syllable, and then to combine the syllables into the word.

Since every word consists of one or more syllables, and each syllable is composed of simple sounds, it follows that by building up the syllables—sound by sound, and then combining these syllables in their proper order, the word is constructed, if the proper syllable be accented.

3. It is important to observe the place of the accent.

Many words are mispronounced simply because the accent is misplaced. In the word *exquisite*, for instance, if the accent be placed upon the *first* syllable, the word is correctly pronounced; whereas, if it be

placed upon the *second* syllable, it is a mispronunciation. With this exception, there is no difference between these two pronunciations of the word.

4. It is necessary to become acquainted with the Sounds of the English Language, as found on pp. 17-30.

Since the diacritical marks represent the exact sounds to be used in the pronunciation of a word, it results that the sounds should be well-known in order that a word may be pronounced correctly. For this reason the reader will find an acquaintance with the sounds of the English language of vital importance.

If more assistance is needed than is given in this book, he is referred to the author's Manual of English Pronunciation, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

5. Remember that the signs or diacritical marks used to indicate the correct pronunciations of words are not spellings of these words in the ordinary sense, but simply symbols for the sounds of the words.

6. Observe that in becoming acquainted with the signs or diacritical marks, the vowel-signs are the principal ones to be learned, since the consonant-signs are generally familiar to the reader.

7. Observe that a reference to the Key of Signs will be found at the foot of each page.

It is well to consult this in all doubtful cases. If still further explanation is required, turn to the chapter on The Sounds of the English Language, p. 17.

8. Form the habit of using the correct Foreign Sounds rather than their substitutes.

If a person is acquainted with the French and German languages, it will, of course, be an easy matter to pronounce these foreign sounds correctly.

Otherwise it would be well to hear the sounds carefully pronounced by some one acquainted with them.

If, however, no such person can be found, the sounds may generally be learned by carefully following the directions given for producing them. But if one does not feel sufficiently confident of his ability to produce these sounds, he may, as a final resort, fall back on their English substitutes.

9. Although the abbreviations in this book are not numerous, time may be saved by at once fixing in the mind those few that are not already familiar.

10. Endeavor to carefully carry out the spirit of the preceding suggestions in the use of the book.

If this is done, it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word given in the list.

NOTE.—Any person, wishing to master the pronunciation of the eighteen thousand words, can easily do so in a few hours, by merely marking with a pencil those words presenting any difficulty, and afterwards reading the marked words, two or three times. Of course, any one person would have difficulty with comparatively few words in the book.

KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS.

I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

1) Native or English Sounds.

ă = *a* in arm.
å = *a* in ask.
ă = *a* in at.
â = *a* in air.
ā = *a* in ale.
b = *b* in be.
ch = *ch* in chew.
d = *d* in do.
ĕ = *e* in ebb.
ē = *e* in eel.
ẽ = *e* in ermine.
f = *f* in foe.
g̃ = *g* in get.
h = *h* in he.
ĭ = *i* in it.
j = *j* in jet.
k = *k* in key.
l = *l* in lave.
m = *m* in me.
n = *n* in no.
ng = *ng* in ring.

ŏ = *o* in odd.
ô = *o* in orange
ô = *o* in or.
ŏ = *o* in only.
ō = *o* in old.
o͝o = *oo* in look.
o͞o = *oo* in ooze.
p = *p* in pay.
r = *r* in rave.
s = *s* in see.
sh = *sh* in she.
t = *t* in to.
th = *th* in thy.
th = *th* in thigh.
û = *u* in urge.
ŭ = *u* in up.
v = *v* in van.
w = *w* in we.
y = *y* in ye.
z = *z* in zebra.
zh = *z* in azure.

2) Adopted or Foreign Sounds.

ö = *ō* in Göthe.
ü = *ü* in Müller.
äN = *en* in encore.
ăN = *in* in vin.
ôN = *on* in bonbon.
ŭN = *un* in un.
K = *ch* in Richter.
G = *g* in Leipzig.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

ī = *i* in ice.
oi = *oi* in oil.
ow = *ow* in now.
ū = *u* in duke.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are made use of in this book:—

adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
Bib. = Biblical.
Biog. = Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary.
C. = Century Dictionary.
c. = circa.
class. = classical.
coll. = colloquially.
Dr. = Doctor.
Eng. = England, English.
Fr. = France, French.
Gaz. = Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.
Ger. = Germany, German.
Hal. = Haldeman's Dictionary.*
interj. = interjection.
It. = Italy, Italian.

* Properly, The Clarendon Dictionary by Browne and Haldeman.

Lat. = Latin.
n. = noun.
p. = page.
part. = participle.
pl. = plural.
pp. = pages.
pop. = popularly.
Port. = Portuguese.
pron. = pronunciation.
prop. = properly.
S. & W. = Soule and Wheeler's Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling.
Sp. = Spain, Spanish.
Stand. = Standard Dictionary.
Stor. = Stormonth's Dictionary.
U. S. = United States of America.
vb. = verb.
Web. = Webster's New International Dictionary.
Wor. = Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you." * * * SHAKESPEARE.

Damas.—* * * 'The Prince of Como does not understand his own language!

Melnotte.—Not as you pronounce it; who the deuce could?" BULWER.

"Fine words! I wonder where you stole 'em."
DEAN SWIFT.

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic, if too new or old;
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."
POPE.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

A

Aachen—ä′-кĕn. Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle.*
For к, see p. 28.

Aar—är.

Aaron—âr′-ŭn.
The Century Dictionary gives ăr′-ŭn as an alternative pronunciation.

Aaronic—ăr-ŏn′-ĭk.
See *Aaron.*

abacus—ăb′-ȧ-kŭs, *not* ăb-ăk′-ŭs.

Abaddon—ȧ-băd′-ŭn.
"In all her gates, *Abaddon* rues
Thy bold attempt."—*Milton.*

abaft—ȧ-bȧft′; ăb-ăft′ (Stor.).
See *aft.*

Abana—ăb′-ȧ-nȧ or ȧ-bä′-nȧ.
"Are not *Abana* and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?"—*II Kings v., 12.*
See *Pharpar.*

abandon (ease)—ȧ-băn-dôn′.
Webster's New International Dictionary gives ȧ-băn′-dŭn as an alternative pronunciation.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Abaris—ăb′-ȧ-rĭs.

abatis (barricade)—ăb′-ȧ-tĭs; Fr. pron., ȧ-bȧ-tē′.
Worcester and Stormonth give ăb-ăt-ē′ as an alternative pronunciation. The Century Dictionary prefers ăb-ăt-ē′.

abatjour—ȧ-bȧ-zhōōr′.

abattoir—ȧ-bȧ-twär′.

abatvent—ȧ-bȧ-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Abbas Mirza—äb-bäs′ mĭr′-zä or äb′-bäs mĭr′zä.

Abbassides—ăb-băs′-sĭdz or ăb-băs′-sīdz.

Abbatucci—ȧ-bȧ-tü-sē′; It. pron., äb-bä-tōō′-chē.
In Italian, *cc*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.
For ü, see p. 26.

Abbaye, L'—lä-bā′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

abbé—ȧ-bā′.

Abbon—ȧ-bôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Abd-el-Aziz—äb-dĕl-ä-zēz′. Modern Sp. pron., ä-thēth′.
See *Abdul-Aziz, Zamacoïs*.

Abd-el-Kadir—äb-dĕl-kä′-dēr.
See *Abdul-Kadir*.

Abdera—ăb-dē′-rȧ, *not* ăb′-dē-rȧ.

Abderite—ăb′-dē-rīt.

Abdiel—ăb′-dĭ-ĕl.
——"The Seraph *Abdiel*, faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he."—*Milton*.

abdomen—ăb-dō′-mĕn, *not* ăb′-dō-mĕn.
"Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed from common use. The following words have the accent on the pen-

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English: *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.*"—*Wor.*

These words are therefore exceptions to the general tendency in English, which is to accent the word as near the beginning as possible.

Abdul-Aziz—ăb-do͝ol-ä-zēz′.
See *Abd-el-Aziz.*

Abdul-Kadir—ăb-do͝ol-kä′-dēr.
See *Abd-el-Kadir.*

Abedahnanda—ä-bā-dä-nän′-dȧ.

Abednego—ȧ-bĕd′-nē-gō.

Abel (Sir Frederic Augustus)—ā′-bl.

Abel (Niels Henrik)—ä′-bĕl.

Abélard—ăb′-ĕl-ärd; Fr. pron., ȧ-bā-lär′.
Also written *Abailard,* but pronounced as above. "*Abélard* and Héloise."
See *Héloise.*

abele—ȧ-bēl′ or ā′-bl; ăb-ē′-lē (Stor.).

Abencerrages — ȧ-bĕn′-sĕr-ā-jēz; Sp. pron., ȧ-bān-thā-rä′-hās.
See *Cáceres, Gila.*

Aben-Ezra—ä′-bĕn ĕz′-rȧ.

Abercrombie—ăb′-ēr-krŭm-bĭ.
See *Abercromby.*

Abercromby—ăb′-ēr-krŭm-bĭ.
See *Abercrombie.*

Aberdeen—ăb-ēr-dēn′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Abergavenny—ăb-ēr-gȧ-vĕn′-ĭ or ăb-ēr-gĕn′-ĭ or ăb-ēr-gā′-nĭ.
See *Alnwick.*

Abernethy—ăb′-ēr-nē-thĭ.

abeyance—ȧ-bā′-ăns, *not* ȧ-bē′-ăns.

abhor—ăb-hôr′, *not* ăb-hŏr′.

Abiathar—ȧ-bī′-ȧ-thȧr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Abiel—ā′-bĭ-ĕl or ȧ-bī′-ĕl.
abietin—ăb′-ĭ-ē-tĭn.
Abigail—ăb′-ĭg-āl.
Abihu—ȧ-bī′-hū.
"Nadab and *Abihu*."

Abijah—ȧ-bī′-jȧ.
Abilene—ăb′-ĭl-ēn.
abiogenesis—ăb-ĭ-ō-jĕn′-ē-sĭs.
See *biogenesis*.

abject—ăb′-jĕkt, *not* ăb-jĕkt′.
abjection—ăb-jĕk′-shŭn, *not* ăb′-jĕk-shŭn.
abjectly—ăb′-jĕkt-lĭ, *not* ăb-jĕkt′-lĭ.
abjectness—ăb′-jĕkt-nĕs, *not* ăb-jĕkt′-nĕs.
abiative—ăb′-lȧ-tĭv, *not* ăb′-l-tĭv.
Pronounce the *second* syllable distinctly.

ablution—ăb-lū′-shŭn, *not* ăb-lo͞o′-shŭn.
Abomey—ăb-ō-mā′.
aborigin—ăb-ŏr′-ĭj-ĭn. .
aborigines—ăb-ō-rĭj′-ĭn-ēz.
Abou-ben-Adhem—ä′-bo͞o bĕn ä′-dĕm or ä′-bo͞o bĕn ăd′-hĕm.
Aboukir—ȧ-bo͞ok-ēr′.
Also written *Abukir*, but pronounced as above.
" The Battle of *Aboukir*."

About, Edmond—ĕd-môN′ ä-bo͞o′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

abracadabra—ăb-rȧ-kȧ-dăb′-rȧ.
Final *a* in English words generally has the sound of the final *a* in *America*.

Abraham—ā′-brȧ-hăm.
See *Abram*.

Abram—ā′-brăm.
See *Abraham*.

Abrantès d'—dȧ-bräN-tĕs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

abreuvoir—ȧ-brö-vwär′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Abruzzi—ä-brōōt′-sē.
"Duke of the *Abruzzi*."
"In Italian, *z* and *zz* are usually sounded like a strong, prolonged *ts*, but they sometimes have the sound of a long *dz*."—*Webster.*

abscissa—ăb-sĭs′-ȧ.

absent (adj.)—ăb′-sĕnt.

absent (vb.)—ăb-sĕnt′.
In words of two syllables, like the present ones, that do double duty as nouns or adjectives on the one hand and as verbs on the other, it is the custom, with a few exceptions, to accent the nouns and adjectives upon the *first* syllable and the verbs upon the *last.*

absentee—ăb-sĕn-tē′.

absinthe—ăb′-sĭnth; Fr. pron., ăb-săNt′.
Also written *absinth,* but pronounced as above.
For ăN, see p. 26.

absolute—ăb′-sō-lūt, *not* ăb′-sō-lōōt.

absolutism—ab′-sō-lū-tĭzm, *not* ăb-sŏl′-yū-tĭzm.

absolutist—ăb′-sō-lū-tĭst.

absolutory—ăb-sŏl′-yū-tō-rĭ, *not* ăb-sō-lū′-tō-rĭ.

absolve—ăb-sŏlv′; ăb-zŏlv′ (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

absorb—ăb-sôrb′.

abstemious—ăb-stē′-mĭ-ŭs, *not* ăb-stĕm′-ĭ-ŭs.

abstract (n. and adj.)—ăb′-străkt.
Webster states that the adjective was formerly pronounced ăb-străkt′.

abstract (vb.)—ăb-străkt′.
See *absent.*

abstracted—ăb-străkt′-ĕd.

abstraction—ăb-străk′-shŭn.

abstractly—ăb′-străkt-lĭ.
Walker, Smart, and Stormonth say ăb-străkt′-lĭ.

abstruse—ăb-strōōs′.
Do not accent the *first* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Absyrtus—ăb-sĕr′-tŭs.
Abu-Bekr—ä′-bōō bĕk′-r.
Also written *Abou-Bekr*, but pronounced as above.
Abu-Hassan—ä′-bōō hăs′-ăn.
abusive—ȧ-bū′-sĭv, *not* ȧ-bū′-zĭv.
Abutilon—ȧ-bū′-tĭl-ŏn.
Abydos—ȧ-bī′-dŏs.
"The Bride of *Abydos*."
abysm—ȧ-bĭzm′, *not* ȧ-bĭz′-ŭm.
"The *Abysm* of Hell."—*Shakespeare.*
abysmal—ȧ-bĭz′-măl, *not* ȧ-bĭs′-măl.
acacia—ȧ-kā′-shȧ or ȧ-kā′-shĭ-ȧ.
"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*."—*Wor.*
academe—ăk-ȧ-dēm′ or ăk′-ȧ-dēm.
academian—ăk-ȧ-dē′-mĭ-ăn, *not* ăk-ȧ-dĕm′-ĭ-ăn.
academician—ăk-ȧ-dē-mĭsh′-ăn, *not* ȧ-kăd′-ē-mĭsh-ăn.
Académie, L'—lä-kä-dā-mē′.
Academus—ăk-ȧ-dē′-mŭs.
"The Green Retreats of *Academus*."
Acadia—ȧ-kā′-dĭ-ȧ.
Not to be confounded with *Arcadia*, which see.
Acadie—ȧ-kȧ-dē′.
"List to a Tale of Love in *Acadie*, home of the happy."—*Longfellow.*
acajou—ăk′-ȧ-zhōō.
Acapulco—ä-kä-pōōl′-kō.
acaulose—ȧ-kôl′-ōs.
Worcester and the Standard Dictionary say ăk-ô-lōs′.
Accademia della Crusca—äk-kä-dā′-mē-ȧ dĕl-lȧ krŏŏs′-kȧ.
accelerative—ăk-sĕl′-ēr-ā-tĭv.
accent (n.)—ăk′-sĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

accent (vb.)—ăk-sĕnt′.
See *absent.*

accented—ăk-sĕnt′-ĕd, *not* ăk′-sĕnt-ĕd.
See *unaccented.*

accenting—ăk-sĕnt′-ĭng, *not* ăk′-sĕnt-ĭng.
See *unaccenting.*

accept—ăk-sĕpt′, *not* ĕk-sĕpt′.
Articulate the *first* syllable distinctly.

acceptable—ăk-sĕpt′-ȧ-bl.
Walker says ăk′-sĕpt-ăb-l.

accepter—ăk-sĕp′-tẽr.
See *acceptor.*

acceptor—ăk-sĕp′-tẽr or ăk-sĕp′-tôr.
See *accepter.*

access—ăk′-sĕs or ăk-sĕs′.
Custom and the preponderance of authority favor the first pronunciation.

accessary—ăk-sĕs′-ȧ-rĭ.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ăk′-sĕs-ā-rĭ.
See *accessory.*

accessorial—ăk-sĕs-ō′-rĭ-ăl.

accessory—ăk-sĕs′-ō-rĭ or ăk′-sĕs-ẽr-ĭ.
The first is the pronunciation given by Webster and the Standard Dictionary; the second is the form preferred by the Century Dictionary and the only one given by Worcester.

accipitrine—ăk-sĭp′-ĭ-trĭn.
The Oxford English Dictionary pronounces the *final* syllable trīn.

acclimate—ăk-klī′-māt, *not* ăk′-klĭm-āt.
A very frequent error.
Words of more than two syllables are *generally* accented on the last syllable but two. This word, however, is an exception.

acclimatization—ăk-klī-mȧ-tĭz-ā′-shŭn or ăk-klī-mȧ-tī-zā′-shŭn.

acclimatize—ăk-klī′-mȧ-tīz, *not* ăk′-klĭm-ȧ-tīz.

acclivous—ăk-klī′-vŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

accolade—ăk-kō-lād′ or ăk-kō-läd′.
Stormonth gives the latter only.
accompaniment—ăk-kŭm′-păn-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* ăk-kŭmp′-nĭm-ĕnt.
A word of *five* syllables, when correctly pronounced.
accompanist—ăk-kŭm′-păn-ĭst.
accompt—ăk-kownt′, *formerly* ăk-kŏmt′.
accomptable—ăk-kownt′-a-bl.
accomptant—ăk-kownt′-ănt.
accost—ăk-kôst′, *not* ăk-kôst′, *nor* ăk-kŏst′.
This (ô) is a sound midway between ŏ as in *not* and ô as in *or*.
"To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar."—*Web.*
accouche—ăk-kōōsh′.
accouchement—ăk-kōōsh-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
accoucheur—ăk-kōōsh-ör′.
Webster pronounces the *final* syllable ûr.
For ö, see p. 25.
accoucheuse—ă-kōōsh-ûz′; Fr. pron., ă-kōō-shöz′
For ö, see p. 25.
accouter—ăk-kōō′-tẽr.
Also written *accoutre*, but pronounced as above.
accouterment—ăk-kōō′-tẽr-mĕnt.
Also written *accoutrement*, but pronounced as above.
accrue—ăk-krōō′.
accuracy—ăk′-kū-ra-sĭ, *not* ăk′-kẽr-a-sĭ.
accurate—ăk′-kū-rāt, *not* ăk′-kẽr-ĭt.
accursed (adj.)—ăk-kûrst′ or ăk-kûr′-sĕd.
accursed (part.)—ăk-kûrst′.
See *learned*.
Aceldama—a-sĕl′-da-ma, *not* ăs-ĕl-dā′-ma.
Stormonth gives ā-kĕl′-dā-ma as an alternative pronunciation.
acephalous—a-sĕf′-a-lŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

acerate—ăs′-ēr-āt.
acerbate—ăs′-ēr-bāt or ȧ-sûr′-bāt.
acerose—ăs′-ēr-ōs.
The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.
acervate—ȧ-sûr′-vāt or ăs′-ēr-vāt.
Acestes—ȧ-sĕs′-tēz.
acetal—ăs′-ē-tăl.
Worcester says ȧ-sē′-tăl.
acetamide—ăs-ĕt-ăm′-īd or ăs-ĕt-ăm′-ĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
acetate—ăs′-ē-tāt.
acetenyl—ăs′-ē-tē-nĭl.
acetic—ȧ-sē′-tĭk or ȧ-sĕt′-ĭk.
The Century Dictionary *prefers* ȧ-sĕt′-ĭk; the Standard, Worcester, and Stormonth give this form only.
acetification—ȧ-sĕt-ĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn.
acetify—ȧ-sĕt′-ĭf-ī.
acetin—ăs′-ē-tĭn.
aceto (prefix)—ăs′-ē-tō, *not* ăs-ē′-tō.
"*Aceto*-gelatin."
acetose—ăs′-ē-tōs.
acetous—ȧ-sē′-tŭs or ăs′-ē-tŭs.
acetum—ȧ-sē′-tŭm.
acetyl—ăs′-ē-tĭl.
acetylene—ȧ-sĕt′-ĭl-ēn or ăs′-ĕt-ĭl-ēn.
acetylic—ăs-ē-tĭl′-ĭk.
acetylization—ȧ-sĕt-ĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or ȧ-sĕt-ĭl-ī-zā′-shŭn.
Achæan—ȧ-kē′-ăn; ä-kē′-ăn or ȧ-kā′-ăn (Stand.).
"The *Achæan League*." See *Achaian*.
Achæus—ȧ-kē′-ŭs.
Achaia—ȧ-kā′-yȧ.
Achaian—ȧ-kā′-yăn.
See *Achæan*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Achates—ȧ-kā′-tēz.
"Fidus *Achates*."
In Greek and Latin Proper Names, final *es* is pronounced ēz.

achene—ȧ-kēn′.

achenium—ȧ-kē′-nĭ-ŭm.

Achernar—ā′-kẽr-när.

Acheron—ăk′-ẽr-ŏn, *not* ăch′-ẽr-ŏn.
"Sad *Acheron* of sorrow, black and deep."
Milton.
See *Magna Charta.*

à cheval—ȧ-shẽ-vȧl′.

Achillean—ăk-ĭl-ē′-ăn, *not* ȧ-kĭl′-ē-ăn.

Achilles—ȧ-kĭl′-ēz.

Achitophel—ȧ-kĭt′-ō-fĕl.
"Absalom and *Achitophel.*"
See *Ahithophel.*

Acidalia—ăs-ĭd-ā′-lĭ-ȧ.

acinaciform—ăs-ĭn-ăs′-ĭf-ôrm or ȧ-sĭn′-ȧ-sĭf-ôrm.

acinetiform—ăs-ĭn-ĕt′-ĭf-ôrm.

acinus—ăs′-ĭn-ŭs, *not* ăs-ī′-nŭs.

Acis—ā′-sĭs.

acme—ăk′-mē.

acolyte—ăk′-ō-līt.

Aconcagua—ä-kōn-kä′-gwä.

aconite—ăk′-ō-nīt, *not* ăk′-ō-nēt.
See *ite* (*chemical termination*).

acorn—ā′-kôrn or ā′-kẽrn.

acotyledon—ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn.

acotyledones—ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dō-nēz.

acotyledonous—ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn-ŭs or ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.

acoustic—ȧ-kōō′-stĭk or ȧ-kow′-stĭk.
The pronunciation ȧ-kōō′-stĭk is *preferred* by Webster, the Oxford English Dictionary, the Century, and the Standard.
See *acoustics.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

acoustics—ȧ-kōō′-stĭks or ȧ-kow′-stĭks.
See note under *acoustic.*

acquiesce—ăk-wĭ-ĕs′.

acrasia—ȧ-krā′-zhĭ-ȧ or ȧ-krā′-zĭ-ȧ.

acrasy—ȧ′-krā-sĭ.

Acre—ā′-kẽr or ā′-kẽr.
"The Siege of *Acre.*"
The second pronunciation is the more common.

Acrisius—ȧ-krĭs′-ĭ-ŭs.

acropolis—ȧ-krŏp′-ō-lĭs.

across—ȧ-krôs′, *not* ȧ-krôst′.
See *accost.*

acrostic—ȧ-krôs′-tĭk, *not* ȧ-krŏs′-tĭk.
See *accost.*

Actæon—ăk-tē′-ŭn.
In Greek and Latin Proper Names, the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending an accented syllable, are pronounced like long *e*. This is an important rule, which is frequently violated by classical scholars.

Actian—ăk′-shĭ-ăn.
"The *Actian* Games."

Actium—ăk′-shĭ-ŭm or ăk′-tĭ-ŭm.

actor—ăk′-tẽr.
Sometimes pronounced ăk′-tôr.

acts—ăkts, *not* ăks.
"The *Acts* of the Apostles."

acumen—ȧ-kū′-mĕn, *not* ăk′-yū-mĕn.
See *abdomen.*

Acuña, Christóbal de—krĭs-tō′-bȧl dā ä-kōō̆n′-yȧ.
See *cañon.*

Ada—ā′-dȧ, *not* ăd′-ȧ.

adagio—ȧ-dä′-jō.
Worcester makes it a word of four syllables (ăd-ä′-jĭ-ō), and Stormonth anglicizes it (ăd-ā′-jĭ-ō).

Adalbert—ăd′-ăl-bẽrt, *not* ăd-ăl′-bẽrt.

Adam (Albrecht)—ä′-däm.
See *Albrecht.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Adam (Edmond)—à-dăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
See *Dantès, Edmond.*

Adam (Eugen)—ä′-dăm.
See *Eugen.*

adamant—ăd′-à-mănt.

adamantean—ăd-à-măn-tē′-ăn.

adamantine—ăd-à-măn′-tĭn, *not* ăd-à-măn′-tēn.

Adamic—ăd-ăm′-ĭk, *not* ăd′-ăm-ĭk.

Adamowski—ä-dä-mŏf′-skĭ.

adaptation—ăd-ăp-tā′-shŭn, *not* ăd′-ăp-tā-shŭn.

addio—äd-dyō′.

additament—ăd-dĭt′-à-mĕnt or ăd′-dĭt-à-mĕnt.

address (n.)—ăd-drĕs′, *not* ăd′-drĕs.
Although analogy may suggest the pronunciation ăd′-drĕs, it is not countenanced by any of the standard dictionaries.

address(. vb.)—ăd-drĕs′.

adduce—ăd-dūs′, *not* ăd-dōōs′.

Adelaide—ăd′-ē-lād.
See *Adelaïde.*

Adelaïde—ä-dā-lä-ēd′.
See *Adelaide.*

Adelina—ăd-ē-lī′-nà.
See *Adeline.*

Adeline—ăd′-ē-līn; Fr. pron., äd-lēn′.
See *Adelina.*

adelopod—à-dĕl′-ō-pŏd.

Adelphi—à-dĕl′-fī, *not* à-dĕl′-fĭ.

Aden—ä′-dĕn or ā′-dĕn.

adeniform—à-dĕn′-ĭf-ôrm or ăd′-ē-nĭf-ôrm.

adenose—ăd′-ē-nōs or ăd-ē-nōs′.

adept (n.)—ăd-ĕpt′, *not* ăd′-ĕpt.
There are a few words of two syllables that serve both as nouns and adjectives. It is customary to distinguish them by accenting the nouns upon the *first* syllable, and the adjectives upon the *last.* In

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

the above, and a few others, however, the noun as well as the adjective is accented on the *last* syllable.

adept (adj.)—ăd-ĕpt′.
See *adept* (*n.*).

Adherbal—ăd-hēr′-băl.

adhesion—ăd-hē′-zhŭn.
See *cohesion.*

adhesive—ăd-hē′-sĭv, *not* ăd-hē′-zĭv.
See *cohesive.*

Adiel—ā′-dĭ-ĕl or ăd′-ĭ-ĕl.

adieu—à-dū′; Fr. pron. äd-yö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Adige—ä′-dē-jā.

ad infinitum—ăd ĭn-fĭn-ī′-tŭm, *not* ăd ĭn-fĭn′-ĭt-ŭm.

adios—äd-yōs′.
"Often ä-dē′-ōs, but the Spanish accent is properly on the final syllable."—*Web.*

adipocere—ăd′-ĭp-ō-sēr.

adipose—ăd′-ĭp-ōs.
The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

adjectival—ăd-jĕk-tī′-văl or ăd′-jĕk-tĭv-ăl.

adjectively—ăd′-jĕk-tĭv-lĭ.

adjourn—ăj-ûrn′, *not* ăd-jûrn′.

adjunct (n. and adj.)—ăj′-ŭngkt.

adjure—ăj-o͝or′.

adjust—ăj-ŭst′.

adjutant—ăj′-o͝o-tănt.

adjutor—ăj-o͝o′-tôr.

adjuvant (n. and adj.)—ăj′-o͝o-vănt.

Adlai—ăd′-lā-ī or ăd′-lī.
"*Adlai* Ewing Stevenson."

Adler (Felix)—äd′-lēr, *not* ăd′-lēr.

ad libitum—ăd lĭb′-ĭt-ŭm

Admetus—ăd-mē′-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

administrator—ăd-mĭn-ĭs-trā′-tẽr or ăd-mĭn′-ĭs-trā-tẽr.
Stormonth places the primary accent on the *first* syllable.

admirable—ăd′-mĭr-ȧ-bl, *not* ăd-mī′-rȧ-bl.

admirably—ăd′-mĭr-ȧ-blĭ, *not* ăd-mī′-rȧ-blĭ.

admiralty—ăd′-mĭr-ăl-tĭ, *not* ăd-mĭr-ăl′-tĭ.

admirative—ăd′-mĭr-ȧ-tĭv or ăd-mī′-rȧ-tĭv.

adnascent—ăd-năs′-ĕnt.

ado—ȧ-dōō′.
"Much *Ado* about Nothing."

adobe—ȧ-dō′-bĕ.

Adonai—ăd-ō-nā′-ī or ȧ-dō′-nī.

Adonaia—ȧ-dō-nī′-yȧ.

Adonais—ăd-ō-nā′-ĭs.
Shelley's "*Adonais*."

Adonias—ăd-ō-nī′-ăs.

Adonic—ȧ-dŏn′-ĭk.

Adonijah—ăd-ō-nī′-jȧ.

Adoniram—ăd-ō-nī′-răm.

Adonis—ȧ-dō′-nĭs, *not* ȧ-dŏn′-ĭs.

Adrastia—ȧ-drăs′-tĭ-ȧ.

Adrastus—ȧ-drăs′-tŭs.

Adria—ā′-drē-ä; ā′-drē-ȧ (Bib.).

Adrian—ā′-drĭ-ăn.
See *Hadrian*.

Adriana—ăd-rĭ-ăn′-ȧ.
"Comedy of Errors."

Adrianople—ăd-rĭ-ăn-ō′-pl.
Worcester pronounces the *first* syllable ād.

Adriatic—ā-drĭ-ăt′-ĭk or ăd-rĭ-ăt′-ĭk.

Adrienne Lecouvreur—ä-drē-ĕn′ lŭ-kōō-vrör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Adullam—ȧ-dŭl′-ăm.
"The Cave of *Adullam*."
See *Adullamite*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Adullamite—ȧ-dŭl′-ăm-īt.
See *Adullam.*

adult (n. and adj.)—ȧ-dŭlt′, *not* ăd′-ŭlt.

adulterine—ȧ-dŭl′-tēr-ĭn or ȧ-dŭl′-tēr-īn.

ad valorem—ăd vȧ-lō′-rĕm, *not* ăd văl′-ō-rĕm.

advance (n. and vb.)—ăd-vȧns′, *not* ăd-văns′.
See *ask.*

advantage (n. and vb.)—ăd-vȧn′-tāj, *not* ăd-văn′-tāj.
See *ask.*

advantageous—ăd-văn-tā′-jŭs, *not* ăd′-văn-tā-jŭs.

adventure—ăd-vĕnt′-yūr, *not* ăd-vĕn′-chūr.

adverse—ăd′-vērs.
In poetry, often accented on the *final* syllable.

adversely—ăd′-vērs-lĭ, *not* ăd-vērs′-lĭ.

adverseness—ăd′-vērs-nĕs, *not* ăd-vērs′-nĕs.

advertise—ăd′-vẽr-tīz or ăd-vẽr-tīz′.
"This word was formerly accented *ad-ver′-tise*, later becoming *adver-tise′*. Present usage favors *ad′-ver-tise*, as in verbs in *-ize*, and in accordance with the tendency of the language to throw the accent toward the first syllable."—*Web.*

advertisement—ăd-vẽr′-tĭz-mĕnt or ăd-vẽr-tīz′-mĕnt.
The latter pronunciation is more commonly heard in the United States of America.

advertiser—ăd′-vẽr-tī-zẽr or ăd-vẽr-tī′-zẽr, *not* ăd-vẽr′-tĭz-ẽr.

advowson—ăd-vow′-zŭn.
Stormonth says ăd-vow′-sŭn.

adytum—ăd′-ĭt-ŭm.

Æacus—ē′-ȧ-kŭs.

ædile—ē′-dīl.
See *edile.*

Æëtes—ē-ē′-tēz.

Ægæus—ē-jē′-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Ægean—ē-jē′-ăn.
Æ and *œ*, in words of Greek and Latin origin, are pronounced like *e* in the same situation.
Ægeon—ē-jē′-ŏn.
"Comedy of Errors."
Ægeria—ē-jē′-rĭ-ȧ.
See *Egeria*, another spelling.
Ægeus—ē′-jūs or ē′-jē-ŭs.
See *Egeus, Morpheus.*
ægilops—ē′-jĭl-ŏps or ĕj′-ĭl-ŏps.
Ægina—ē-jī′-nȧ.
Æginetan—ē-jĭn-ē′-tăn.
"The *Æginetan* Marbles."
Æginetic—ē-jĭn-ĕt′-ĭk.
ægis—ē′-jĭs.
See *egis*, another spelling.
Ægisthus—ē-jĭs′-thŭs.
Ægle—ē′-glē or ĕg′-lē.
Ægos-Potamos—ē′-gŏs pŏt′-ȧ-mŏs.
Ægyptus—ē-jĭp′-tŭs.
Æmilia—ē-mĭl′-ĭ-ȧ.
"Comedy of Errors."
Æneas—ē-nē′-ăs; Bib. ē′-nē-ăs.
Æneid—ē-nē′-ĭd or ē′-nē-ĭd.
See *Eneid*, another spelling.
Æolian—ē-ō′-lĭ-ăn.
See *Eolian*, another spelling.
Æolic—ē-ŏl′-ĭk.
See *Eolic*, another spelling.
æolipile—ē-ŏl′-ĭ-pīl.
The Century Dictionary prefers ē′-ō-lĭ-pīl. Also spelled *æolipyle*, but pronounced as above.
Æolis—ē′-ō-lĭs.
Æolus—ē′-ō-lŭs, *not* ē-ō′-lŭs.
"The Cave of *Æolus*."
æon—ē′-ŏn.
See *eon*, another spelling.
aërate—ā′-ēr-āt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

aërial—ā-ē′-rĭ-ăl.
aerie—ē′-rĭ or ā′-ẽr-ĭ.
aërification—ā-ẽr-ĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn.
aëriform—ā′-ẽr-ĭf-ôrm.
aërify—ā′-ẽr-ĭf-ī.
aërodrome—ā′-ẽr-ō-drōm.
aërolite—ā′-ẽr-ō-līt.
aërometer—ā-ẽr-ŏm′-ē-tẽr.
aëronaut—ā′-ẽr-ō-nôt.
Stormonth says ā′-rō-nôt.
aërophone—ā′-ẽr-ō-fōn.
aëroplane—ā′-ẽr-ō-plān.
aërostat—ā′-ẽr-ō-stăt.
Stormonth says ā′-rō-stăt.
aery (nest)—ē′-rĭ or ā′-ẽr-ĭ.
aëry (adj.)—ā′-ẽr-ĭ or âr′-ĭ.
Æschines—ĕs′-kĭn-ēz or, especially in British use, ēs′-kĭn-ēz.
Æschylean—ĕs-kĭl-ē′-ăn.
Æschylus—ĕs′-kĭl-ŭs or, especially in British use, ēs′-kĭl-ŭs.
Do not say ĕs′-kū-lŭs.
Æsculapius—ĕs-kū-lā′-pĭ-ŭs.
æsthete—ĕs′-thēt.
æsthetic—ĕs-thĕt′-ĭk.
"Often *ēs* in England, especially in London and in academic circles; ĕs-thē′, ēs-thē′ are also heard." —*Web.*
æstheticism—ĕs-thĕt′-ĭs-ĭzm.
See note under *æsthetic.*
æsthetics—ĕs-thĕt′-ĭks.
See note under *æsthetic.*
æstival—ĕs′-tĭv-ăl or ĕs-tī′-văl.
In England, the *first* syllable of this word is frequently pronounced ēs.
æstivate—ĕs′-tĭv-āt.
Æthon—ē′-thŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ætnean—ĕt-nē′-ăn.
ætiology—ē-tĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Also written *etiology*, but pronounced as above.
Ætolian—ē-tō′-lĭ-ăn.
"The *Ætolian* League."
afeard—ȧ-fērd′.
Also written *afeared*, but pronounced as above.
affaire—ăf-fâr′.
affaire d'amour—ăf-fâr′ dȧ-mo͝or′.
affaire de cœur—ăf-fâr′ dŭ-kör′.
For ō, see p. 25.
affaire d'honneur—âf-fâr′ dŭn-ör′.
For ō, see p. 25.
afferent—ăf′-fĕr-ĕnt, *not* ăf-fĕr′-ĕnt.
See *efferent*.
affinage—ăf-fĭn′-āj.
affix (n.)—ăf′-fĭks.
affix (vb.)—ăf-fĭks′.
See *absent*.
afflatus—ăf-flā′-tŭs, *not* ăf-flä′-tŭs.
affluence—ăf′-flo͞o-ĕns.
Stormonth and Haldeman say ăf′-flŏ͝o-ĕns.
affluent—ăf′-flo͞o-ĕnt; ăf′-flŏ͝o-ĕnt (Stor.).
affluxion—ăf-flŭk′-shŭn.
affranchise—ăf-frăn′-chīz or ăf-frăn′-chĭz.
The Century and the Standard Dictionaries *prefer* ăf-frăn′-chĭz.
afghan—ăf′-găn, *not* ăf′-kăn.
Afghan—ăf′-găn, *not* ăf′-kăn.
Afghanistan—ȧf-găn-ĭs-tăn′, *not* ăf-găn-ĭs′-tăn.
See *Kurdistan*.
aforesaid—ȧ-fōr′-sĕd, *not* ăf′-ōr-sĕd.
a fortiori—ā fōr-shĭ-ō′-rī.
afreet—ăf′-rēt or ȧ-frēt′.
Africaine, L'—lä-frē-kän′.
Africanus—ăf-rĭk-ā′-nŭs.
"Scipio *Africanus* Major."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

aft—åft, *not* ăft.

Stormonth, with singular inconsistency, gives the *a* the Italian sound (ä), while in the final syllable of the word *abaft*, he makes the *a* short.

See *abaft*.

after—åf′-tẽr, *not* ăf′-tẽr.

See *ask*.

aftermath—åf′-tẽr-måth.

again—å-gĕn′.

The pronunciation å-gān′ is given as an alternative form by the Century Dictionary.

against—å-gĕnst′; å-gĕnst′ or å-gānst′ (C.).

agama—ăg′-å-må.

Agamemnon—ăg-å-mĕm′-nŏn.

agamic—å-găm′-ĭk.

agamist—ăg′-ăm-ĭst.

agamogenesis—ăg-å-mō-jĕn′-ē-sĭs.

agamy—ăg′-ăm-ĭ.

Aganippe—ăg-å-nĭp′-ē.

agape (n.)—ăg′-å-pē.

See *agape* (*adj. and adv.*).

agape (adj. and adv.)—å-gāp′ or å-gāp′.

See *agape* (*n.*).

Agape—ăg′-å-pē.

Agapemone—ăg-å-pĕm′-ō-nē.

agaric—ăg′-å-rĭk or å-găr′-ĭk (Web.); ăg-ăr′-ĭk (Stor.); ăg′-å-rĭk or ăg-ăr′-ĭk (C.).

Agasias—å-gā′-sĭ-ăs.

Agassiz—ăg′-å-sē; Fr. pron., å-gå-sē′.

Agatha—ăg′-å-thå.

Agathocles—å-găth′-ō-klēz.

agave—å-gā′-vē; ăg′-āv or ăg′-ăv-ē (Stor.).

aged (adj.)—ā′-jĕd, *not* ājd.

"An *aged* man."

In compounds, as *full-aged*, *middle-aged*, it is pronounced ājd. See *aged* (*part.*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

aged (part.)—ājd, *not* ā′-jĕd.
"He has *aged* greatly."
See *aged* (*adj.*), *learned*.

Agenor—ȧ-jē′-nôr.

Agesander—ăj-ē-săn′-dēr.

Agesilaus—ăj-ĕs-ĭl-ā′-ŭs.

aggrandize—ăg′-grăn-dīz.

aggrandizement—ăg-grăn′-dĭz-mĕnt or ăg′-grăn-dīz-mĕnt.
Webster gives the first pronunciation only; the Standard Dictionary gives the second only; the Century and Worcester *prefer* the second.

aghast—ȧ-gȧst′.

agile—ăj′-ĭl, *not* ăj′-īl.

Agincourt (Battle of)—ăj′-ĭn-kōrt; Fr. pron., ȧ-zhăN-kōōr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

aging—āj′-ĭng.
Also written *ageing*, but pronounced as above.

agio—ăj′-ĭ-ō or ā′-jĭ-ō.
Worcester *prefers* ā′-jĭ-ō.

agiotage—ăj′-ĭ-ō-tāj or ā′-jĭ-ō-tāj.

Agnes—ăg′-nĕs or ăg′-nēz.

Agnesi—ȧn-yā′-zē.
Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *onion*.

agnomen—ăg-nō′-mĕn.

agnostic—ăg-nŏs′-tĭk.

agnosticism—ăg-nŏs′-tĭs-ĭzm, *not* ăg-nŏs′-tĭk-ĭzm.

Agnus Dei—ăg′-nŭs dē′-ī.

Agonistes—ăg-ō-nĭs′-tēz.
"Samson *Agonistes*."

agora—ăg′-ō-rȧ.

Agoult, d'—dȧ-gōō′.

Agra—ä′-grä.

Agramante—ä-grä-män′-tā.
"Orlando Furioso."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

agrarian—ȧ-grā′-rĭ-ăn.

Agricane—ă-grē-kā′-nā.

"Orlando Innamorato."

Agricola—ȧ-grĭk′-ō-lȧ.

agriculture—ăg′-rĭ-kŭlt-yūr.

Accent the *first* syllable.

agriculturist—ăg-rĭ-kŭlt′-yū-rĭst.

The word *agriculturalist*, sometimes substituted for this word, is not now in good repute.

Agrigentum—ăg-rĭ-jĕn′-tŭm.

Agrippina—ăg-rĭp-ī′-nȧ; ăg-rĭp-ī′-nȧ or ăg-rĭp-ē′-nȧ (Stand.).

ague—ā′-gū, *not* ā′-gēr.

Aguilar (Grace)—ä-gē-lär′.

Aguinaldo—ä-gē-näl′-dō, *not* ä-gwē-näl′-dō.

Gu, in Spanish, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *g* in *go*, unless the *u* is marked with the diæresis (*ü*), when it is pronounced *gw*. When *gu* occurs before *a* or *o*, it is pronounced like *gw* in *Gwendolen*.

Agulhas (Cape)—ä-gōōl′-yäs.

aha—ȧ-hä′, *not* hä-hä′, unless spelled *haha*.

See *ha-ha*.

Ahalya—ȧ-hăl′-yȧ.

Ahasuerus (King)—ȧ-hăz-ū-ē′-rŭs.

Ahasuerus (Wandering Jew)—ȧ-hăzh-ōō-ē′-rŭs.

Ahithopel—ȧ-hĭth′-ō-fĕl.

See *Achitophel*.

Ahriman—ä′-rĭm-ȧn.

"Ormazd and *Ahriman*." See *Ormazd*.

Ahura Mazda—ä′-hōōr-ȧ măz′-dȧ.

ai (fish)—ä′-ē.

ai (sloth)—ä′-ē.

Ai (city and river)—ā′-ī or ī.

Aïda—ä-ē′-dȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

aid-de-camp—ād′-dē-kămp; Fr. pron., ād-dŭ-käN′.
Also written *aide-de-camp*, but pronounced as above.
For äN, see p. 26.

Aiglon, L'—lā-glôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

aigret—ā′-grĕt.
See *aigrette.*

aigrette—ā-grĕt′ or ā′-grĕt.
See *aigret.*

Aiguière—ā-gĭ-âr′.

aiguille—ā-gwēl′ or ā′-gwēl; Fr. pron., ā-gwē′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Aiguille du Midi—ā-gwē′-yŭ dü mē-dē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Aiguillon, d'—dā-gē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Aijalon—ā′-jà-lŏn or ī′-jà-lŏn.

ailanthus—ā-lăn′-thŭs.

ailment—āl′-mĕnt, *not* āl′-mŭnt.
In all words ending in *ent*, the *final* syllable is to be distinctly pronounced.
See *damage.*

Ainmiller—īn′-mĭl-ēr.

aisle—īl.

Aisne—ān.

Aiton—ā′-tŭn.

Aix-la-Chapelle—āks-là-shà-pĕl′ or āks-là-shà-pĕl′.
See *Aachen.*

Aix-les-Bains—āks-lā-băN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Ajaccio—ä-yä′-chō, *not* ăj-ăs′-ĭ-ō.
In Italian, *j*, at the beginning of a syllable, is pronounced like *y; ci* or *cci* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair.*

Ajax—ā′-jăks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Akbar—ăk′-bȧr; Hindoo pron., ŭk′-bȧr.
"Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable."—*Web.*

Akron (Ohio)—ăk′-rŭn, *not* ā′-krŭn.

Alabama—ăl-ȧ-bȧ′-mȧ, *not* ăl-ȧ-băm′-ȧ.

alabaster—ăl′-ȧ-bȧs-tẽr or ăl-ȧ-băs′-tẽr.

à la carte—ȧ lȧ kärt′.

Aladdin—ȧ-lăd′-ĭn, *not* ăl′-ăd-ĭn.
"Arabian Nights."

alameda—ăl-ȧ-mā′-dȧ.

alamo—ȧ′-lä-mō.
See *Alamo, (The).*

Alamo (The)—ȧ′-lä-mō.
See *alamo.*

alamode—ăl′-ȧ-mōd or ȧ-lȧ-mŏd′.

à l'Anglaise—ȧ-läN-glâz′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Al Araf—ăl ăr′-äf.
Also written *Al Aaraaf*, but pronounced as above.

Alaric—ăl′-ȧ-rĭk, *not* ăl-ăr′-ĭk.

alarum—ȧ-lăr′-ŭm or ȧ-lā′-rŭm.

alas—ȧ-lȧs′, *not* ăl-ăs′.

Alastor—ȧ-lăs′-tôr.

alb—ălb.

Albani—ăl-bä′-nē.
See *Alboni.*

Albategnius—ăl-bȧ-tĕg′-nĭ-ŭs.

albatross—ăl′-bȧ-trŏs.
See *accost.*

albeit—ôl-bē′-ĭt.
Stormonth's pronunciation of this word (ăl′-bē-ĭt) is absurd.

Albemarle—ăl′-bē-märl.

Albers—ăl′-bĕrs.

Albert Nyanza (Lake)—ăl′-bẽrt nyän′-zä.
See *Victoria Nyanza (Lake).*

Albertus Magnus—ăl-bẽr′-tŭs măg′-nŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Albigenses—ăl-bĭ-jĕn′-sēz.
albino—ăl-bī′-nō.
Worcester gives ăl-bē′-nō as an alternative form.
Alboni—äl-bō′-nē.
See *Albani*.
Alborak—ăl-bō-răk′.
The Century Dictionary says ăl-bō′-răk.
Albrecht—äl′-brĕĸt.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Albuera—äl-bwā′-rä.
Albufera, d'—däl-bōō-fā′-rä.
albuginea—ăl-bū-jĭn′-ē-ȧ.
albumen—ăl-bū′-mĕn, *not* ăl′-bū-mĕn.
albumin—ăl-bū′-mĭn, *not* ăl′-bū-mĭn.
albuminuria—ăl-bū-mĭ-nū′-rĭ-ȧ.
Albuquerque (Spain)—äl′-bōō-kĕr-kā.
See *Albuquerque* (*New Mexico*).
Albuquerque (New Mexico)—ăl-bū-kûr′-kē.
See *Albuquerque* (*Spain*).
Albyn—ăl′-bĭn.
Also written *Albin*, but pronounced as above.
Alcæus—ăl-sē′-ŭs.
See *Ægean*.
alcalde—äl-käl′-dā.
Alcántara—äl-kän′-tä-rä.
alcazar—ăl-kä′-zär; Sp. pron., äl-kä′-thär.
See *Zamacois*.
Alceste—ȧl-sĕst′.
Alcestis—ăl-sĕs′-tĭs.
alchemist—ăl′-kē-mĭst.
alchemy—ăl′-kē-mĭ.
Alcibiades—ăl-sĭ-bī′-ȧ-dēz.
Alcides—ăl-sī′-dēz.
Alcinous—ăl-sĭn′-ō-ŭs.
Alciphron—ăl′-sĭ-frŏn.
Alcmene—ălk-mē′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

alcohol—ăl′-kō-hŏl, *not* ăl′-kō-hôl.
More properly, ăl′-kō-hôl.
Alcor—ăl′-kôr.
Alcoran—ăl-kō-răn′ or ăl′-kō-răn.
"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word ăl-kō-rôn′."—*Smart.*
Alcott—ôl′-kŭt, *not* ăl′-kŭt.
alcove—ăl′-kōv or ăl-kōv′.
The first is the one in general use and is preferred by Webster.
Alcuin—ăl′-kwĭn or ăl′-kū-ĭn or ăl′-kū-ĭn.
Alcyone—ăl-sī′-ō-nē.
See *Halcyone*, another spelling.
Aldebaran—ăl-dĕb′-a-răn.
Alden—ôl′-dĕn, *not* ăl′-dĕn.
alder—ôl′-dēr.
aldermanic—ôl-dēr-măn′-ĭk.
Alderney—ôl′-dēr-nĭ.
Aldershot—ôl′-dēr-shŏt.
Aldiborontephoscophornio — ăl-dĭ-bō-rŏn-tē-fŏs-kō-fôr′-nĭ-ō.
See *Chrononhotonthologos.*
Aldine—ăl′-dīn or ôl′-dīn.
The pronunciation ôl′-dēn is frequently heard. I find no dictionary authority for it.
Aldobrandini—äl-dō-brän-dē′-nē.
Aldrich—ôl′-drĭch.
Aldus Manutius—ăl′-dŭs ma-nū′-shĭ-ŭs.
Alecto—a-lĕk′-tō.
Alembert, d'—da-läN-bâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Alençon—a-lĕn′-sŏn; Fr. pron., a-läN-sôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Aleppo—a-lĕp′-ō.
Alesia—a-lē′-shĭ-a.
Alessandria (Italy)—ä-lĕs-sän′-drē-ä.
To be distinguished from *Alexandria* (*Egypt*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Alethea—ăl-ē-thē′-ȧ; coll., ā-lē′-thē-ȧ.
aleurone—ȧ-lū′-rōn.
Aleutian (Islands)—ȧ-lū′-shăn or ȧ-lōō′-shăn.
Aleuts—ăl′-ē-ōōts.
Alexander—ăl-ĕg̃-zăn′-dẽr, *not* ăl-ĕk-săn′-dẽr.
Alexandra—ăl-ĕg̃-zăn′-drȧ.
"Queen *Alexandra.*"
Alexandria (Egypt)—ăl-ĕg̃-zăn′-drĭ-ȧ.
Alexandrina—ăl-ĕg̃-zăn-drī′-nȧ.
Alexandrine—ăl-ĕg̃-zăn′-drĭn.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives ăl-ĕg̃-zȧn′-drīn as an alternative pronunciation.
alexia—ȧ-lĕk′-sĭ-ȧ.
Alfieri—ăl-fyā′-rē.
Alfonso—ăl-fŏn′-sō, *not* ăl-fŏn′-zō.
Also written *Alphonso*, but pronounced as above.
Alford (Dean)—ôl′-fẽrd.
alga—ăl′-g̃ȧ.
algæ—ăl′-jē.
algebra—ăl′-jē-brȧ, *not* ăl′-jē-brā.
algebraic—ăl-jē-brā′-ĭk.
Do not accent the *first* syllable.
algebraist—ăl′-jē-brā-ĭst.
Algeciras—ăl-jĕ-sē′-răs; Sp. pron., äl-hā-thē′-räs.
See *Cáceres, Gila.*
Alger—ăl′-jẽr.
Sometimes pronounced ôl′-jẽr.
Algerine—ăl-jē-rēn′.
Algernon—ăl′-jẽr-nŏn.
Algiers—ăl-jērz′.
Algol—ăl′-g̃ŏl.
Algonkian—ăl-g̃ŏng′-kĭ-ăn.
See *Algonquian.*
Algonkin—ăl-g̃ŏn′-kĭn.
See *Algonquin.*
Algonquian—ăl-g̃ŏng′-kĭ-ăn.
See *Algonkian.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Algonquin—ăl-gŏn′-kĭn.
See *Algonkin.*
Alhambresque—ăl-hăm-brĕsk′.
Ali—ä′-lē.
alias—ā′-lĭ-ăs, *not* ăl′-ĭ-ăs.
Ali Baba—ä′-lē bä′-bä.
alibi—ăl′-ĭb-ī, *not* ăl′-ĭb-ĭ.
Alicant—ăl′-ĭ-kănt or ăl-ĭ-kănt′.
alien—āl′-yĕn, *not* ā′-lĭ-ĕn.
See *alienate.*
alienate—āl′-yĕn-āt, *not* ā′-lĭ-ĕn-āt.
See *alien.*
Alighieri—ä-lē-gyā′-rē.
See *Dante.* "Dante *Alighieri.*"
aliment—ăl′-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* ā′-lĭm-ĕnt.
Ali Pasha—ä′-lē pȧ-shä′.
alkahest—ăl′-kȧ-hĕst.
alkali—ăl′-kȧ-lī or ăl′-kȧ-lĭ.
Webster *prefers* ăl′-kȧ-lī, but the majority of the lexicographers favor ăl′-kȧ-lĭ.
alkalify—ăl-kăl′-ĭf-ī or ăl′-kăl-ĭf-ī.
Webster alone, of the leading lexicographers, gives the second form, and this is his only pronunciation. Ease of utterance, preponderance of authority, and general custom favor the *first* pronunciation.
alkaline—ăl′-kȧ-līn or ăl′-kȧ-lĭn.
alkalization—ăl-kȧ-lĭz-ā′-shŭn or ăl-kȧ-lī-zā′-shŭn.
alkalize—ăl′-kȧ-līz.
Allah—ăl′-ȧ; Arabic pron., ȧl-lä′.
allantois—ăl-lăn′-tō-ĭs.
Alleghany—ăl′-ē-gā-nĭ.
allegiance—ăl-lē′-jăns or ăl-lē′-jĭ-ăns.
allegoric—ăl-lē-gŏr′-ĭk.
allegorist—ăl′-lē-gō-rĭst, *not* ăl-lēg′-ō-rĭst.
allegorize—ăl-lē-gō-rīz′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

alleğory—ăl′-lē-ğō-rĭ.
Stormonth makes the *third* syllable short (ğŏr).
allegretto—ăl-lā-grĕt′-tō.
allegro—ăl-lā′-grō.
Some authorities have anglicized this word, and pronounce it ăl-lē′-grō.
Alleine (Joseph)—ăl′-ĕn.
alleluia—ăl-ē-lo͞o′-yȧ.
Also written *alleluiah*, but pronounced as above. See *hallelujah*.
Alleyn—ăl′-ĕn.
See *Alleyne*.
Alleyne—ăl′-ĕn.
See *Alleyn*.
Allia (Battle of)—ăl′-ĭ-ȧ.
alliterative—ăl-lĭt′-ĕr-ȧ-tĭv.
allopath—ăl′-lō-păth.
allopathic—ăl-lō-păth′-ĭk, *not* ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭk.
allopathist—ăl-lŏp′-ȧ-thĭst, *not* ăl′-lō-păth-ĭst.
Frequently mispronounced.
allopathy—ăl-lŏp′-ȧ-thĭ, *not* ăl′-lō-păth-ĭ.
allotropic—ăl-lō-trŏp′-ĭk.
allotropism—ăl-lŏt′-rō-pĭzm.
allotropy—ăl-lŏt′-rō-pĭ.
alloy (n.)—ăl-loi′, *not* ăl′-loi.
See *address* (*n.*).
alloy (vb.)—ăl-loi′.
Allston—ôl′-stŭn.
allude—ăl-lūd′, *not* ăl-lo͞od′.
allusion—ăl-lū′-zhŭn, *not* ăl-lo͞o′-zhŭn.
ally (n.)—ăl-lī′, *not* ăl′-lī.
Although contrary to the dictionaries, but in accordance with analogy, most persons accent this word upon the *first* syllable (ăl′-lī). See *absent*.
ally (vb.)—ăl-lī′.
Alma (Battle of the)—ăl′-mȧ or ăl′-mȧ; Russian pron., äly′-mȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Almack's—ôl′-măks, *not* ăl′-măks.
Almagest—ăl′-mȧ-jĕst.
"Ptolemy's *Almagest*."
alma mater—ăl′-mȧ mā′-tĕr.
This phrase has been completely anglicized.
almanac—ôl′-mȧ-năk.
Almás—ŏl′-mäsh.
Alma-Tadema—ăl-mȧ tăd′-ē-mȧ.
Almeida (Battle of)—äl-mā′-dä.
Almeida, de—dā äl-mĕ′-ē-dä.
almond—ä′-mŭnd or ăl′-mŭnd.
almoner—ăl′-mŭn-ẽr.
Almoravides—ăl-mō′-rȧ-vīdz.
almost—ôl′-mōst.
When emphatic, ôl-mōst′.
Almqvist—älm′-kvĭst.
alms—ämz.
Alnwick—ăn′-nĭk.
The English manifest a decided tendency to shorten the pronunciation of Proper Names.
See *Brougham, Cholmondeley, Cirencester, Gloucester, Greenwich, Leicester, Worcester, etc.*
aloe—ăl′-ō.
aloetic—ăl-ō-ĕt′-ĭk.
Alonzo—ȧ-lŏn′-zō.
à l'outrance—ȧ lōō-träNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Aloysius—ăl-ō-ĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
alpaca—ăl-păk′-ȧ, *not* ăl-ȧ-păk′-ȧ.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.
Alpes-Maritimes—ȧlp mȧ-rē-tēm′.
Alpheus—ăl′-fē-ŭs; Bib. and class., ăl-fē′-ŭs.
Alphonse—ȧl-fôNs′.
For ôN, see p. 26.
Alphonso—ăl-fŏn′-sō, *not* ăl-fŏn′-zō.
Also written *Alfonso*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

alpine—ăl′-pĭn or ăl′-pīn, *not* ăl′-pēn.
alpinist—ăl′-pĭn-ĭst.
Alsace—ăl-sās′; Fr. pron., ȧl-zȧs′.
Alsace-Lorraine—ȧl-zȧs′ lō-rān′.
See *Elsass-Lothringen.*
Alsatian—ăl-sā′-shăn.
Al Sirat—ăs sē-rät′ or ăl sē-rät′.
also—ôl′-sō or ŏl′-sō.
Alsop—ôl′-sŭp.
Altai (Mountains)—ăl-tī′, *not* ăl′-tī.
Altair—ăl-tā′-ĭr.
Altamaha—ôl-tȧ-mȧ-hô′.
Alte Fritz, Der—dĕr ȧl′-tĕ frēts.
alterative—ôl′-tĕr-ȧ-tĭv.
altercate—ăl′-tĕr-kāt or ôl′-tĕr-kāt.
altercation—ăl-tĕr-kā′-shŭn or ôl-tĕr-kā′-shŭn.
alter ego—ăl′-tĕr ē′-gō
alternate (n. and adj.)—ăl-tûr′-nāt or ăl′-tĕr-nāt.
alternate (vb.)—ăl′-tĕr-nāt or ôl′-tĕr-nāt.
Worcester gives ăl-tûr′-nāt or ăl′-tĕr-nāt. "Formerly accented al-ter′-nate."—*Web.*
alternately—ăl-tĕr′-nāt-lĭ, *not* ăl′-tĕr-nāt-lĭ.
alternation—ăl-tĕr-nā′-shŭn.
alternative (n. and adj.)—ăl-tûr′-nȧ-tĭv or ôl-tûr′-nā-tĭv.
Altgeld—ălt′-gĕld.
Althæa—ăl-thē′-ȧ.
See *Althea.*
Althea—ăl-thē′-ȧ.
See *Althæa.*
Althorp—ôl′-thôrp or ôl′-trŏp.
Alton (U. S.)—ôl′-tŭn.
Alton Locke—ôl′-tŭn lŏk.
alto-relievo—ăl′-tō rē-lē′-vō.
See *alto-rilievo.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

alto-rilievo—ăl′-tō rē-lyā′-vō.
See *alto-relievo.*
altruism—ăl′-trōō-ĭzm.
altruistic—ăl-trōō-ĭs′-tĭk.
alumina—ȧ-lū′-mĭn-ȧ.
aluminium—ăl-yū-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭm.
This word and the one following are often confounded in pronunciation. See *aluminum.*
aluminum—ȧ-lū′-mĭn-ŭm.
See *aluminium.*
alumna—ȧ-lŭm′-nȧ.
alumnæ—ȧ-lŭm′-nē.
alumni—ȧ-lŭm′-nī.
alumnus—ȧ-lŭm′-nŭs.
Alva (Duke of)—ăl′-vä or ăl′-vȧ.
Also written *Alba,* but pronounced al′-bā or ăl′-bȧ.
Alvarez (Albert R.)—ăl-vä′-rāth.
Alvarez (Francisco)—ăl′-vä-rĕsh.
Álvarez (Juan)—ăl′-vä-rāth or ăl′-vä-rās.
See *Chimborazo.*
Alvary—ăl-vä′-rĭ.
alveolar—ăl-vē′-ō-lȧr or ăl′-vē-ō-lȧr.
The pronunciation ăl-vē′-ō-lȧr is preferred by Webster, Worcester, and the Century, and is the only form given by Stormonth and the Standard.
alveolate—ăl′-vē-ō-lāt or ăl-vē′-ō-lāt.
alveolus—ăl-vē′-ō-lŭs.
Alvinczy, von—fŏn ăl-vēn′-tsē.
Also written *Alvinzi, von;* but pronounced as above.
always—ôl′-wāz, *not* ôl′-wŭz.
Amadeus—ăm-ȧ-dē′-ŭs.
Amadis (of Gaul)—ăm-ȧ-dē′.
Amalfi—ä-mäl′-fē.
Amalthea—ăm-ăl-thē′-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Amants Magnifiques, Les—lāz ä-mäN′ män-yē-fēk′.
For äN, see p. 26.

amanuensis—ȧ-măn-yū-ĕn′-sĭs.

amaranth—ăm′-ȧ-răn̈th.

amaranthine—ăm-ȧ-răn′-thĭn.

Amaryllis—ăm-ȧr-ĭl′-ĭs.

Amasa—ăm′-ȧ-sȧ or ȧ-mā′-sȧ.
Worcester prefers ȧ-mā′-sȧ, but remarks: "The latter (ăm′-ȧ-sȧ) is the pronunciation which, at least in this country, is usually given to the word as a Christian name."

amass—ȧ-mȧs′, *not* ȧ-măs′.
See *ask*.

amateur—ăm-ȧ-tûr′ or ăm′-ȧ-tūr; Fr. pron., ȧ-mȧ-tör′.
Do not say ăm-ȧ-chōōr′.
For ō, see p. 25.

amaurosis—ăm-ôr-ō′-sĭs.

Amazon (river)—ăm′-ȧ-zŏn; Sp. pron., ä-mä-sōn′ or ä-mä-thōn′.
See *Zamacoïs*.

Amazon (female warrior)—ăm′-ȧ-zŏn.

ambassador—ăm-băs′-ȧ-dēr.
See *embassador*, a less usual form.

ambergris—ăm′-bĕr-grēs, *not* ăm′-bĕr-grĭs.
One of a class of words, most of which are from the French or Italian. In them, the *i* has the sound of long *e* (ē).

Ambiorix—ăm-bī′-ō-rĭks.

Ambois—äN-bwä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Amboise, d'—däN-bwäz′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Amboina—ăm-boi′-nȧ.
Also written *Amboyna*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ambrosia—ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ȧ or ăm-brō′-zĭ-ȧ.
This is Webster's marking.
Worcester, Stormonth, Perry, Smart, and Walker say ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ȧ.
The Century Dictionary *prefers* ăm-brō′-zhȧ.

ambrosial—ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ăl or ăm-brō′-zĭ-ăl.

ambsace—āmz′-ās or ămz′-ās; āmz-ās′ (Wor).

ambulacra—ăm-bū-lā′-krȧ.

ambuscade (n. and vb.)—ăm-bŭs-kād′.

ameer—ȧ-mēr′.
See *amir*.

ameliorate—ȧ-mēl′-yō-rāt.

amelioration—ȧ-mēl-yō-rā′shŭn.

amen—ā-mĕn′.
"Often—in singing always—ä-mĕn′."—*Web.*

amenability—ȧ-mē-nȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

amenable—ȧ-mē′-nȧ-bl, *not* ȧ-mĕn′-ȧ-bl.

amende honorable—ȧ-mäNd′ ō-nō-rȧ′-bl.
H is generally silent in French; according to some authorities, *always* so.
For äN, see p. 26.

amenity—ȧ-mĕn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ȧ-mē′-nĭt-ĭ.

Amenophis—ăm-ē-nō′-fĭs.

ament—ăm′-ĕnt or ā′-mĕnt.

Americus Vespucius—ȧ-mĕr′-ĭk-ŭs vĕs-pū′-shŭs.

Amerigo Vespucci—ä-mä-rē′-gō vĕs-pōō′-chē.
In Italian, *cc*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

amethystine—ăm-ē-thĭs′-tĭn.

Amherst—ăm′-ẽrst, *not* ăm′-hẽrst.
The *h* is not sounded.

amiable—ā′-mĭ-ȧ-bl, *not* ā′-myȧ-bl.

amice—ăm′-ĭs.

amide—ăm′-īd or ăm′-ĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

amidin—ăm′-ĭd-ĭn.

Amiel (H. F.)—ȧ-myĕl′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Amiens—ăm′-ĭ-ĕnz; Fr. pron., à-myăN′.
"The Peace of *Amiens*."
For ăN, see p. 26.
amine—ăm′-ĭn or à-mēn′.
amir—à-mēr′.
See *ameer*.
Amlwch—ăm′-lo͝ok.
Ammon—ăm′-ŏn.
"Jupiter *Ammon*."
ammonia—ăm-mō′-nĭ-à, *not* ăm-mō′-nyà.
A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.
ammoniac—ăm-mō′-nĭ-ăk.
"Sal *Ammoniac*."
ammoniacal—ăm-mō-nī′-ăk-ăl.
ammonic—ăm-mŏn′-ĭk or ăm-mō′-nĭk.
Ammonoosuc—ăm-mō-no͞o′-sŭk.
amnesty—ăm′-nĕs-tĭ.
amnion—ăm′-nĭ-ŏn.
amœba—à-mē′-bà.
Amoor—ä-mo͞or′.
Also written *Amur*, but pronounced as above.
amortize—à-môr′-tīz or à-môr′-tĭz.
amortizement—à-môr′-tĭz-mĕnt.
Amos—ā′-mŭs.
Amoskeag—ăm-ŏs-kĕg̃′.
amour—à-mo͞or′.
amour propre—à-mo͞or′ prô′-prŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
amperage—ăm-pâr′-āj or ăm′-pēr-āj.
ampere—ăm-pâr′.
See *ampère*.
ampère—äN-pâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Ampère—äN-pâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.
ampersand—ăm′-pēr-sănd or ăm-pēr-sănd′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Amphiaraüs—ăm-fĭ-ȧ-rā′-ŭs.
Amphictyonic—ăm-fĭk-tĭ-ŏn′-ĭk.
"The *Amphictyonic* Council."
Amphictyons—ăm-fĭk′-tĭ-ŏnz.
Amphictyony—ăm-fĭk′-tĭ-ō-nĭ.
Amphion—ăm-fī′-ŏn, *not* ăm′-fĭ-ŏn.
See *Arion, Orion.*
Amphipolis—ăm-fĭp′-ō-lĭs.
amphiscians—ăm-fĭsh′-ĭ-ănz.
amphiscii—ăm-fĭsh′-ĭ-ī.
amphitheater—ăm-fĭ-thē′-ȧ-tēr.
Do not place the primary accent on the *first* syllable.
Amphitrite—ăm-fĭ-trī′-tē, *not* ăm′-fĭ-trīt.
In Classical Proper Names, each vowel or diphthong constitutes a syllable.
Amphitryon—ăm-fĭt′-rĭ-ŏn.
amphora—ăm′-fō-rȧ.
Amsterdam—ăm′-stēr-dăm; Dutch pron., ăm-stēr-dăm′.
See *Nieuw Amsterdam.*
Amundsen—ä′-mŭn-sĕn.
Amurath—ȧ-mo͝or-ät′.
amusive—ȧ-mū′-zĭv or ȧ-mū′-sĭv.
amyl—ăm′-ĭl.
anabaptist—ăn-ȧ-băp′-tĭst.
anabasis—ȧ-năb′-ȧ-sĭs, *not* ăn-ȧ-bā′-sĭs.
Anacharsis Clootz—ăn-ȧ-kär′-sĭs klōts.
anachronism—ăn-ăk′-rō-nĭzm.
anachronous—ăn-ăk′-rō-nŭs.
Anacreon—ȧ-năk′-rē-ŏn.
"The Odes of *Anacreon.*"
Anacreontic—ȧ-năk-rē-ŏn′-tĭk.
Anadyomene—ăn-ȧ-dī-ŏm′-ē-nē.
"Venus *Anadyomene.*"
anæmia—ȧ-nē′-mĭ-ȧ.
Also written *anemia*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

anæmic—ȧ-nē′-mĭk or ȧ-nĕm′-ĭk.
Also written *anemic*, but pronounced as above.
anæsthesia—ăn-ĕs-thē′-sĭ-ȧ or ăn-ĕs-thē′-zhĭ-ȧ.
Also written *anesthesia*, but pronounced as above.
anæsthetic—ăn-ĕs-thĕt′-ĭk.
Also written *anesthetic*, but pronounced as above.
anæsthetics—ăn-ĕs-thĕt′-ĭks.
Also written *anesthetics*, but pronounced as above.
anæsthetize—ăn-ĕs′-thē-tīz.
Also written *anesthetize*, but pronounced as above.
Anáhuac—ä-nä′-wäk.
anal—ā′-năl.
analgesia—ăn-ăl-jē′-sĭ-ȧ or ăn-ăl-jē′-zĭ-ȧ.
analogue—ăn′-ȧ-lŏg, *not* ăn′-ȧ-lōg.
So *catalogue*, *epilogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*, etc.
analogous—ȧ-năl′-ō-gŭs.
analyses—ȧ-năl′-ĭs-ēz.
Anam—ȧ-năm′.
See *Annam*.
anamorphosis—ăn-ȧ-môr′-fō-sĭs or ăn-ȧ-mŏr-fō′-sĭs.
Ananias—ȧn-ȧ-nī′-ăs.
"The *Ananias* Club."
anarch—ăn′-ärk.
anarchic—ȧ-när′-kĭk.
anarchism—ăn′-ȧr-kĭzm.
anarchist—ăn′-ȧr-kĭst.
anarchy—ăn′-ȧr-kĭ.
anathema—ȧ-năth′-ē-mȧ.
anathematize—ȧ-năth′-ē-mȧ-tīz.
Anaxagoras—ăn-ăks-ăg′-ō-răs.
Anaximander—ăn-ăks-ĭm-ăn′-dēr.
Anaximenes—ăn-ăks-ĭm′-ē-nēz.
Anaya—ä-nä′-yä.
Ancæus—ăn-sē′-ŭs.
ancestral—ăn-sĕs′-trăl or ăn′-sĕs-trăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Anchises—ăn-kī′-sēz.
anchor—ăng′-kẽr.
anchoret—ăng′-kō-rĕt.
anchorite—ăng′-kō-rīt.
anchovy—ăn-chō′-vĭ; by some, ăn′-chō-vĭ.
anchylosis—ăng-kĭl-ō′-sĭs.
See *ankylosis*, the preferred spelling.
ancien régime—äNs-yĂN′ rā-zhēm′.
For äN, ĂN, see p. 26.
ancient—ān′-shĕnt, *not* ān′-shĭ-ĕnt.
ancillary—ăn′-sĭl-ā-rĭ.
Ancona—äng-kō′-nä.
Ancre, d'—däN′-krŭ.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
and—ănd.
This word is generally slurred over in rapid speech, and degenerates into *ŭnd* before vowels and *ŭn* before consonants.
Andalusia—ăn-dȧ-lōō′-shĭ-ȧ.
Andalusian—ăn-dȧ-lū′-zhăn or ăn-dȧ-lū′-shăn.
Andaman (Islands)—ăn-dȧ-măn′.
andante—än-dän′-tā or ăn-dăn′-tē.
andantino—än-dän-tē′-nō.
Andean—ăn-dē′-ăn or ăn′-dē-ăn.
Andelys, Les—lā zäN-dlē′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Andes—ăn′-dēz.
andiron—ănd′-ī-ŭrn, *not* hănd′-ī-ŭrn.
Andorra—ăn-dŏr′-ȧ.
Andrássy—ŏn′-drä-shĭ.
André (Major)—än′-drā or ăn′-drĭ.
Andrea del Sarto—än-drā′-ȧ dĕl sär′-tō.
Andrea Ferrara—än-drā′-ȧ fĕr-rä′-rȧ.
Andréossi, d'—däN-drā-ō-sē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Androcles—ăn′-drō-klēz.
Andromache—ăn-drŏm′-ȧ-kē.
Andromeda—ăn-drŏm′-ē-dȧ.
Andromede—ăn′-drō-mēd.
Andronicus—ăn-drō-nī′-kŭs.

"In the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, ascribed to Shakespeare, this word is uniformly accented on the antepenultimate (ăn-drŏn′-ĭk-ŭs). For this, however, there is no classical authority."—*Wor.*

To conform with the meter in poetry, the accent is frequently shifted. See *Dunsinane, Lupercal.*

anecdotage—ăn′-ĕk-dō-tāj.
anecdotal—an′-ĕk-dō-tăl.
anecdotic—ăn-ĕk-dŏt′-ĭk.
anecdotical—ăn-ĕk-dŏt′-ĭk-ăl.
anecdotist—ăn′-ĕk-dō-tĭst.
anemometer—ăn-ē-mŏm′-ē-tēr.
anemone—ȧ-nĕm′-ō-nē; Lat. pron., ăn-ē-mō′-nē.

See *anemony.*

anemony—ȧ-nĕm′-ō-nĭ.

See *anemone.*

aneurysm—ăn′-yū-rĭzm.

Also written *aneurism*, but pronounced as above.

anew—ȧ-nū′, *not* ȧ-nōō′.
angel—ān′-jĕl.
angel (coin)—ān′-jĕl.
Angelica—ăn-jĕl′-ĭk-ȧ.
Angelina—ăn-jē-lī′-nȧ.
Angélique—ăN-zhā-lēk′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Angell—ān′-jĕl.
Angelus—ăn′-jē-lŭs.
anger—ăng′-gĕr.
Angevin—ăn′-jē-vĭn; Fr. pron., ăNzh-văN′.

For ăN, ăN, see p. 26. See *Angevine.*

Angevine—ăn′-jē-vĭn or ăn′-jē-vīn.

See *Angevin.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

anginal—ăn′-jĭn-ăl.

angina pectoris—ăn′-jĭn-à pĕk′-tō-rĭs.

"Commonly ăn-jī′-nà, the Latin formerly having been thought to be angīna."—*Web.*

angiosperm—ăn′-jĭ-ō-spĕrm.

See *gymnosperm.*

Anglesea—ăng′-g̃l-sē.

Ea in the termination of many English Proper Names is pronounced like long *e* (ē).

See *Battersea, Chelsea, Marshalsea,* etc.

Anglesey—ăng′-g̃l-sē.

See *Anglesea.*

Angleterre—ăN-g̃lē-târ′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Angora—ăng-gō′-rà.

Angostura—ăng-g̃ōs-tōō′-rà.

Angoulême, d'—dăN-g̃ōō-lâm′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

anguish—ăng′-g̃wĭsh.

angular—ăng′-g̃ū-lăr.

anile—ăn′-īl or ăn′-ĭl.

aniline—ăn′-ĭl-ēn or ăn′-ĭl-ĭn.

See *ine (chemical termination).*

animadversion—ăn-ĭ-măd-vēr′-shŭn.

animadvert—ăn-ĭ-măd-vĕrt′.

animalcula—ăn-ĭ-măl′-kū-là.

See *animalculum.*

animalcule—ăn-ĭ-măl′-kūl, *not* ăn-ĭ-măl′-kū-lē.

See *animalcules.*

animalcules—ăn-ĭ-măl′-kūlz, *not* ăn-ĭ-măl′-kū-lēz.

See *animalcule.*

animalculum—ăn-ĭ-măl′-kū-lŭm.

See *animalcula.*

anisette—ăn-ĭ-sĕt′ or ăn-ĭ-zĕt′.

Anjou—ăn′-jōō; Fr. pron., äN-zhōō′.

For āN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ankylosis—ăng-kĭl-ō′-sĭs.
See *anchylosis.*
anna (coin)—ăn′-a.
Anna Comnena—ăn′-na kŏm-nē′-na.
Anna Ivanovna—ăn′-na ē-vä′-nŏv-na.
Anna Karenina—ăn′-na kä-rā′-nē-na.
Anna Leopoldovna—ăn′-na lā-ō-pōl′-dŏv-na.
Annam—ăn-năm′.
See *Anam.*
Anna Petrovna—ăn′-na pĕt-rŏv′-na.
Anne Arundel—ăn a-rŭn′-dĕl.
See *Arundel.*
Annecy—an-sē′.
Anne de Beaujeu—ăn dŭ bō-zhö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Anne of Geierstein—ăn ŏv gī′-ēr-stīn.
Annesley (Bay)—ănz′-lĭ.
annex (n.)—ăn-nĕks′ or ăn′-nĕks.
See *address.*
annex (vb.)—ăn-nĕks′.
Annie Laurie—ăn′-nĭ lô′-rĭ.
annihilate—ăn-nī′-hĭl-āt.
Pronounce the *h.* So *annihilation, annihilator.*
anno Domini—ăn′-nō dŏm′-ĭn-ī.
annulose—ăn′-ū-lōs.
Stormonth says ăn′-ū-lōz.
annunciate—ăn-nŭn′-shĭ-āt.
"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea, ia, io,* or *eous,* it takes, like *s* and *t,* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh,* as *ocean, social, tenacious, cetaceous.*"—*Wor.*
See *enunciate.*
annunciation—ăn-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or ăn-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
Worcester and Stormonth say ăn-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
See *enunciation.*
annunciator—ăn-nŭn′-shĭ-ā-tĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Annunzio, Gabriele d'—gä-brē-ā'-lā dä-nōōnt'-sē-ō.
See *Abruzzi.*
Annus Mirabilis—ăn'-nŭs mĭr-ăb'-ĭl-ĭs.
anodal—ăn-ō'-dăl.
See *cathodal.*
anode—ān'-ōd.
See *cathode.*
anodic—ȧ-nŏd'-ĭk.
See *cathodic.*
anodyne—ăn'-ō-dīn.
anomalous—ȧ-nŏm'-ȧ-lŭs.
anomaly—ȧ-nŏm'-ȧ-lĭ.
anonym—ăn'-ō-nĭm.
anonymous—ȧ-nŏn'-ĭm-ŭs.
another—ăn-ŭth'-ēr, *not* ŭn-ŭth'-ēr.
Anoura—ăn-ōō'-rȧ or ăn-ow'-rȧ.
Anquetil-Duperron—äNk-tēl' dü pĕr-rôN'.
For ü, äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Anselm—ăn'-sĕlm, *not* ăn-sĕlm'.
anserine—ăn'-sẽr-īn or ăn'-sẽr-ĭn.
Anstruther—ăn'-strŭth-ēr or ăn'-stēr.
See *Alnwick.*
answer—ȧn'-sẽr, *not* ăn'-sẽr.
See *ask.*
ant—ȧnt, *not* ănt.
See *ask.*
Antæus—ăn-tē'-ŭs.
antarctic—ănt-ärk'-tĭk, *not* ănt-är'-tĭk.
Be careful to give the *k* sound in the *second* syllable.
"Formerly spelt, and still often pronounced (now incorrectly), without the *c* in second syllable."—*Web.*
See *arctic.*
Antares—ăn-tā'-rēz; ăn-tā'-rẽs (Wor.).
Antenor—ăn-tē'-nôr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

antependium—ăn-tē-pĕn′-dĭ-ŭm.
antepenult—ăn-tē-pē′-nŭlt or ăn-tē-pē-nŭlt′.
anthelion—ănt-hē′-lĭ-ŏn or ăn-thē′-lĭ-ŏn.
Anthony (Saint)—ăn′-tō-nĭ.
"*Saint Anthony's* Fire."
Anthony (Christian Name)—ăn′-tō-nĭ, *not* ăn′-thō-nĭ.
Anthony (Susan B.)—ăn′-thō-nĭ.
anthracite—ăn′-thrȧ-sīt.
anthropocentric—ăn-thrō-pō-sĕn′-trĭk.
anthropoid—ăn′-thrō-poid.
The pronunciation ăn-thrō′-poid is heard in England.
anthropomorphic—ăn-thrō-pō-môr′-fĭk.
anthropomorphism—ăn-thrō-pō-môr′-fĭzm.
anthropomorphous—ăn-thrō-pō-môr′-fŭs.
anthropophagi—ăn-thrō-pŏf′-ȧ-jī.
"The cannibals that each other eat, the *anthropophagi*."—*Shakespeare.*
anti (prefix)—ăn′-tĭ, *not* ăn′-tī.
Antibes—ăN-tēb′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Antietam (Battle of)—ăn-tē′-tăm.
antifebrile—ăn-tĭ-fē′-brĭl or ăn-tĭ-fĕb′-rĭl.
See *febrile.*
Antigone—ăn-tĭg̃′-ō-nē.
Antigonus—ăn-tĭg̃′-ō-nŭs.
Antigua—ăn-tē′-g̃wȧ.
Anti-Libanus—ăn′-tĭ lĭb′-ȧ-nŭs.
See *Libanus.*
Antilles—ăn-tĭl′-ēz; Fr pron., äN-tēl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
antimony—ăn′-tĭm-ō-nĭ.
antinomy—ăn-tĭn′-ō-mĭ.
Antinoüs—ăn-tĭn′-ō-ŭs, *not* ăn-tĭn′-ō͞os.
"There are no words more frequently mispro-

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

nounced by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination."—*Walker.*

Antiochia—ăn-tĭ-ō-kī′-ȧ.

Antiochus—ăn-tī′-ō-kŭs.

Antiope—ăn-tī′-ō-pē.

Antiparos—ăn-tĭp′-ȧ-rŏs.

Antipas (Herod)—ăn′-tĭp-ăs.

Antipater—ăn-tĭp′-ȧ-tēr.

Antipholus—ăn-tĭf′-ō-lŭs.

"Comedy of Errors."

antiphonal—ăn-tĭf′-ō-năl.

antipodal—ăn-tĭp′-ō-dăl.

antipode—ăn′-tĭ-pōd.

antipodean—ăn-tĭ-pō-dē′-ăn or ăn-tĭ-pō′-dē-ăn.

antipodes—ăn-tĭp′-ō-dēz; formerly ăn′-tĭ-pōdz.

antipyrine—ăn-tĭ-pī′-rĭn.

Also written *antipyrin*, but pronounced as above. See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

antique—ăn-tēk′.

"Formerly ăn′-tĭk."—*Web.*

See *ambergris.*

Antisthenes—ăn-tĭs′-thē-nēz.

antitheism—ăn-tĭ-thē′-ĭzm.

antithesis—ăn-tĭth′-ē-sĭs.

antitoxin—ăn-tĭ-tŏks′-ĭn.

antœci—ăn-tē′-sī.

See *periœci.*

Antoine de Bourbon—äN-twän′ dŭ bo͝or-bôN′.

For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Antoinette—ăn-tŏn-ĕt′; Fr. pron., äN-twä-nĕt′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Antommarchi (Dr.)—än-tŏm-mär′-kē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *k*.

Antonelli, Giacomo—jä′-kō-mō än-tō-nĕl′-lē.

See *Giorgio.*

Antonia—ăn-tō′-nĭ-ȧ.

Antonina—ăn-tō-nī′-nȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Antonines (The)—ăn′-tō-nīnz.
Antoninus—ăn-tō-nī′-nŭs.
antonomasia—ăn-tō-nō-mā′-zhĭ-ȧ or ăn-tŏn-ō-mā′-zhĭ-ȧ.
Antony—ăn′-tō-nĭ.
Anubis—ȧ-nū′-bĭs.
Anvers—ȧN-vâr′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
anxiety—ăng-zī′-ē-tĭ.
anxious—ăngk′-shŭs, *not* ăng′-shŭs.
Do not omit the *k* sound in the *first* syllable.
any—ĕn′-ĭ.
Formerly pronounced ā′-nĭ.
anywhere—ĕn′-ĭ-hwâr.
Pronounce the *h* in the *final* syllable.
Aorangi—ä-ō-rän′-jē.
aorist—ā′-ō-rĭst, *not* âr′-ĭst.
aorta—ā-ôr′-tȧ.
ap (prefix)—ăp.
Apache—ȧ-pä′-chā; commonly ȧ-păch′-ē.
aparithmesis—ăp-ȧ-rĭth-mē′-sĭs.
Apelles—ȧ-pĕl′-ēz.
Apennines—ăp′-ĕn-īnz.
aperient—ȧ-pē′-rĭ-ĕnt.
apéritif—ȧ-pā-rē-tēf′.
aperitive—ȧ-pĕr′-ĭt-ĭv.
aperture—ăp′-ēr-tūr.
apex—ā′-pĕks, *not* ăp′-ĕks.
aphæresis—ȧ-fĕr′-ē-sĭs.
aphasia—ȧ-fā′-zhĭ-ȧ, *not* ȧ-fā′-sĭ-ȧ.
aphasy—ăf′-ȧ-sĭ.
aphelion—ȧ-fēl′-yŭn or ȧ-fē′-lĭ-ŏn.
ȧ-fēl′-yŭn is Webster's preference; but ȧ-fē′-lĭ-ŏn is that of most lexicographers.
See *perihelion*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

aphides—ăf′-ĭd-ēz.
See *aphis.*
aphis—ā′-fĭs.
See *aphides.*
aphorism—ăf′-ō-rĭzm.
aphrodisia—ăf-rō-dĭz′-ĭ-a.
The Standard Dictionary says ăf-rō-dĭs′-ĭ-a.
Aphrodisia—ăf-rō-dĭzh′-ĭ-a.
aphrodisiac—ăf-rō-dĭz′-ĭ-ăk.
aphrodisiacal—ăf-rō-dĭz-ī′-a-kăl.
Aphrodisias—ăf-rō-dĭzh′-ĭ-ăs.
Aphrodite—ăf-rō-dī′-tē, *not* ăf′-rō-dīt.
See *Amphitrite.*
aphthong—ăf′-thŏng.
See *diphthong, triphthong.*
apiary—ā′-pĭ-ā-rĭ.
apical—ăp′-ĭk-ăl.
apices (pl. of apex)—ăp′-ĭs-ēz.
Apicius—a-pĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
apiculture—ā′-pĭ-kŭl-tūr.
apiology—ā-pĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Apis—ā′-pĭs.
aplomb—a-plôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Apocalypse—a-pŏk′-a-lĭps.
apocope—a-pŏk′-ō-pē.
Apocrypha—a-pŏk′-rĭf-a.
Apocynum—a-pŏs′-ĭn-ŭm.
apodal—ăp′-ō-dăl.
apodosis—a-pŏd′-ō-sĭs.
apogee—ăp′-ō-jē.
See *perigee.*
Apollinaris (Water)—a-pŏl-ĭn-ā′-rĭs, *not* a-pŏl-ĭn-ä′-rĭs.
Apollo—a-pŏl′-ō.
Apollo Belvedere—a-pŏl′-ō bĕl-vē-dēr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Apollo Chresterios—ȧ-pŏl′-ō krĕs-tē′-rĭ-ŏs.
Apollo Citharœdus—ȧ-pŏl′-ō sĭth-ȧ-rē′-dŭs.
Apollo Sauroktonos—ȧ-pŏl′-ō sôr-ŏk′-tō-nŏs.
Apollyon—ȧ-pŏl′-ĭ-ŏn or ȧ-pŏl′-yŭn.
apologetic—ȧ-pŏl-ō-jĕt′-ĭk.
apologue—ăp′-ō-lŏg, *not* ăp′-ō-lōg.
See *analogue.*
aponia—ȧ-pō′-nĭ-ȧ.
apophthegm—ăp′-ō-thĕm.
See *apothegm.*
aposiopesis—ăp-ō-sī-ō-pē′-sĭs.
apostasy—ȧ-pŏs′-tȧ-sĭ.
apostatize—ȧ-pŏs′-tȧ-tīz.
a posteriori—ā pŏs-tē-rĭ-ō′-rī or ä pōs-tā-rē-ō′-rē.
See *a priori.*
apostle—ȧ-pŏs′-l, *not* ȧ-pôs′-l nor ȧ-pŏs′-l.
See *accost.*
apothegm—ăp′-ō-thĕm.
See *apophthegm.*
apothegmatic—ăp-ō-thĕg-măt′-ĭk.
Also written *apophthegmatic*, but pronounced as above.
apotheosis—ăp-ō-thē′-ō-sĭs or ăp-ō-thē-ō′-sĭs.
"This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate."—*Walker.*
apotheosize—ăp-ō-thē′-ō-sīz.
Apoxyomenos—ăp-ŏks-ĭ-ŏm′-ē-nŏs.
Appalachian—ăp-ȧ-lăch′-ĭ-ăn or ăp-ȧ-lā′-chĭ-ăn.
appanage—ăp′-ȧ-nāj.
Also written *apanage*, but pronounced as above.
apparatus—ăp-pȧ-rā′-tŭs, *not* ăp-pȧ-rä′-tŭs.
See *ultimatum.*
apparel—ăp-păr′-ĕl.
apparent—ăp-pâr′-ĕnt or ăp-păr′-ĕnt.
appel—ȧ-pĕl′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

appellate—ăp-pĕl′-lāt.
appellative—ăp-pĕl′-là-tĭv.
appellor—ăp-pĕl′-ôr or ăp-pĕl-ôr′.
appendices—ăp-pĕn′-dĭs-ēz.
appendicitis—ăp-pĕn-dĭs-ī′-tĭs.

See *itis* (*termination*).

Appenzell—äp-pĕn-tsĕl′.
appetence—ăp′-pē-tĕns.
appetible—ăp′-pē-tĭb-l.
appetitive—ăp′-pē-tī-tĭv or ăp-pĕt′-ĭ-tĭv.
Appian (Way)—ăp′-pĭ-ăn.
Appii Forum—ăp′-pĭ-ī fō′-rŭm.
applicable—ăp′-plĭk-à-bl.
applicative—ăp′-plĭk-à-tĭv.
appliqué—à-plē-kā′.
appoggiatura—äp-pō-jä-tōō′-rà.
Appomattox—ăp-pō-măt′-ŏks.

"*Appomattox* Court-House."

apposite—ăp′-pō-zĭt.
appraiser—ăp-prā′-zẽr.
appreciate—ăp-prē′-shĭ-āt.
appreciation—ăp-prē-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
apprentice—ăp-prĕn′-tĭs.
approbative—ăp′-prō-bā-tĭv.
approbatory—ăp′-prō-bā-tō-rĭ.
appui—à-pwē′.
appulse—ăp-pŭls′ or ăp′-pŭls.
appurtenance—ăp-pûr′-tē-năns.
appurtenant—ăp-pûr′-tē-nănt.
apricot—ā′-prĭ-kŏt or ăp′-rĭ-kŏt.

Webster and the Century Dictionary give ăp′-rĭ-kŏt, but this only as an alternative pronunciation.

a priori—ā prĭ-ō′-rĭ or ä prē-ō′-rē.

See *a posteriori*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

apron—ā′-prŭn or ā′-pŭrn.

"The second pronunciation above has until recently been preferred. The change in pronunciation is analogous to that in *citron*, *saffron*, etc., formerly pronounced *sĭt′-ŭrn*, *săf′-ŭrn*, etc. *Iron* still retains the pronunciation ī′-ŭrn."—*Web.*

apropos—ăp′-rō-pō, *not* ăp-rō-pō′.

apse—ăps.

apsides—ăp′-sĭd-ēz.

aptitude—ăp′-tĭ-tūd, *not* ăp′-tĭ-tōōd.

Apuleius—ăp-ū-lē′-yŭs.

aqua—ā′-kwȧ.

"*Aqua*-fortis."

aqua-fortis—ā′-kwȧ fôr′-tĭs.

aqua regia—ā′-kwȧ rē′-jĭ-ȧ.

Aquæ Calidæ—ā′-kwē kăl′-ĭd-ē.

Aquæ Sextiæ—ā′-kwē sĕks′-tĭ-ē.

Aquæ Solis—ā′-kwē sō′-lĭs.

aquamarine—ā-kwȧ-mȧ-rēn′, *not* ăk-wȧ-mȧ-rēn′.

aquarelle—ăk-wȧ-rĕl′.

aquarium—ȧ-kwā′-rĭ-ŭm.

Aquarius—ȧ-kwā′-rĭ-ŭs, *not* ȧ-kwä′-rĭ-ŭs.

aquatint—ā′-kwȧ-tĭnt or ăk′-wȧ-tĭnt.

aqueduct—ăk′-wē-dŭkt.

aqueous—ā′-kwē-ŭs.

Aquidneck—ȧ-kwĭd′-nĕk.

aquiform—ā′-kwĭ-fôrm.

Aquila—ăk′-wĭl-ȧ, *not* ȧ-kwĭl′-ȧ.

aquiline—ăk′-wĭl-ĭn or ăk′-wĭl-īn.

Usage is pretty evenly divided between these two forms.

Aquinas (Thomas)—ȧ-kwī′-nȧs.

Aquino (Thomas of)—ä-kwē′-nō.

Aquitaine—ăk-wĭt-ān′.

Arab—ăr′-ăb.

Worcester gives ā′-răb as an alternative form.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

arabesque—ăr-à-bĕsk′, *not* ăr′-à-bĕsk.
Arabic—ăr′-à-bĭk, *not* ăr-ā′-bĭk.

Although words ending in *ic* and *ics*, as *epidemic*, *scientific*, etc., have the accent on the penult, the above is an exception and is accented on the antepenult. So also *chol′-eric*, *her′-etic*, etc.

arabin—ăr′-à-bĭn.
Arabi Pasha—à-rä′-bē pà-shä′.
arable—ăr′-à-bl.
Araby—ăr′-à-bĭ.

"*Araby* the Blest."

Arachne—à-răk′-nē.
Arachnida—à-răk′-nĭd-à.
Ara Coeli (Church of)—ä′-rà chĕl′-ē.
Arafat—ä-rà-fät′.
Arago—ăr′-à-gō; Fr. pron., à-rà-gō′.
Aragon—ăr′-à-gŏn; Sp. pron., ä-rä-gōn′.
Aral (Sea)—ăr′-ăl or à-räl′.
Aram (Eugene)—ā′-răm, *not* ăr′-ăm.
Aramis—ä-rä-mēs′.

See *Athos*, *Porthos*, *Trois Mousquetaires*, *Les*.

Aranjuez—ä-rän′-hwāth.

See *Gila*, *Zamacoïs*.

Arapahoe—à-răp′-à-hō.
Arar—ā′-rär.
Ararat (Mount)—ăr′-à-răt.
Arawaks—ăr′-ä-wäks.
Arbaces—är′-bà-sēz or är-bā′-sēz.

"King and No King."

arbalest—är′-bà-lĕst.

See *arbalist*.

arbalist—är′-bà-lĭst.

See *arbalest*.

Arbela—är-bē′-là.

"The Battle of *Arbela*."

arbiter—är′-bĭt-ēr.
arbitrable—är′-bĭt-rà-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

arbitrage—är′-bĭt-rāj.
arbitrament—är-bĭt′-rȧ-mĕnt.
arbitrarily—är′-bĭ-trā-rĭl-ĭ.
Arblay, d'—där′-blā or där-blā′.
arbor vitæ—är′-bẽr vī′-tē.
arboreal—är-bō′-rē-ăl.
arboretum—är-bō-rē′-tŭm.
arboriculture—är′-bō-rĭ-kŭlt-yūr.
Arbuthnot—är-bŭth′-nŏt or är′-bŭth-nŏt.
arbutus—är′-bū-tŭs or är-bū′-tŭs.

The second pronunciation is preferred by many persons, when reference is made to the *trailing arbutus*.

arcades ambo—är′-kā-dēz ăm′-bō.
Arcadia—är-kā′-dĭ-ȧ.

Not to be confounded with *Acadia*, which see.

arcana—är-kā′-nȧ.
arcanum—är-kā′-nŭm.
Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile—ȧrk dŭ trē-ôNf′ dŭ lā-twäl′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel—ȧrk dŭ trē-ôNf′ dü kȧ-rōō-sĕl′.

For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

archæology—är-kē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Archæopteryx—är-kē-ŏp′-tẽr-ĭks.
archaic—är-kā′-ĭk.
archaism—är′-kā-ĭzm.
archangel—ärk′-ān-jĕl.

"When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*—as in *archangel*, *architect*, *archive*, *archipelago*, *archiepiscopal*, *archæology*, etc.; but when *arch* is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *march*—as, *archbishop*, *archduke*, *archfiend*."—*The Orthoëpist.*

See *Archangel* (*city*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Archangel (city)—ärk-ān′-jĕl.
See *archangel.*
archangelic—ärk-ăn-jĕl′-ĭk.
See *archangel.*
archbishop—ärch′-bĭsh-ŭp.
See *archangel.*
archdeacon—ärch′-dē-kŭn.
See *archangel.*
archduchess—ärch′-dŭch-ĕs.
See *archangel.*
archduchy—ärch′-dŭch-ĭ.
See *archangel.*
archduke—ärch′-dūk.
See *archangel.*
archetypal—är′-kē-tī-păl or är-kēt′-ĭp-ăl.
See *archangel.*
archetype—är′-kē-tīp.
See *archangel.*
archfiend—ärch-fēnd′.
See *archangel.*
Archias—är′-kĭ-ăs, *not* är′-chĭ-ăs.
archidiaconal—är-kĭ-dī-ăk′-ō-năl.
See *archangel.*
archiepiscopal—är-kĭ-ē-pĭs′-kō-păl.
See *archangel.*
archil—är′-kĭl.
Worcester prefers ärch′-ĭl, and this is Stormonth's only pronunciation.
Archilochus—är-kĭl′-ō-kŭs.
Archimago—är-kĭm-ā′-gō.
Spenser's "Faërie Queene."
Archimedean—är-kĭm-ē′-dē-ăn or är-kĭm-ē-dē′-ăn.
Archimedes—är-kĭm-ē′-dēz, *not* är-kĭm′-ē-dēz.
archipelago—är-kĭ-pĕl′-ȧ-gō, *not* ärch-ĭ-pĕl′-ȧ-gō.
See *archangel.*
architect—är′-kĭ-tĕkt, *not* ärch′-ĭ-tĕkt.
See *archangel.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

architecture—är′-kĭ-tĕkt-yūr, *not* ärch′-ĭ-tĕkt-yūr.
See *archangel.*

architrave—är′-kĭ-trāv, *not* ärch′-ĭ-trāv.
See *archangel.*

archival—är′-kĭv-ăl or är-kī′-văl.

archives—är′-kīvz or är′-kĭvz.

archivist—är′-kĭv-ĭst.

archivolt—är′-kĭv-ōlt, *not* ärch′-ĭv-ōlt.

Archytas—är-kī′-tăs.

Arcis-sur-Aube (Battle of)—är-sē′ sür ōb.
For ü, see p. 26.

Arcite—är′-sīt or är-sīt′.
"Palamon and *Arcite.*"
See *Palamon.*

Arco della Pace—är′-kō dĕl′-lä pä′-chā.

Arcola (Battle of)—är′-kō-lä, *not* är-kō′-lä.

Arcole—är′-kō-lā.

Arcot (India)—är-kŏt′.

arctic—ärk′-tĭk, *not* är′-tĭk.
See *antarctic.*

Arctos—ärk′-tŏs.

Arcturus—ärk-tū′-rŭs.

Arda Viraf Namak—är′-dä vē′-räf nä-mäk′.

Arden (Enoch)—är′-dĕn.

Arden (England)—är′-dĕn.
See *Ardennes* (*France*).

Ardennes (France)—är-dĕn′.
See *Arden* (*England*).
In defense of the pronunciation är′-dĕn, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer quotes the following:
"And *Ardennes* waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass."
Byron.

Arditi, Luigi—lōō-ē′-jē är-dē′-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

arduous—ärd′-ū-ŭs.

are (unit of superficial measure)—âr.

See *are* (*vb.*).

are (vb.)—är.

See *are* (*unit of superficial measure*).

area—ā′-rē-à.

Some English authorities say âr′-ē-à.

Areas (Brazil)—ä-rā′-äsh.

arenaceous—ăr-ē-nā′-shŭs.

arenic—à-rē′-nĭk

areola—à-rē′-ō-là, *not* à-rē-ō′-là.

areolar—à-rē′-ō-lâr.

"*Areolar* Tissue."

areolation—ā-rē-ō-lā′-shŭn or âr′-ē-ō-lā-shŭn.

areometer—ăr-ē-ōm′-ē-tēr or âr-ē-ŏm′-ē-tēr.

Areopagite—ăr-ē-ŏp′-à-gīt or ăr-ē-ŏp′-à-jīt.

Areopagitic—ăr-ē-ŏp-à-gĭt′-ĭk or ăr-ē-ŏp-à-jĭt′-ĭk.

Areopagitica—ăr-ē-ŏp-à-gĭt′-ĭk-à or ăr-ē-ŏp-à-jĭt′-ĭk-à.

Areopagus—ăr-ē-ŏp′-à-gŭs.

Arequipa—ä-rā-kē′-pä.

In Spanish, *qu* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* is marked with a diæresis, in which case *qu* is pronounced like *kw*.

Ares—ā′-rēz.

Arethusa—ăr-ē-thū′-sà.

Aretino, Guido—gwē′-dō ä-rā-tē′-nō.

Arezzo (Cardinal)—ä-rĕt′-sō.

See *Abruzzi*.

argal—är′-găl.

argand (burner)—är′-gănd.

Argand—är′-gănd; Fr. pron., är-gäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Argante—är-gănt′-tĕ.

Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Argante—är-gän′-tŭ.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."
See Boulogne-sur-Mer
Argante—är-gän′-tā.
Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."
Argenson, d'—där-zhăn-sôn′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
argent—är′-jĕnt.
Argenteuil—är-zhăn-tö′-yŭ.
For ö, ăn, see pp. 25, 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
Argentina—är-jĕn-tē′-nȧ; Sp. pron., är-hän-tē′-nä.
See *Cartagena.*
argentine—är′-jĕn-tĭn or är′-jĕn-tīn.
Argentine (Republic)—är′-jĕn-tēn or är′-jĕn-tīn.
argil—är′-jĭl.
argillaceous—är-jĭl-ā′-shŭs.
Argive—är′-jīv or är′-gīv.
This is Webster's marking.
The Century and Standard say är′-gīv; Worcester and Stormonth, är′-jīv.
Argo—är′-gō.
Argolis—är′-gō-lĭs, *not* är-gō′-lĭs.
Argonautic—är-gō-nô′-tĭk, *not* är-gō-nŏt′-ĭk.
"The *Argonautic* Expedition."
Argonauts—är′-gō-nôts, *not* är′-gō-nŏts.
"The *Argonauts* of '49."
argosy—är′-gō-sĭ, *not* är′-gō-zĭ.
argot—är′-gō or är′-gŏt.
Argout, d'—där-gōō′.
Argus—är′-gŭs.
Argyll—är-gīl′, *not* är′-gīl.
Also written *Argyle*, but pronounced as above.
argyrol—är′-jĭr-ŏl.
aria—ä′-rĭ-ȧ or ā′-rĭ-ȧ.
Ariadne—ăr-ĭ-ăd′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Arian (pertaining to Arius)—ā′-rĭ-ăn.
"The *Arian* Heresy."
See *Arrian, Aryan* (*Indo-European*).

Arianism—ā′-rĭ-ăn-ĭzm.

Arica—ä-rē′-kä.

arid—ăr′-ĭd.

Ariel—ā′-rĭ-ĕl.

Aries—ā′-rĭ-ēz.

aril—ăr′-ĭl.

Arimathea—ăr-ĭm-å-thē′-å.
"Joseph of *Arimathea.*"

Arion—å-rī′-ŏn.
"As a designation of various societies, etc., commonly pronounced ăr′-ĭ-ŭn or ā′-rĭ-ŭn."—*Web.*
See *Amphion, Orion.*

Ariosto—ä-rē-ŏs′-tō.

Aristæus—ăr-ĭs-tē′-ŭs.

Aristarchus—ăr-ĭs-tär′-kŭs.

Aristides—ăr-ĭs-tī′-dēz.

Aristippus—ăr-ĭs-tĭp′-ŭs.

Aristobulus—å-rĭs-tō-bū′-lŭs.

Aristocles—ăr-ĭs′-tō-klēz.

aristocrat—å-rĭs′-tō-krăt or ăr′-ĭs-tō-krăt.
Webster, Worcester, and Stormonth prefer å-rĭs′-tō-krăt; the Century prefers ăr′-ĭs-tō-krăt.

aristocratic—ăr-ĭs-tō-krăt′-ĭk.

Aristodemus—ăr-ĭs-tō-dē′-mŭs.

Aristogiton—å-rĭs-tō-jī′-tŏn.
Also written *Aristogeiton*, but pronounced as above.
"Harmodius and *Aristogiton.*"

Aristotelian—ăr-ĭs-tō-tē′-lĭ-ăn or ăr-ĭs-tō-tēl′-yăn.

Aristotle—ăr′-ĭs-tŏt-l, *not* ăr-ĭs-tŏt′-l.
Accent the *first* syllable.

Aristophanes—ăr-ĭs-tŏf′-å-nēz.

arithmetician—å-rĭth-mē-tĭsh′-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Arius—ā-rī′-ŭs or ā′-rĭ-ŭs or ăr′-ĭ-ŭs.

Arkansas—ăr′-kăn-sô.

Although this pronunciation has been authorized by an act of legislature of the State of Arkansas, and is the form given in Webster's New International Dictionary as well, still the pronunciation ăr-kăn′-zȧs is frequently heard, at least east of the Mississippi River.

See *Arkansas City.*

Arkansas City—ăr-kăn′-zȧs sĭt′-ĭ.

See *Arkansas.*

Arkansas (River)—ăr′-kăn-sô.

Arlecdon—ăr′-lĕk-dŭn.

Arles—ärlz; Fr. pron., ärl.

Armada—är-mā′-dȧ.

The Standard Dictionary gives är-mä′-dȧ as an alternative pronunciation.

"The Invincible *Armada.*"

Armageddon—ăr-mȧ-gĕd′-ŏn.

Armagh—är-mä′.

Armand—är-mäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Armande—är-mäN′-dŭ.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Armida—är-mē′-dȧ.

"Jerusalem Delivered."

Armide—är-mēd′.

armillary—är′-mĭl-ā-rĭ, *not* är-mĭl′-ā-rĭ.

"*Armillary* Sphere."

See *capillary* (*adj.*).

Arminian—är-mĭn′-ĭ-ăn.

Arminius—är-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭs; Dutch pron., är-mē′-nē-ŭs.

armistice—är′-mĭs-tĭs, *not* är-mĭs′-tĭs.

Armorel of Lyonesse—är′-mō-rĕl ŭv lī′-ŏn-ĕs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

armory—ärʹ-môr-ĭ, *not* ärmʹ-rĭ.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Arnaud—ärʹ-nōʹ.

Arnauld—ärʹ-nōʹ.
See *Arnault.*

Arnault—ärʹ-nōʹ.
See *Arnauld.*

Arnott (Neil)—ärʹ-nŏt.

Arnoul—ärʹ-nōōʹ.
See *Arnould.*

Arnould—ärʹ-nōōʹ.
See *Arnoul.*

aroma—ȧ-rōʹ-mȧ, *not* ărʹ-ō-mȧ.

aromatize—ȧ-rōʹ-mȧ-tīz.
Worcester prefers ărʹ-ō-mȧ-tīz.

Aroostook—ȧ-rōōʹ-stŏŏk.
"The Lady of the *Aroostook.*"

Arouet—ä-rŏŏ-ĕʹ.

arpeggio—är-pĕjʹ-ō.

Arpinum—är-pīʹ-nŭm.

arquebus—ärʹ-kwē-bŭs.
Stormonth says ärʹ-kĕ-bŏŏzʹ.
This author (Stormonth) labors under the impression that it makes no difference which accent is considered primary and which secondary, in this and many other words.

arquebusier—är-kwē-bŭs-ērʹ; ärʹ-kĕ-bŏŏz-ērʹ (Stor.).
See note under *arquebus.*

arrack—ărʹ-ăk.
Worcester says ărʹ-ăkʹ.

arras—ărʹ-ăs.

Arras—ȧ-räsʹ.

arrear—ăr-rērʹ, *not* ărʹ-rēr.

Arrian—ărʹ-ĭ-ăn.
See *Arian* (*pertaining to Arius*), *Aryan* (*Indo-European*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

arrière-pensée—ăr-yâr′ päN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
arrondissement—à-rôN-dēs-mäN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Arsaces—är′-sȧ-sēz or är-sā′-sēz.
arsenic (n.)—är′-sē-nĭk.
"ärs′-nĭk, as in the Oxford English Dictionary and other English dictionaries, is common in England."—*Web.*
See *arsenic (adj.).*
arsenic (adj.)—är-sĕn′-ĭk.
See *arsenic (n.).*
arsenious—är-sē′-nĭ-ŭs.
Arsinoë—är-sĭn′-ō-ē.
Ars Poetica—ärz pō-ĕt′-ĭk-ȧ.
Artaxerxes—är-tăks-ûrk′-sēz.
Artemidorus—är-tē-mĭd-ō′-rŭs.
Artemis—är′-tē-mĭs.
artemisia—är-tē-mĭz′-ĭ-ȧ or är-tē-mĭzh′-ĭ-ȧ, *not* är-tē-mĭsh′-ȧ.
Artemisia (Queen)—är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
Artemisium—är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-ŭm.
Artemus (Ward)—är′-tē-mŭs, *not* är-tē′-mŭs.
arterio-sclerosis—är-tē′-rĭ-ō sklē-rō′-sĭs.
artery—är′-tĕr-ĭ.
artesian—är-tē′-zhăn, *not* är-tē′-zĭ-ăn.
Arteveld, van—văn är′-tĕ-vĕlt.
Also written *van Artevelde*, but pronounced är-tē-vĕl′-dē.
arthritis deformans—är-thrī′-tĭs dē-fôr′-măns.
See *itis (termination).*
arthropoda—är-thrŏp′-ō-dȧ.
Arthurian—är-thū′-rĭ-ăn.
artiad—är′-tĭ-ăd.
See *perissad.*
artifice—är′-tĭf-ĭs.
artificer—är-tĭf′-ĭs-ēr, *not* är′-tĭf-ĭs-ēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

artisan—ăr′-tĭz-ăn or är-tĭz-ăn′.
artiste—är-tēst′.
Artois—är-twä′.
Arundel—ăr′-ŭn-dĕl, *not* ȧ-rŭn′-dĕl.
Arundel Formation—ȧ-rŭn′-dĕl fôr-mā′-shŭn.
Arundelian—ăr-ŭn-dē′-lĭ-ăn or ăr-ŭn-dēl′-yăn.

"The *Arundelian* Marbles."

Aryabhatta—är-yȧ-bŭt′-ȧ.

"*Bh* in Sanskrit and many modern East India words is, in the native pronunciation $b+h$, as in *cob house*, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation."—*Web.*

Also written *Aryabahr*, but pronounced är-yȧ-bäh′-r.

Aryan (Indo-European)—är′-yăn or ăr′-ĭ-ăn.

See *Arian* (*pertaining to Arius*), *Arrian.*

arytenoid—ăr-ĭ-tē′-noid or ȧ-rĭt′-ē-noid.

"The *Arytenoid* Cartilages."

Asa—ā′-sȧ.
asafetida—ăs-ȧ-fĕt′-ĭd-ȧ.
Asaph—ā′-săf.
asbestos—ăs-bĕs′-tŭs or ăz-bĕs′-tŭs.
Ascalaphus—ăs-kăl′-ȧ-fŭs.
Ascalon—ăs′-kȧ-lŏn.

Also written *Askelon*, but pronounced ăs′-kē-lŏn.

Ascanius—ăs-kā′-nĭ-ŭs.
ascetic—ăs-ĕt′-ĭk.
Ascham (Roger)—ăs′-kăm.
Asclepiades—ăs-klē-pī′-ȧ-dēz.
Asclepius—ăs-klē′-pĭ-ŭs.
asexual—ȧ-sĕk′-shū-ăl.
Asgard—ăs′-gärd.
Ashantee—ȧ-shăn′-tē or ȧ-shän′-tē.
Ashtavakra—ăsh-tȧ-vä′-krȧ.
Ashur-bani-pal—ä′-shoo͝r-bä′-nē-päl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ash-Wednesday—ăsh-wĕnz′-dā, *not* ăsh′-wĕnz-dā.
Observe the place of the accent.
See *Wednesday.*

Asia—ā′-shĭ-ȧ or ā′-shȧ, *not* ā′-zhĭ-ȧ nor ā′-zhȧ.

Asian—ā′-shăn or ā′-zhăn.

Asiatic—ā-shĭ-ăt′-ĭk or ā-zhĭ-ăt′-ĭk.

asinine—ăs′-ĭn-īn.
The Century Dictionary gives ăs′-ĭn-ĭn as an alternative pronunciation, and the Standard Dictionary prefers it.

ask—ȧsk, *not* ăsk *nor* äsk.
This word is typical of a large class containing a sound intermediate between ä and ă, which until recent years has been scarcely recognized.
"The intermediate, or transition, sound here employed is useful as being a compromise between the *ä* (*art*), which by many is considered affected in this class of words, and the *ă* in *ăm*, which is disagreeably flat to those whose ears are trained to the fuller sound. It is indicated in the chief dictionaries of English, and is used by many cultivated speakers."—*Web.*

askance—ȧs-kȧns′ *not* ăs-kăns′.
See *ask.*

asked—ȧskt, *not* ăskt *nor* ăst.

Askew (Anne)—ăs′-kū.
Also written *Ascue*, but pronounced as above.

aslant—ȧ-slȧnt′.
See *ask.*

Asmodeus—ăz-mō-dē′-ŭs or ăs-mō-dē′-ŭs.

Asnières—ăn-yâr′.

Asosan (Mount)—ä′-sō-săn.

asp—ȧsp, *not* ăsp.
See *ask.*

asparagus—ăs-păr′-ȧ-gŭs.
See *cucumber.*
"The word was corrupted to *sparrowgrass* in the 17th century, and that form then came into general

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

use, but since about 1800 it has been confined to the uneducated."—*Web.*

Aspasia—ăs-pā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ăs-pā′-zhȧ.

aspen—ăs′-pĕn or ȧs′-pĕn.

aspergillum—ăs-pĕr-jĭl′-ŭm.

asphalt—ăs′-fălt.

This word, being an abbreviation of *asphaltum*, was originally accented on the *final* syllable (ăs-fălt′). See *asphaltum.*

asphaltum—ăs-făl′-tŭm.

See *asphalt.*

asphodel—ăs′-fō-dĕl.

asphyxia—ăs-fĭks′-ĭ-ȧ.

asphyxiate—ăs-fĭk′-sĭ-āt.

aspirant—ăs-pī′-rănt; ăs-pī′-rănt or ăs′-pĭr-ănt (Wor.).

aspirate—ăs′-pĭr-āt.

Asquith—ăs′-kwĭth.

ass—ȧs, *not* ăs *nor* äs.

See *ask.*

assagai—ăs′-ȧ-gī.

See *assegai*, another spelling.

assai—ăs-sī′.

assailant—ăs-sā′-lănt.

assault—ăs-sôlt′.

Assaye (Battle of)—ăs-sī′ or ăs-sā′.

assegai—ăs′-ē-gī.

See *assagai*, another spelling.

assent (n.)—ăs-sĕnt′, *not* ăs′-sĕnt.

See *address.*

assent (vb.)—ăs-sĕnt′.

assets—ăs′-sĕts, *not* ăs-sĕts′.

asseverate—ăs-sĕv′-ēr-āt.

assiduity—ăs-sĭ-dū′-ĭt-ĭ.

assiduous—ăs-sĭd′-ū-ŭs.

assignat—ăs-ĭg′-năt; Fr. pron., ȧ-sēn-yȧ′.

assignee—ăs-sīn-ē′, *not* ăs-sī′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

assigner—ăs-sī′-nẽr.
See *assignor.*
assignor—ăs-ĭn-ôr′.
See *assigner.*
Assiniboia—ăs-sĭn-ĭ-boi′-a.
Assiniboine—ăs-sĭn′-ĭ-boin.
Assisi—äs-sē′-zē.
"St. Francis of *Assisi.*"
Assizes—ăs-sī′-zĕz.
associate—ăs-sō′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăs-sō′-sĭ-āt.
See *annunciate.*
association—ăs-sō-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or ăs-sō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
associative—ăs-sō′-shĭ-a-tĭv, *not* ăs-sō′-sĭ-a-tĭv.
Assollant—ä-sō-läN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Assommoir, L'—lä-sŏm-wär′.
Assuan—ăs-swän′.
assumption—ăs-sŭmp′-shŭn, *not* ăs-sŭm′-shŭn.
Pronounce the *p* sound.
assurance—a-shūr′-ăns, *not* a-shōōr′-ăns.
assure—a-shūr′, *not* a-shōōr′.
Astarte—ăs-tär′-tē.
Asterope—ăs-tĕr′-ō-pē.
asthenia—ăs-thē-nī′-a or ăs-thē′-nĭ-a.
See *neurasthenia, sthenia.*
asthenic—ăs-thĕn′-ĭk, *not* ăs-thē′-nĭk.
asthma—ăz′-ma or ăs′-ma (Web); ăst′-ma or ăs′-ma (C.); ăs′-ma (Stand.); ăst′-ma (Wor., Stor.).
asthmatic—ăz-măt′-ĭk or ăs-măt′-ĭk.
See *asthma.*
astigmatism—a-stĭg′-ma-tĭzm.
Astolat—ăs′-tō-lăt.
Astolfo—ăs-tŏl′-fō.
Also written *Astolpho*, but pronounced as above.
Astorga—äs-tôr′-gä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Astræa—ăs-trē′-ȧ.
astrakhan—ăs′-trȧ-kăn or ăs-trȧ-kăn′.
See *Astrakhan.*
Astrakhan—ăs-trȧ-kăn′; Russian pron., äs-trȧ-ĸän′-yŭ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
See *astrakhan.*
astrogeny—ăs-trŏj′-ē-nĭ.
astrography—ăs-trŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
astrologic—ăs-trō-lŏj′-ĭk.
astronomic—ăs-trō-nŏm′-ĭk.
Astrophel—ăs′-trō-fĕl.
"*Astrophel* and Stella."
Asturias—äs-tōō′-rē-äs.
astute—ăs-tūt′, *not* ăs-tōōt′.
Astyages—ăs-tī′-ȧ-jēz.
Astyanax—ăs-tī′-ȧ-năks.
Asunción—ä-sōōn-sē-ōn′.
asylum—ȧ-sī′-lŭm.
See *abdomen.*
asymptote—ăs′-ĭm-tōt.
Atabalipa—ä-tä-bä′-lē-pä.
Atahualpa—ä-tä-wäl′-pä.
Atala—ä-tä-lä′.
Atalanta—ăt-ȧ-lăn′-tȧ.
at all—ăt-ôl′, *not* ȧ-tôl′.
atavic—ȧ-tăv′-ĭk.
atavism—ăt′-ȧ-vĭzm.
ataxia—ȧ-tăks′-ĭ-ȧ.
"Locomotor *Ataxia.*"
ataxy—ȧ-tăks′-ĭ or ăt′-ăks-ĭ.
ate (preterit of eat)—āt.
In England, generally pronounced ĕt.
Ate (goddess of revenge)—ā′-tē, *not* āt.
ateles—ăt′-ē-lēz.
atelier—ȧ-tē-lyā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Athalie—ä-tä-lē′.
athanasia—ăth-ȧ-nā′-zhĭ-ȧ or ăth-ȧ-nā′-shĭ-ȧ.
See *athanasy.*
Athanasian—ăth-ȧ-nā′-zhăn or ăth-ȧ-nā′-shĭ-ăn.
"The *Athanasian* Creed."
Athanasius—ăth-ȧ-nā′-shĭ-ŭs.
athanasy—ȧ-thăn′-ȧ-sĭ.
See *athanasia.*
Athelstan—ăth′-ĕl-stăn.
Athena—ȧ-thē′-nȧ.
See *Athene.*
Athene—ȧ-thē′-nē.
See *Athena.*
Athene Parthenos—ȧ-thē′-nē pär′-thē-nŏs.
Athene Polias—ȧ-thē′-nē pŏl′-ĭ-ăs.
atheneum—ăth-ē-nē′-ŭm, *not* ȧ-thē′-nē-ŭm.
Also written *athenæum*, but pronounced as above.
Athenian—ȧ-thē′-nĭ-ăn, *not* ȧ-thē′-nyăn.
athlete—ăth′-lēt, *not* ăth′-l-ēt.
athletics—ăth-lĕt′-ĭks.
Athor—ā′-thŏr.
Athos (Mount)—ăth′-ŏs, *not* ā′-thŏs.
Athos—ä-tōs′.
See *Aramis, Porthos, Trois Mousquetaires, Les.*
Atilla—ȧ-tĭl′-ȧ.
See *Attila.*
Atlantean—ăt-lăn-tē′-ăn, *not* ăt-lăn′-tē-ăn.
Atlantides—ăt-lăn′-tĭd-ēz.
Atlantis—ăt-lăn′-tĭs.
Atlas—ăt′-lăs.
atoll—ȧ-tŏl′ or ăt′-ŏl.
atomic—ȧ-tŏm′-ĭk.
Atossa—ȧ-tŏs′-sȧ.
à toute force—ȧ-tōōt-fôrs′.
à tout prix—ȧ-tōō-prē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Atreus—ā′-trōōs or ā′-trē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus.*
Atri—ä′-trē.
Atridæ—à-trī′-dē.
atrium—ā′-trĭ-ŭm.
atropine—ăt-′rō-pĭn or ăt′-rō-pēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
Atropos—ăt′-rō-pŏs.
attaché—à-tà-shā′.
attacked—ăt-tăkt′, *not* ăt-tăk′-tĕd.
attar—ăt′-är, *not* ŏt′-är, unless written *ottar.*
See *ottar.*
Attila—ăt′-ĭl-à, *not* à-tĭl′-à.
See *Atilla.*
attitude—ăt′-tĭ-tūd, *not* āt′-tĭ-tōōd.
attorney—à-tûr′-nĭ.
attribute (n.)—ăt′-trĭb-ūt.
attribute (vb.)—ăt-trĭb′-ūt.
"Formerly accented *at′-tri-bute* and *at-tri-bute′*, later yielding to the tendency to distinguish verbs from substantives of the same spelling by a different accent."—*Webb.*
attune—ăt-tūn′, *not* ăt-tōōn′.
Aube—ōb.
Auber—ō-bâr′, *not* ô′-bĕr.
auberge—ō-bĕrzh′.
Auberge Rouge—ō-bĕrzh′ rōōzh.
aubergiste—ō-bĕr-zhēst′.
Aubert—ō-bâr′.
Aubert du Bayet—ō-bâr′ dü bà-yĕ′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Aubigné, d'—dō-bēn-yā′.
See *Daubigny.*
Aubrey—ô′-brĭ.
Aubry—ō-brē′.
Aubusson(carpet)—ō-bü-sôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Aubusson, d'—dō-bü-sôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Aucassin—ō-ka-săN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
"*Aucassin* et Nicolette."
Auch—ōsh.
Auchmuty—ŏk′-mū-tĭ or ä′-mo͝ot-ĭ.
au courant—ō ko͝o-räN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
auction—ôk′-shŭn, *not* ŏk′-shŭn.
audacious—ô-dā′-shŭs, *not* ô-dăsh′-ŭs.
Aude—ōd.
audience—ô′-dĭ-ĕns.
Audran—ō-dräN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Audrey—ô′-drĭ.
"As You Like It."
Audubon—ô′-do͝o-bŏn; Fr. pron., ō-dü-bôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Auerbach—ow′-ĕr-bäK.
For K, see p. 28.
Auerstädt (Battle of)—ow′-ĕr-stĕt.
Also written *Auerstedt*, but pronounced as above.
au fait—ō-fā′.
Augean—ô-jē′-ăn, *not* ô′-jē-ăn.
"The *Augean* Stables."
Augeas—ô′-jē-ăs.
Auger—ō-zhā′.
Augereau—ōzh-rō′.
Augier—ōzh-yā′.
augment (n.)—ôg′-mĕnt.
augment (vb.)—ôg-mĕnt′.
See *absent* (*vb.*).
au gratin—ō grà-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Augsburg—ôgz′-bûrg; Ger. pron., owGz′-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.
"The *Augsburg* Confession."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Auguis—ō-gēs′.
August (n.)—ô-gŭst.
august (adj.)—ô-gŭst′.
See *adept* (*n.*).
Augusta Victoria—ô-gŭs′-tȧ vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ; Ger. pron., ow-gōōs′-tȧ fēk-tō′-rē-ȧ.
Augustin—ô-gŭs′-tĭn or ô′-gŭs-tĭn; Fr. pron., ō-gü-stăN′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
Augustine—ô-gŭs′-tĭn or ô′-gŭs-tĭn.
Auld Clootie—ôld klōō′-tĭ or äld klü′-tĭ.
For ü, see p. 26.
Auld Lang Syne—ôld-lăng-sīn′ or äld-lăng-sīn′.
See *lang syne.*
Aumale, d'—dō-mȧl′.
aumonière—ō-mō-nyâr′.
aunt—änt, *not* ȧnt *nor* ănt.
aureola—ô-rē′-ō-lȧ.
See *aureole.*
aureole—ô′-rē-ōl.
See *aureola.*
aureus (coin)—ô′-rē-ŭs.
au revoir—ō-rŭv-wär′.
Auriga—ô-rī′-gȧ.
aurist—ô′-rĭst.
aurochs—ô′-rŏks or ow′-rŏks.
Aurora—ô-rō′-rȧ.
aurora australis—ô-rō′-rȧ ôs-trā′-lĭs.
aurora borealis—ô-rō′-rȧ bō-rē-ā′-lĭs.
Aurungzebe—ô-rŭng-zĕb′.
Also written *Aurangzeb*, *Aurungzeb*, but pronounced as above.
Ausable—ô-sā′-bl.
auscultation—ôs-kŭl-tā′-shŭn.
auspices—ôs′-pĭs-ĕz.
Austen (Jane)—ôs′-tĕn or ôs′-tĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Austerlitz (Battle of)—ôs′-tĕr-lĭts; Ger. pron., ows′-tĕr-lĭts.
Australasia—ôs-trăl-ā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ôs-trăl-ā′-zhȧ.
Australasian—ôs-trăl-ā′-shăn, *not* ôs-trăl-ā′-zhăn.
Australia—ôs-trā′-lĭ-ȧ or ôs-trāl′-yȧ.
Australian—ôs-trā′-lĭ-ăn or ôs-trāl′-yăn.
Austrasia—ô-strā′-shĭ-ȧ or ô-strā′-shȧ.
Auteuil—ô-tö′-yŭ.
For ö, see p. 25.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
authority—ô-thŏr′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ô-thôr′-ĭt-ĭ.
authorization—ô-thŏr-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or ô-thŏr-ī-zā′-shŭn.
autobiographer—ô-tō-bī-ŏg′-rȧ-fĕr.
autobiographical—ô-tō-bī-ō-grăf′-ĭk-ăl.
autobiography—ô-tō-bī-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
autochthon—ô-tŏk′-thŏn or ô-tŏk′-thōn.
autochthones—ô-tŏk′-thō-nēz.
autochthonous—ô-tŏk′-thō-nŭs.
autocracy—ô-tŏk′-rȧ-sĭ.
autocrat—ô′-tō-krăt.
auto-da-fé—ow′-tō-dȧ-fā or ô′-tō-dȧ-fā.
Autolycus—ô-tŏl′-ĭk-ŭs.
"Winter's Tale."
automata—ô-tŏm′-ȧ-tȧ.
automaton—ô-tŏm′-ȧ-tŏn.
automobile—ô-tō-mō′-bĭl or ô-tō-mō-bēl′; Fr. pron., ō-tō-mō-bēl′.
automobilist—ô-tō-mō′-bĭl-ĭst.
See automobiliste.
automobiliste—ō-tō-mō-bē-lēst′.
See automobilist.
autonomy—ô-tŏn′-ō-mĭ.
autopsy—ô′-tŏp-sĭ, *not* ô-tŏp′-sĭ.
autrefois—ō-trē-fwä′ or ō-tĕr-fwä′.
"*Autrefois* acquit."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Autun—ō-tŭn′.
For ŭn, see p. 27.
Auvergne—ō-vĕrn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
Aux Cayes—ō-kā′.
Auxerre—ō-sâr′.
Auxerrois—ō-sâr-wä′.
auxiliary—ôg̃-zĭl′-yȧ-rĭ.
Auxonne—ō-sŏn′.
Ava—ä′-vȧ
avalanche—ăv′-ȧ-lânch.
This is Webster's marking. Stormonth says ăv′-ȧ-lănsh′, and Worcester ăv-ȧ-lānsh′.
Avallon—ȧ-vȧ-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Avalokiteshvara—ȧ-vȧ-lō-kī-tāsh′-wä-rȧ.
Avalon—ăv′-ȧ-lŏn.
"Lay dozing in the vale of *Avalon.*"—*Tennyson.*
avant-courier—ȧ-vänt′ kōō′-rĭ-ēr or ȧ-vän′ kōō′-rĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., ȧ-vän′ kōōr-yā′.
For än, see p. 26.
avant-guard—ȧ-vänt′ g̃ärd.
avatar—ăv-ȧ-tär′.
avaunt—ȧ-vônt′ or ȧ-vänt′.
Analogy justifies the pronunciation ȧ-vänt′, which is preferred by Haldeman. See *craunch.*
Avebury—ā′-bĕr-ĭ.
Ave Maria—ä′-vā mä-rē′-ä.
Worcester say ā′-vē mā-rī′-ȧ.
Aventine (Hill)—ăv′-ĕn-tīn or ăv′-ĕn-tĭn.
Aventino, Monte—mōn′-tā ä-vĕn-tē′-nō.
Aventinus, Mons—mŏnz ăv-ĕn-tī′-nŭs.
avenue—ăv′-ē-nū, *not* ăv′-ē-nōō.
Avenue de l'Opéra—ȧv-nü′ dŭ lŏ-pā-rȧ′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Averroës—ȧ-vĕr′-ō-ēz.
aversion—ȧ-vēr′-shŭn, *not* ȧ-vēr′-zhŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Avesnes—ȧ-vān′.
aviary—ā′-vĭ-ā-rĭ.
aviation—ā-vĭ-ā′-shŭn.
aviator—ā′-vĭ-ā-tẽr.
Avicenna—ăv-ē-sĕn′-ȧ.
The Arabic form is *Ibn Sina* (ĭb′-n sē′-nȧ).
aviculture—ā′-vĭ-kŭlt-yūr.
Avignon—ȧ-vēn-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
avocado (pear)—ăv-ō-kä′-dō.
Avogadro—ä-vō-gä′-drō.
"The Law of *Avogadro*."
avoirdupois—ăv-ẽr-dŭ-poiz′, *not* ăv-ẽr-dŭ-poi′.
Avon (river)—ā′-vŏn.
"Stratford-on-*Avon*."
awakening—ȧ-wāk′-n-ĭng, *not* ȧ-wāk′-nĭng.
A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.
awkward—ôk′-wẽrd.
awry—ȧ-rī′.
Axayacatl—ä-chä-yä-kä′-tl.
Axenstrasse—äks′-ĕn-sträs-sĕ.
axes (plural of ax)—ăk′-sĕz.
axes (plural of axis)—ăk′-sēz, *not* ăk′-sĕz.
axial—ăk′-sĭ-ăl.
axile—ăk′-sĭl or ăk′-sīl.
axilla—ăk-sĭl′-ȧ.
axillary—ăk′-sĭl-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary*.
axiom—ăk′-sĭ-ŭm; ăks′-yŭm (Wor.).
Do not say ăk′-shĭ-ŭm.
axiomatic—ăk-sĭ-ō-măt′-ĭk, *not* ăk-shĭ-ō-măt′-ĭk.
axolotl—ăk′-sō-lŏt-l.
ay (always)—ā, *not* ī.
See *ay* (*yes*).
ay (yes)—ī.
See *ay* (*always*.)

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ay (interj.)—ī.
"*Ay* me!"
aye (always)—ā.
"For *aye*." See *aye* (*yes*).
aye (yes)—ī.
"The *ayes* have it." See *aye* (*always*).
aye (interj.)—ā.
aye-aye—ī′-ī.
Ayesha—ī′-ĕsh-ȧ or ā′-ĕsh-ȧ.
Aylmer—āl′-mẽr.
Ayscough—ăs′-kū or ās′-kū.
Also written *Ayscue*, but pronounced as above.
Aytoun—ā′-tō͝on.
azalea—ȧ-zā′-lē-ȧ.
azimuth—ăz′-ĭm-ŭth.
Azincourt (Battle of)—ăz′-ĭn-kōrt; Fr. pron., ȧzh-ăN-kō͝or′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Agincourt* (*Battle of*).
Azof (Sea)—ä′-zōf or ȧ-zôf′.
Also written *Azoff*, *Azov*, but pronounced as above.
Azores—ȧ-zōrz′.
azote—ăz′-ōt or ȧ-zōt′.
azotize—ăz′-ō-tīz.
Azrael—ăz′-rȧ-ĕl.
azure—ăzh′-ūr or ā′-zhūr.
The leading dictionaries are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

B

Baal—bā′-ăl.
Baalbec—bäl-bĕk′ or bäl′-bĕk.
Bab—bäb.
Bab-el-Mandeb—bäb′-ĕl măn′-dĕb or băb′-ĕl măn′-dĕb.

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baccalaureate—băk-ȧ-lô′-rē-āt.

baccarat—băk-ȧ-rä′; Fr. pron., bȧ-kȧ-rȧ′.

Also written *baccara*, but pronounced as above.

bacchanal—băk′-ȧ-năl.

Bacchanalia—băk-ȧ-nā′-lĭ-ȧ.

bacchanalian—băk-ȧ-nā′-lĭ-ăn.

bacchant—băk′-ănt.

See *bacchante.*

bacchante—bȧ-kȧnt′ or băk′-ănt or bȧ-kăn′-tē.

"This is the French form of the word, and properly has but two syllables, although often pronounced with three in ignorance or disregard of the etymology. The Italian form is *baccante* (three syllables). The plural, *bacchantes*, is often pronounced bȧ-kăn′-tēz, as if Latin."—*Web.*

See *bacchant.*

Bacchus—băk′-ŭs.

Bacciochi—bä-chō′-kē.

See *baldacchino, Bertuccio.*

Bach—bäĸ.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Bache—bāch.

bacilli—bȧ-sĭl′-ī.

See *bacillus.*

bacillus—bȧ-sĭl′-ŭs.

See *bacilli.*

backgammon—băk′-găm-ŭn or băk-găm′-ŭn.

Pronounce the *k* sound.

backslide—băk-slīd′ or băk′-slīd.

backslider—băk-slī′-dẽr, *not* băk′-slī-dẽr.

Baconian—bā-kō′-nĭ-ăn.

bacteria—băk-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.

See *bacterium.*

bacterium—băk-tē′-rĭ-ŭm.

See *bacteria.*

Badajoz—bä-dä-hōth′.

In Spanish, *j* is generally pronounced like *h*, and

z like *th* in *thin*. Spanish words ending in a consonant are generally accented on the *final* syllable.

bade—bād, *not* bād.

Baden—bä′-dĕn.

Baden-Baden—bä′-dĕn bä′-dĕn.

Baden-Powell—bā′-dĕn pō′-ĕl.

badinage—băd′-ĭn-āj; Fr. pron., bà-dē-nāzh′.

Badinguet—bà-dăɴ-gā′.

For ăɴ, see p. 26.

Bad Nauheim—bät now′-hīm.

Badroulboudour—bà-drōōl-bōō-dōōr′.

"The Princess *Badroulboudour*."

Baedeker—bā′-dē-kĕr or bā′-dē-kĕr.

Baer, von—fŏn bâr.

bagatelle—băg-à-tĕl′.

Stormonth places the accent on the *first* syllable.

Bagdad—bäg-däd′ or băg′-dăd.

Bagehot—băj′-ŭt or băg′-ŭt.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre—bàn-yâr′ dŭ bē-gŏr′.

bagnio—băn′-yō, *not* băg′-nĭ-ō.

See *baignoire*.

Bagration—bà-grà-tē-ôn′.

Bahamas—bà-hā′-màz.

Bahía—bä-ē′-ä.

In Spanish, *h* is not sounded, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

Baiae—bā′-yē.

baignoire—bĕn-wàr′; Fr. pron., bān-ywàr′.

Gn in French and Italian is equivalent to *ni* in *minion*.

Baikal (Lake)—bī-käl′.

Baillie (Harry)—bā′-lĭ.

"Canterbury Tales."

See *Baillie (Joanna)*.

Baillie (Joanna)—bā′-lĭ.

See *Baillie (Harry)*.

Bailly—bā′-lĭ; Fr. pron., bà-yē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Baireuth—bī-roit′.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in English, and *th* has the sound of *t*. See *Bayreuth*.

Bajardo—bä-yär′-dō.

"Orlando Innamorato."

Bajazet—băj-ȧ-zĕt′.

bajocco (coin)—bä-yŏk′-kō.

J, in Italian, is pronounced like *y* in *yes*.

baksheesh—băk′-shēsh.

Also written *bakshish*, but pronounced as above.

Balaklava (Battle of)—bȧ-lȧ-klä′-vȧ.

Balboa, de—dā bäl-bō′-ä.

balbriggan—băl-brĭg′-ăn.

balcony—băl′-kō-nĭ.

This word was formerly accented on the *second* syllable (băl-kō′-nĭ), but the pronunciation *bal′-cony* became the correct form early in the nineteenth century.

baldacchino—bäl-dä-kē′-nō.

Ch and *cch*, in Italian words, have the sound of *k* before *e* or *i*.

baldachin—băl′-dȧ-kĭn.

Baldassare—bäl-däs-sä′-rā.

balderdash—bôl′-dēr-dăsh.

Baleares—bā-lē-ā′-rēz; Sp. pron., bä-lā-ä′-rās.

Balearic (Islands)—băl-ē-ăr′-ĭk.

Balestier (Wolcott)—băl-ĕs-tēr′.

Balfe—bälf.

Balfour—băl′-fo͝or.

Bali—bä′-lē.

Baliol, de—dē bāl′-yŭl or dē băl′-yŭl.

See *Balliol, de*.

balister—bȧ-lĭs′-tēr.

balize—bȧ-lēz′.

Balize—bȧ-lēz′.

balk—bôk.

Balkan (States)—bȧl-kän′ or bôl′-kăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Balkan (War)—bȧl-kän′ or bôl′-kăn.
ballade—bȧ-lȧd′.
Ballantyne—băl′-ăn-tīn.
ballet—bȧl′-ā.
Sometimes băl′-ĕt. See *valet.*
Balliol (College at Oxford)—bāl′-yĕl.
See *Balliol, de.*
Balliol, de—dŭ băl′-ĭ-ŭl.
See *Balliol* (*College at Oxford*).
ballista—băl-ĭs′-tȧ.
Ballo in Maschera, Un—ōōn bäl′-lō ēn mäs′-kā-rȧ.
balm—bäm, *not* băm.
Balmaceda—bäl-mä-sā′-thȧ.
See *Guadalquivir.*
balmoral—băl-mŏr′-ăl, *not* băl-mō′-răl.
Balmoral (Castle)—băl-mŏr′-ăl or băl-mō′-răl.
balsam—bôl′-săm.
balsamic—bôl-săm′-ĭk or băl-săm′-ĭk.
Balthasar—băl-thā′-zȧr or bȧl′-tȧ-zär.
Also written *Balthazar*, but pronounced as above.
Baluchistan—bȧ-lōō-chĭs-tän′.
balustrade—băl-ŭs-trād′.
Worcester and Stormonth say băl′-ŭs-trād.
Balzac, de (Honoré)—ō-nō-rā′ dŭ bȧl-zȧk′; Anglicized băl′-zăk.
bambino—bäm-bē′-nō.
bamboo—băm-bōō′, *not* băm′-bōō.
banal—băn′-ăl or bā′-năl; Fr. pron., bȧ-näl′.
banality—bȧ-năl′-ĭt-ĭ.
banana—bȧ-nä′-nȧ or bȧ-năn′-ȧ.
"The latter pronunciation has become very common in the United States."—*Web.*
Bancroft (George)—băn′-krŏft, *not* băng′-krŏft.
A letter of inquiry addressed to the Hon. George Bancroft elicited from his private secretary the following reply:

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

"Mr. B. holds that the proper and true way of pronouncing the first syllable of his name is *Ban*, as in the word *bandage*, and not *bang*, as some authorities give it."

Bancroft (Hubert Howe)—băn′-krŏft, *not* băng′-krŏft.

bandbox—bănd′-bŏks, *not* băn′-bŏks.
Pronounce the *d* sound.

banderilla—bän-dā-rēl′-yä.
See *llama*.

banderillero—bän-dā-rēl-yā′-rō.
See *llama*.

banditti—băn-dĭt′-tĭ.

bandoline—băn′-dō-lĭn or băn′-dō-lēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

Banff—bămf or bănf.

Bangkok—băng-kŏk′.

Bangor (Wales)—băng′-gŏr or băng′-gēr.
See *Bangor* (*Maine*).

Bangor (Maine)—băn′-gôr.
See *Bangor* (*Wales*).

banian—băn′-yăn.

banquet—băng′-kwĕt or băng′-kwĭt.

banquette—băng-kĕt′; Fr. pron., bäN-kĕt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Banquo—băng′-kō or băng′-kwō.

bantam—băn′-tăm.

Bantam (Java)—bản-tăm′ or băn′-tăm.

Banville, de—dŭ bäN-vēl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

banyan (tree)—băn′-yăn.
Sometimes accented on the *final* syllable.

banzai—bän′-zä-ē.

baobab (tree)—bā′-ō-băb or bä′-ō-băb.

baptism—băp′-tĭzm, *not* băp′-tĭz-ŭm.

baptismal—băp-tĭz′-măl, *not* băp′-tĭz-măl.

Baptiste, Jean—zhäN bà-tēst′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

baptistery—băp′-tĭs-tēr-ĭ.
See *baptistry.*

baptistry—băp′-tĭs-trĭ.
See *baptistery.*

Barabbas—bȧ-răb′-ăs or bär-ăb′-ăs.
See *Barrabas.*

Barachias—băr-ȧ-kī′-ăs.
In Scripture Proper Names, "*ch* is pronounced like *k;* as *Chaldea, Enoch. Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest.*"—*Web.*

Baradas, de—dŭ bä-rä-dä′.
Final *s,* in French, is generally silent.

Baraguay d'Hilliers—bȧ-rȧ-gā′ dēl-yā′.

Barataria—bär-ȧ-tā′-rē-ȧ.
"Don Quixote."

Barbados—bär-bā′-dōz.

Barbara (Logic)—bär′-bȧ-rȧ.

Barbara Frietchie—bär′-bȧ-rȧ frē′-chĭ.

barbarian—bär-bā′-rĭ-ăn.
The Oxford English Dictionary says bär-bâr′-ĭ-ăn.

barbarous—bär′-bȧ-rŭs.

Barbarossa—bär-bȧ-rŏs′-ȧ.

Barbauld (Mrs.)—bär′-bôld; Fr. pron., bär-bō′.

barbecue—bär′-bē-kū.

Barberini (Palace)—bär-bā-rē′-nē.

Barbier de Séville, Le—lŭ bär-byā′ dŭ sā-vēl′.
See *Barbiere di Seviglia, Il.*

Barbiere di Seviglia, Il—ēl bär-bē-ā′-rā dē sā-vēl′-yȧ.
See *Barbier de Séville, Le.*

Barbizon (School)—bär-bē-zôN′.
For ôN, see p. 26.
Also written *Barbison,* but pronounced as above.

barcarole—bär′-kȧ-rōl.
Also written *barcarolle,* but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Barcelona—bär-sē-lō′-nȧ; Sp. pron., bär-thā-lō′-nä.
See *Cáceres.*
Barclay de Tolly—bär-klā′ dŭ tō-lē′.
barége—bȧ-rāzh′.
bargain—bär′-gĕn or bär′-gĭn.
See *captain, damage.*
Bargello—bär-jĕl′-lō.
Baring—bâr′-ĭng, *not* bā′-rĭng.
barium—bā′-rĭ-ŭm or bâr′-ĭ-ŭm.
Bar-le-Duc—bär-lŭ-dük′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
Barmecide—bär′-mē-sīd.
Barnave—bär-nȧv′.
Barnay, Herr—hĕr bär′-nī.
Barnegat—bär-nē-găt′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Barneveldt—bär′-nē-vĕlt.
baroque—bȧ-rŏk′.
barouche—bȧ-rōōsh′.
Barrabas—bär′-ăb-ăs.
See *Barabbas.*
barrage—bär′-āj.
Barras, de—dŭ bȧ-rȧ′.
Sometimes pronounced dŭ bȧ-rȧs′.
This is one of a number of French names of persons, of disputed or doubtful pronunciation. See *Biot, Dumas, Genlis de, Guise de, Guizot, Sieyès.*
barrel—bär′-ĕl, *not* bär′-ŭl.
See damage.
Barrie—bär′-ĭ.
Barrios—bär′-rē-ōs.
Bart, Jean—zhäN bärt.
For äN, see p. 26.
Barth, Heinrich—hīn′-rĭK bärt.
For K, see p. 28. See *Luther.*
Barthélemy—bär-tāl-mē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire—bär-tāl-mē′ săn-tē-lâr′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Bartholdi—bär-tŏl-dē′, *not* bär-thōl′-dē.
Th, in French, is pronounced like *t*.
Bartimeus—bär-tĭm-ē′-ŭs, *not* bär-tĭm′-ē-ŭs.
Bartol—bär-tŏl′.
Bartolozzi—bär-tō-lôt′-sē.
See *Abruzzi, mezzanine.*
Baruch—bā′-rŭk or bâr′-ŭk.
"The Book of *Baruch*."
Barye—bȧ-rē′.
baryta—bȧ-rī′-tȧ.
Barzillai—bär-zĭl′-ā-ī or bär-zĭl′-ī.
basal—bā′-săl.
basalt—bȧ-sôlt′ or băs′-ôlt.
bas-bleu—bä-blû′; Fr. pron., bȧ-blö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Bashan—bā′-shȧn.
bashaw—bȧ-shô′.
Bashi-bazouk—băsh′-ĭ bȧ-zōōk′.
Bashkirtsev, Marie—mȧ-rē′ bäsh-kērt′-sĕf.
basic—bā′-sĭk.
basil—băz′-ĭl.
See *Basil.*
Basil—băz′-ĭl or bā′-zĭl.
basilar—băs′-ĭl-ȧr.
basilary—băs′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
basilica—bȧ-sĭl′-ĭk-ȧ.
Basilikon Doron—bȧ-sĭl′-ĭk-ŏn dō′-rŏn.
basilisk—băz′-ĭl-ĭsk or băs′-ĭl-ĭsk.
basin—bā-sn, *not* bā′-sĭn.
Basingstoke—bā′-zĭng-stōk.
bask—bȧsk, *not* băsk.
See *ask.*
basket—bȧs′-kĕt or bȧs′-kĭt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Basque—bȧsk.
Worcester and Stormonth say bȧsk.
bas-relief—bä-rē-lēf′ or bȧs-rē-lēf′.
See *bass-relief*.
bass (fish)—bȧs, *not* bȧs.
See *ask*, *bass* (*music*), *bass* (*tree*).
bass (music)—bās.
See *bass* (*fish*), *bass* (*tree*).
bass (tree)—bȧs, *not* bȧs.
See *ask*, *bass* (*fish*), *bass* (*music*).
Bassanio—bȧ-sä′-nĭ-ō.
Basses-Alpes—bȧs-zȧlp′.
Basses-Pyrénées—bȧs-pē-rā-nā′.
Basse Terre—bȧs-târ′.
bassinet—bȧs′-ĭn-ĕt.
basso-relievo—bȧ′-sō rē-lē′-vō.
See *basso-rilievo*.
basso-rilievo—bȧs′-sō rē-lyĕv′-ō.
See *basso-relievo*.
bass-relief—bȧs-rē-lēf′.
See *bas-relief*.
bastard—bȧs′-tȧrd.
Bastia—bȧs-tē′-ä.
Bastian (Adolf)—bȧs′-tē-ȧn.
See *Bastian* (*Henry C.*).
Bastian (Henry C.)—bȧst′-yȧn.
See *Bastian* (*Adolf*).
Bastiat (Frédéric)—bȧs-tyȧ′.
Bastien-Lepage—bȧst-yȧN′ lŭ-pȧzh′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
Bastille—bȧs-tēl′; Fr. pron., bȧs-tē′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
bastinado—bȧs-tĭn-ā′-dō, *not* bȧs-tĭn-ä′-dō.
Batavia (Java)—bä-tä′-vĭ-ä.
bateau—bȧ-tō′.
bateaux—bȧ-tōz′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

bath—bȧth, *not* băth.
See *ask*.

bathorse—băt′-hôrs or bä′-hôrs or bät′-hôrs or bô′-hôrs.

baths—bȧthz, *not* băthz.
See *ask*.

Bathsheba—băth-shē′-bȧ or băth′-shē-bȧ.

Bathurst—bȧth′-ŭrst.

bathybius—bȧ-thĭb′-ĭ-ŭs.

batiste—bȧ-tēst′.

batman (man in charge of a bathorse)—băt′-măn or bä′-măn or bät′-măn or bô′-măn.
See *bathorse, batman* (*weight*).

batman (weight)—băt′-măn.
See *batman* (*man in charge of a bathorse*).

baton—băt′-ŭn; Fr. pron., bȧ-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Baton Rouge—băt′-ŭn rōōzh; Fr. pron., bȧ-tôN′ rōōzh.
For ôN, see p. 27.

batrachia—bȧ-trā′-chĭ-ȧ.

Batrachomyomachia—băt-rȧ-kō-mī-ŏm-ȧ-kī′-ȧ.
See *Batrachomyomachy*.

Batrachomyomachy—băt-rȧ-kō-mī-ŏm′-ȧ-kĭ.
See *Batrachomyomachia*.

battalia—bă-tāl′-yȧ or bȧ-tāl′-yȧ.
See *battalion*.

battalion—bă-tăl′-yŭn.
See *battalia*.

Battersea—băt′-ẽr-sē.
See *Anglesea*.

battue—băt′-tū; Fr. pron., bä-tü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Baucis—bô′-sĭs; Fr. pron., bō-sēs′.
"*Baucis* and Philemon."
See *Philemon, Philémon et Baucis*.

Baudry—bō-drē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Bautzen (Battle of)—bowt′-sĕn.
bawbee—bô-bē′.
bayadere—bä-yȧ-dēr′.
bayamo (wind)—bä-yä′-mō.
See *Bayamo.*
Bayamo—bä-yä′-mō.
See *bayamo* (*wind*).
Bayard, de—dŭ bȧ-yȧr′.
Bayard (Thomas F.)—bī′-ĕrd, *not* bā′-ĕrd.
This pronunciation was authorized by himself.
Bayazid—bä-yä-zēd′.
Bayeux—bä-yö′.
"The *Bayeux* Tapestry."
For ö, see p. 25.
Bayle—bĕl.
Baylén—bī-lān′.
"The *Baylén* Capitulation."
Also written *Bailén*, but pronounced as above.
bayonet—bā′-ō-nĕt.
Bayonne (France)—bā-yōn′; Fr. pron., bȧ-yŏn′.
bayou—bī′-ōō.
Bayreuth—bī-roit′.
See *Baireuth.*
The two spellings have the same pronunciation.
bazaar—bȧ-zȧr′.
Also written *bazar*, but pronounced as above.
Bazaine—bȧ-zĕn′; Anglicized bȧ-zān′.
bdellium—dĕl′-ĭ-ŭm.
The *b* is silent.
Beaconsfield—bē′-kŭnz-fēld or bĕk′-ŭnz-fēld.
A letter, written some years ago (1880) to Mr. Corry (Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary) concerning the pronunciation of this word, was answered in Mr. Corry's absence by a well-known official gentleman. The reply was that the only correct pronunciation of *Beaconsfield* is bē′-kŭnz-fēld.
beard—bērd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Beata Beatrix—bē-ā′-tȧ bē′-ȧ-trĭks.
beatific—bē-ȧ-tĭf′-ĭk.
beatify—bē-ăt′-ĭf-ī.
beatitude—bē-ăt′-ĭt-ūd, *not* bē-ăt′-ĭt-o͞od.
Beatrice—bē′-ȧ-trĭs, *not* bē-ā′-trĭs.
"Much Ado About Nothing."
Beatrice Cenci—bā-ä-trē′-chā chĕn′-chē.
In Italian, *c* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.
Beatrice Portinari—bā-ȧ-trē′-chā pôr-tē-nä′-rē.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.
Beatrix—bē′-ȧ-trĭks.
Beattie—bē′-tĭ or bā′-tĭ.
Beaucaire—bō-kâr′.
"Monsieur *Beaucaire*."
Beauchamp (Eng.)—bē′-chăm.
"The *Beauchamp* Tower."
Beauchamp (Fr.)—bō-shäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Beauclerc—bō′-klâr or bō′-klēr or bō′-klŭrk.
See *Beauclerk* (*Topham*).
Beauclerk (Topham)—bō′-klärk.
See *Beauclerc*.
beaufort (coat)—bō′-fērt or bū′-fērt.
Beaufort (North Carolina)—bō′-fērt.
See *Beaufort* (*South Carolina*).
Beaufort (South Carolina)—bū′-fērt.
See *Beaufort* (*North Carolina*).
Beaufort (Henry)—bū′-fērt or bō′-fērt.
Beauharnais, de—dŭ bō-är-nā′.
See *amende honorable*.
beau ideal—bō ī-dē′-ăl.
Beaulieu—bō-lyö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Beaumarchais, de—dŭ bō-mär-shā′.
beau monde—bō-môNd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Beaumont (Francis)—bō′-mŏnt.
"*Beaumont* and Fletcher."
Beaumont-sur-Oise—bō-môN′ sür wäz.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Beauregard (P. G. T.)—bō′-rē-gärd; Fr. pron., bō-rē-gär′.
beauteous—bū′-tē-ŭs, *not* bū′-chŭs.
beaux—bōz.
beaux-esprits—bō-zĕs-prē′.
See *bel-esprit.*
because—bē-kôz′.
béchamel (sauce)—bā-shȧ-mĕl′.
Becher—bĕK′-ĕr.
For K, see p. 28.
Bechuanaland—bĕch-ŏŏ-ä′-nȧ-lănd.
Bechuanas—bĕch-ŏŏ-ä′-nȧz.
Becket, à (Thomas)—ȧ-bĕk′-ĕt.
bedclothes—bĕd′-klōthz, *not* bĕd′-klōz.
Bede—bēd.
"The Venerable *Bede.*"
Also written *Baeda*, but pronounced bē′-dȧ.
bedew—bē-dū′, *not* bē-dōō′.
bedizen—bē-dĭz′-n or bē-dī′-zn.
bedouin—bĕd′-ŏŏ-ĭn or bĕd′-ŏŏ-ēn, *not* bĕd′-wĭn.
bedstead—bĕd′-stĕd, *not* bĕd′-stĭd.
Beelzebub—bē-ĕl′-zē-bŭb, *not* bĕl′-zē-bŭb.
been—bĭn or bēn.
"The accepted and usual pronunciation in the U. S. is *bĭn;* in England, *bēn* is the customary pronunciation, often becoming *bĭn* when unaccented.
"The pronunciation *bēn* is now heard to some extent in the U. S., especially in the East, probably in imitation of the English."—*Web.*
Beersheba—bē-ēr-shē′-bȧ or bē-ûr′-shē-bȧ.
"From Dan to *Beersheba.*"
Beethoven, van—vän bā′-tō-vĕn or vän bāt′-hō-vĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

begone—bē-gôn′.
See *accost.*

begonia—bē-gō′-nĭ-a.

begrease—bē-grēz′ or bē-grēs′.
See *grease* (*vb.*).

begrime—bē-grīm′.

begum—bē′-gŭm.
Worcester says bē′-go͝om.

behalf—bē-häf′, *not* bē-hăf′.

behavior—bē-hāv′-yẽr.

behemoth—bē′-hē-mŏth or bē-hē′-mŏth.

Behistun—bā-hĭs-to͞on′.
"The *Behistun* Inscription."

behoove—bē-ho͞ov′.
Also written *behove*, but pronounced as above.

Behring (Sea and Strait)—bē′-rĭng; Danish pron., bā′-rĭng.
Also written *Bering*, but pronounced as above.

bel canto—bĕl kän′-tō.

belch—bĕlch.
"After *n*, as in *bench, finch, lunch, munch, wench*, etc., most English orthoëpists treat the *ch* as simple *sh*, writing phonetically *bensh, finsh*, etc., while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation."—*Web.*

beldame—bĕl′-dăm.
Also written *beldam*, but pronounced as above.

belemnite—bĕl′-ĕm-nīt or bē-lĕm′-nīt.

bel-esprit—bĕl-ĕs-prē′.
See *beaux-esprits.*

Belfast (Ireland)—bĕl-fȧst′ or bĕl′-fȧst.
See *Belfast* (*Maine*).

Belfast (Maine)—bĕl′-fȧst.
See *Belfast* (*Ireland*).

Belfort (France)—bĕl-fōr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Belgian—bĕl′-jĭ-ăn, *not* bĕl′-jăn.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Belgium—bĕl′-jĭ-ŭm, *not* bĕl′-jŭm.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Belgrade—bĕl-grād′.

Belial—bē′-lĭ-ăl or bēl′-yăl.

believe—bē-lēv′, *not* blēv.

Belisarius—bĕl-ĭs-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.

Bellarmine—bĕl′-är-mĭn or bĕl′-är-mēn.

Bellatrix—bĕl-lā′-trĭks.

Belle Alliance, La—là bĕl ål-yäNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Belle Ferronière, La—là bĕl fĕr-rŏn-yâr′.

Belle-Île-en-Mer—bĕl-ēl-äN-mâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Belle Isle—bĕl-īl′.

Belle Jardinière, La—là bĕl zhär-dēn-yâr′.

Belle Laitière, La—là bĕl lā-tyâr′.

Bellerophon—bĕl-lĕr′-ō-fŏn.

belles lettres—bĕl-lĕt′-r; Fr. pron., bĕl-lĕt′-rŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

belletrist—bĕl-lĕt′-rĭst.
Also written *belleletrist*, but pronounced as above.

bellicose—bĕl′-ĭ-kōs or bĕl-ĭ-kōs′.

belligerent—b l-ĭj′-ēr-ĕnt.

Bellingham (U. S.)—bĕl′-ĭng-ăm.
See *Alnwick.*

Bellingham (Richard)—bĕl′-ĭn-jăm.

Bellini—bĕl-lē′-nē.

Bellona—bĕl-lō′-nà.
"*Bellona's* bridegroom."—*Shakespeare.*

bellows—bĕl′-ōz or bĕl′-ŭs.
See *gallows.*
"Walker and the other orthoëpists of the early 19th century have *bĕl′-ŭs* only, but within recent

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

times this has largely been superseded by *bĕl′-ōz.*" —*Web.*

belluine—bĕl′-ū-ĭn or bĕl′-ū-īn.
"Animal and *belluine* life."

Belmont—bĕl′-mŏnt.

beloved (adj.)—bē-lŭv′-ĕd or bē-lŭvd′.

beloved (part.)—bē-lŭvd′.
See *learned.*

Belus—bē′-lŭs.

belvedere—bĕl-vē-dēr′ or bĕl-vā-dā′-rā.

Belvoir—bē′-vēr; Fr. pron., bĕl-vwär′.
See *Alnwick.*

Benares—bĕn-ä′-rĕz.

Ben-Cruachan—bĕn-krōō′-ĸăn.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

beneath—bē-nēth′ or bē-nēth′.
Worcester gives bē-nēth′ only.
See *'neath, underneath.*

Benedek, von—fŏn bā′-nĕ-dĕk.

Benedick—bĕn′-ē-dĭk.
"Much Ado About Nothing."

Benedictine—bĕn-ē-dĭk′-tĭn.

beneficent—bē-nĕf′-ĭs-ĕnt.
See *maleficent.*

beneficiary—bĕn-ĭ-fĭsh′-ĭ-ā-rĭ or bĕn-ĭ-fĭsh′-ä-rĭ.

benevolent—bē-nĕv′-ō-lĕnt.
See *malevolent.*

Bengal—bĕn-gôl′, *not* bĕn′-gôl.

Bengalese—bĕn-gȧ-lēz′ or bĕn-gȧ-lēs′.
See *Chinese.*

Bengali—bĕn-gôl′-ē.

Benguela—bĕn-gā′-lä.

Benicia—bē-nĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ, *not* bē-nē′-shȧ.
"The *Benicia* Boy."

benign—bē-nīn′.

benignant—bē-nĭg′-nănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

benison—bĕn′-ĭz-n or bĕn′-ĭs-n.
"It consecrates each grave within its walls,
And breathes a *benison* o'er the sleeping dust."
Longfellow.

bénitier—bā-nē-tyā′.

Ben-Nevis—bĕn nĕv′-ĭs or bĕn nē′-vĭs.

Bentham (Jeremy)—bĕn′-tăm or bĕn′-thăm.

Bentivoglio—bĕn-tē-vōl′-yō.
Gli, in Italian, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*

benzene—bĕn′-zēn or bĕn-zēn′.
See *benzine.*

benzine—bĕn′-zĭn or bĕn′-zēn.
See *benzene, ine* (*chemical termination*).

benzoin—bĕn′-zō-ĭn or bĕn′-zoin.

benzol—bĕn′-zōl or bĕn′-zŏl.
See *benzole.*

benzole—bĕn′-zōl.
See *benzol.*

Beowulf—bā′-ō-wo͝olf.

bequeath—bē-kwēth′, *not* bē-kwēth′.

Béranger, de—dŭ bā-räN-zhā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

berceau—bĕr-sō′.

berceuse—bĕr-söz′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Berea (Ohio)—bĕr-ē′-ȧ.

Berengaria—bĕr-ĕn-gā′-rĭ-ȧ.

Bérenger de Tours—bā-räN-zhā′ dŭ to͝or.
For äN, see p. 26.

Berenice—bĕr-ē-nī′-sē.
See *Bernice.*

Bérénice—bā-rā-nēs′.
See *Berenice.*

Berenice's Hair—bĕr-ē-nī′-sēz hâr.

Beresina—bĕr-yā′-zē-nȧ; Anglicized bĕr-ē-zē′-nä.
"The Passage of the *Beresina.*"

bergamot—bĕr′-gȧ-mŏt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Berger—bĕr-zhā′.
Bergerac, Cyrano de—sē-rȧ-nō′ dŭ bĕr-zhĕr-ȧk′.
Berkeleian—bĕrk-lē′-ăn.
Berkeley—bĕrk′-lĭ or bärk′-lĭ.
Berkshire (England)—bĕrk′-shĕr or bärk′-shĕr.
See *Berkshire* (*Massachusetts*).
Berkshire (Massachusetts)—bĕrk′-shĭr.
See *Berkshire* (*England*).
berlin—bĕr-lĭn′ or bĕr′-lĭn.
See *Berlin* (*Germany*).
Berlin (Germany)—bĕr-lĭn′; Ger. pron., bĕr-lēn′.
See *berlin*.
Berlin (U. S.)—bĕr′-lĭn.
See *Berlin* (*Germany*).
Berlioz (Hector)—bĕr-lē-ōs′.
Bermoothes—bĕr-mōō′-thēz.
"The still-vex'd *Bermoothes*."—*Shakespeare*.
This, in Shakespeare's time, would seem to have been the spelling and pronunciation of our word *Bermudas*.
Bermuda—bĕr-mū′-dȧ.
See *Bermoothes*.
Bernadotte—bĕr-nȧ-dŏt′ or bĕr′-nȧ-dŏt; Fr. pron., bĕr-nȧ-dŏt′.
Bernard (Claude)—bĕr-nȧr′.
Bernard de Clairvaux—bĕr-nȧr′ dŭ klâr-vō′.
Bernard de Menthon—bĕr-nȧr′ dŭ mȧn-tôn′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
Bernardin—bĕr-nȧr-dăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Bernardo del Carpio—bĕr-närʹ-dō dĕl kärʹ-pyō.
Berne—bĕrn.
Bernhardt, Sarah—sāʹ-rȧ bûrnʹ-härt; Fr. pron., sä-räʹ bĕr-närʹ.
Bernice—bĕr-nīʹ-sē.
This is the New Testament spelling of the word *Berenice*, which see.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Bernini—bĕr-nē′-nē.
berretta—bĕr-rĕt′-tȧ.
See *biretta*, another spelling.
Berry, de—dŭ bĕr′-ĭ; Fr. pron., dŭ bĕr-ē′.
Also written *Berri, de*, but pronounced as above.
Bert, Paul—pŏl bâr.
Berthelot—bĕr-tē-lō′.
See *Berthollet, de.*
Berthier—bĕr-tyā′.
Berthollet, de—dŭ bĕr-tŏ-lā′.
See *Berthelot.*
Bertillon—bĕr-tē-yôN′.
"The *Bertillon* System."
For ôN, see p. 27.
Bertrand—bĕr-träN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Bertuccio—bĕr-tōō′-chō.
Cci, in Italian, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.
Berwick (Scotland)—bĕr′-ĭk, *not* bēr′-wĭk.
See *Alnwick.*
beryl—bĕr′-ĭl.
Berzelius—bēr-zē′-lĭ-ŭs; Swedish pron., bĕr-sā′-lē-ŏŏs.
See *Bremer, Fredrika.*
Besançon—bē-zäN-sôN′.
The first syllable is to be pronounced very lightly.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Besant (Annie)—bĕs′-ănt or bĕz′-ănt.
See *Besant (Sir Walter).*
Besant (Sir Walter)—bē-sănt′ or bē-zănt′.
See *Besant (Annie).*
besom—bē′-zŭm.
Bessarabia—bĕs-ȧ-rā′-bĭ-ȧ.
Bessières—bĕs-yâr′.
bestial—bĕs′-chăl or bĕst′-yăl.
bestiality—bĕs-chăl′-ĭt-ĭ or bĕs-chĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
bestrew—bē-strōō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

betel (nut)—bē′-tl, *not* bĕt′-l.

Betelgeuse—bĕt-ĕl-ğûz′.

Also written *Betelgeux*, *Betelguese*, *Betelgueze*, but pronounced as above.

bête-noire—bât-nwär′.

Bethabara—bĕth-ăb′-ȧ-rȧ or bĕth-ȧ-bā′-rȧ.

Bethany—bĕth′-ȧ-nĭ.

Bethesda—bē-thĕz′-dȧ, *not* bē-thĕs′-dȧ.

"The Pool of *Bethesda*."

Bethlehem—bĕth′-lē-hĕm or bĕth′-lē-ĕm.

Bethmann-Holweg, von—fŏn bāt′-mȧn hōl′-vāG.

For G, see p. 28.

Bethphage—bĕth′-fȧ-jē or bĕth′-fāj.

This is Webster's pronunciation.

Walker, however, says: "This word is generally pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Bethpage*."

Bethsaida—bĕth-sā′-ĭd-ȧ.

See *Chorazin*.

Bethuel—bē-thū′-ĕl.

Bethune—bē-thōōn′.

bêtise—bā-tēz′.

betroth—bē-trôth′ or bē-trōth′.

The Standard Dictionary says bē-trōth′.

See *accost*.

betrothal—bē-trôth′-ăl or bē-trōth′-ăl.

See *accost*.

betrothment—bē-trôth′-ment or bē-trōth′-mĕnt.

See *accost*.

bettor—bĕt′-ẽr.

Bettws-y-Coed—bĕt-üs-ē-kō′-ĕd.

For ü, see p. 26.

Beulah—bū′-lȧ.

"The Land of *Beulah*."

Beust, von—fŏn boist.

Eu, in German, is pronounced *oi*.

bevel—bĕv′-l, *not* bĕv′-ĕl.

bevy—bĕv′-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Bewick—bū′-ĭk, *not* bē′-wĭk.
bey—bā.
Beyroot—bā′-rōōt.
Also written *Bairout*, *Beirut*, but pronounced as above.
Beza (Theodore)—bē′-zȧ.
bezant (coin)—bĕz′-ănt or bē-zȧnt′.
See *byzant* (*coin*), another spelling.
bezel—bĕz′-l, *not* bĕz′-ĕl.
bezique—bĕz-ēk′.
bezoar—bē′-zōr.
Bhagavad-Gita—bȧg′-ȧ-vȧd gē′-tȧ.
"*Bh*, in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian words, is, in the native pronunciation, *b* + *h*, as in *cob house*, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation."—*Web.*
Bhagavatapurana—bä-gȧ-vȧt-ȧ-pōō-rä′-nä.
See *Bhagavad-Gita.*
bi (prefix)—bī, *not* bē.
Bianchi—bē-äng′-kē.
See *Neri.*
biarchy—bī′-är-kĭ.
Biarritz—byȧ-rēts′.
Bias—bī′-ȧs.
"*Bias* of Priene."
biaxial—bī-ăk′-sĭ-ăl.
bibacious—bĭb-ā′-shŭs.
bibelot—bē-blō′ or bĭb′-lō.
Biblical—bĭb′-lĭk-ăl.
Biblicist—bĭb′-lĭs-ĭst.
bibliographer—bĭb-lĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.
bibliographic—bĭb-lĭ-ō-grăf′-ĭk.
bibliography—bĭb-lĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
bibliomaniacal—bĭb-lĭ-ō-mȧ-nī′-ȧ-kăl.
bibliophile—bĭb′-lĭ-ō-fīl or bĭb′-lĭ-ō-fĭl.
bibliopole—bĭb′-lĭ-ō-pōl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

bibliotheca—bĭb-lĭ-ō-thē′-kȧ.
bibliothecal—bĭb-lĭ-ō-thē′-kăl.
Worcester *prefers* bĭb-lĭ-ŏth′-ē-kăl.
Bibliothèque Nationale—bē-blē-ō-tĕk′ näs-yôN-näl′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Biblist—bĭb′-lĭst or bī′-blĭst.
bicarbonate—bī-kär′-bŏn-āt, *not* bē-kär′-bŏn-āt.
See *bi* (*prefix*).
biceps—bī′-sĕps.
Bicester—bĭs′-tēr.
See *Alnwick*.
Bicêtre—bē-sâ′-tr.
Bichat—bē-shȧ′.
bichloride—bī-klō′-rīd or bī-klō′-rĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
bicycle—bī′-sĭk-l, *not* bī′-sī-kl.
The second syllable, being unaccented, has naturally the *short* sound of *i* (ĭ).
See *tricycle*.
Bidassoa—bē-dȧs-sō′-ȧ.
bidden—bĭd′-n, *not* bĭd′-ĕn.
bidet—bĭd-ĕt′ or bē-dā′.
Bidpai—bĭd′-pī.
"The Fables of *Bidpai*."
See *Pilpai*, another spelling.
Biela, von—fŏn bē′-lä.
"*Biela's* Comet."
biennial—bī-ĕn′-ĭ-ăl.
Bierstadt—bēr′-stät, *not* bēr′-stăd.
Bifrons—bī′-frŏnz.
bifurcate (adj.)—bī-fûr′-kāt.
bifurcate (vb.)—bī-fûr′-kāt or bī′-fŭr-kāt.
bifurcated (adj.)—bī-fûr′-kā-tĕd or bī′-fŭr-kā-tĕd.
biga—bī′-gȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

bigamy—bĭg′-ȧ-mĭ.
See *trigamy.*
Bigelow (John)—bĭg′-ē-lō or bĭg′-lō.
bijou—bē-zhōō′ or bē′-zhōō.
bijouterie—bē-zhōō′-tēr-ē; Fr. pron., bē-zhōō-trē′.
bijoutier—bē-zhōō-tyā′.
bijugate—bī′-jo͝o-gāt or bī-jo͝o′-gāt.
See *trijugate, unijugate.*
bijugous—bī′-jo͝o-gŭs or bī-jo͝o′-gŭs.
See *trijugous, unijugous.*
bilabiate—bī-lā′-bĭ-āt.
bilic—bī′-lĭk or bĭl′-ĭk.
Billerica—bĭl′-rē-kȧ.
billet (note)—bĭl′-ĕt or bĭl′-ĭt; Fr. pron., bē-yā′.
See *billet (stick).*
billet (stick)—bĭl′-ĕt or bĭl′-ĭt.
See *billet (note).*
billet (vb.)—bĭl′-ĕt or bĭl′-ĭt.
billet-doux—bĭl-ĕ-dōō′; Fr. pron., bē-yā-dōō′.
billets-doux—bĭl-ĕ-dōōz′; Fr. pron., bē-yā-dōō′.
The singular (billet-doux) and the plural (billets-doux) are pronounced alike in French.
bimana—bĭm′-ȧ-nȧ or bī-mā′-nȧ.
See *quadrumana.*
bimanous—bĭm′-ȧ-nŭs.
See *quadrumanous.*
Bimini—bē-mē′-nē.
Also written *Bemini*, but pronounced bā-mē′-nē.
binary—bī′-nȧ-rĭ.
"*Binary* Compounds."
bindery—bīn′-dēr-ĭ, *not* bīn′-drĭ.
Bingen—bĭng′-ĕn, *not* bĭng′-gĕn.
"*Bingen*-on-the-Rhine."
binnacle—bĭn′-ȧ-kl.
binocle—bĭn′-ō-kl.
See *monocle.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

binocular—bĭn-ŏk′-ū-lȧr or bī-nŏk′-ū-lȧr.
See *monocular.*

binomial—bī-nō′-mĭ-ăl.
"The *Binomial* Theorem."

biogenesis—bī-ō-jĕn′-ē-sĭs.
See *abiogenesis.*

biographer—bī-ŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.
In this and the five words following, the *first* syllable is pronounced *bī*, not *bĭ*. See *direct.*

biographical—bī-ō-grăf′-ĭk-ăl.
See *biographer.*

biography—bī-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
See *biographer.*

biology—bī-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
See *biographer.*

biometry—bī-ŏm′-ē-trĭ.
See *biographer.*

bioplasm—bī′-ō-plăzm.
See *biographer.*

Biot—byō or bē-ō′.
See *Barras, de.*

biparous—bĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.

bipartite—bī-pär′-tīt.
Worcester and Stormonth say bĭp′-ȧr-tīt.
See *tripartite.*

biped—bī′-pĕd.

bipedal—bī′-pē-dăl or bĭp′-ē-dăl.
See *quadrupedal, tripedal.*

biplane—bī′-plān.
See *monoplane.*

biplicate—bĭp′-lĭk-āt or bī′-plĭk-āt.

bipyramidal—bī-pĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ăl.

biretta—bĭr-ĕt′-ȧ.
See *berretta,* another spelling.

Birmingham (England)—bēr′-mĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

Biron, de—dŭ bē-rôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Biron—bĭr′-ŏn; Fr. pron., bē-rôN′.
"Love's Labor's Lost."
For ôN, see p. 27.
Bisayas—bē-sä′-yäs.
Bischoff—bĭsh′-ŏf.
biscuit—bĭs′-kĭt.
Bismarck-Schönhausen, von—fŏn bĭs′-märk shön′-how-zĕn.
Do not say bĭz′-märk.
bismuth—bĭz′-mŭth or bĭs′-mŭth.
Bispham (David S.)—bĭs′-făm or bĭs′-păm.
bison—bī′-sŭn.
Worcester says bĭs′-ŭn or bĭz′-ŭn.
bisque—bĭsk.
bissextile—bĭs-sĕks′-tĭl.
bisulphate—bī-sŭl′-fāt.
See *bi* (*prefix*).
Biton—bī′-tŏn.
"Cleobis and *Biton*."
See *Cleobis*.
bitumen—bĭ-tū′-mĕn or bĭt′-ū-mĕn.
See *abdomen*.
bivalent—bī-vā′-lĕnt or bĭv′-ā-lĕnt.
See *multivalent, univalent*.
bivalve—bī′-vălv.
bivious—bĭv′-ĭ-ŭs.
bivouac—bĭv′-wăk or bĭv′-o͝o-ăk.
Webster and Worcester prefer bĭv′-wăk. The Century, the Standard, and Stormonth give only bĭv′-o͝o-ăk.
bizarre—bĭz-är′.
Bizet—bē-zā′.
Björnson, Björnstjerne—bē-örn-stē-ĕr′-nĕ bē-yörn′-sŏn.
For ö, see p. 25.
blackamoor—blăk′-ā-mo͝or.
blacken—blăk′-n, *not* blăk′-ĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

blackguard—blăg′-ärd, *not* blăk′-gärd.
Blackstone—blăk′-stŭn, *not* blăk′-stōn.
See *Gladstone.*
Blanc—blăN.
For ăN, see p. 26.
blanch—blânch, *not* blănch.
See *ask.*
Blanche—blânch; Fr. pron., blăNsh.
For ăN, see p. 26.
blanc-mange—blȧ-mänzh′; Fr. pron., blăN-mäNzh′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Blanqui—blăN-kē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
blasé—blȧ-zā′.
blaspheme—blȧs-fēm′.
blasphemer—blȧs-fē′-mẽr.
blasphemous—blȧs′-fē-mŭs.
Webster says: "Formerly also accented blasphe′-mous, after the Latin, as in Milton."
"Nòr from the Holy One of Heaven
Refrained his tongue *blasphemous.*"—*Milton.*
blasphemy—blȧs′-fē-mĭ.
blast—blȧst, *not* blăst.
See *ask.*
blastula—blăs′-tū-lȧ.
blatant—blā′-tănt.
Webster says that the first *a* was, in former times, probably short (blăt′-ănt).
Blavatsky—blä-vät′-skĭ.
blazon—blā′-zŭn.
blazonry—blā′-zŭn-rĭ.
bleat—blēt.
blende—blĕnd.
Blenheim—blĕn′-ĭm, *not* blĕn′-hīm.
Blennerhassett—blĕn-ẽr-hăs′-ĕt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

blessed (adj.)—blĕs′-ĕd or blĕs′-ĭd.
"Sometimes, as in verse, *blĕst*, but usually only when spelled *blest*."—*Web.*

blessed (part.)—blĕst.
"In verse, or in liturgical reading, the past participle is sometimes pronounced *blĕs′-ĕd*."—*Web.*

Bligh—blī.

Blind, Karl—kärl blĭnt.

Blindheim—blĭnt′-hīm.

blithe—blīth.
The Century and Standard Dictionaries give blīth as an alternative form.

blithesome—blīth′-sŭm.
The Century Dictionary gives blīth′-sŭm as an alternative pronunciation.

Bloemfontein—blo͝om′-fŏn-tān.

Blois—blwä.

blond—blŏnd; Fr. pron., blôN.
For ôN, see p. 27.

blonde—blŏnd; Fr. pron., blôN′-dŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Blondel de Nesle—blŏn-dĕl′ dŭ nĕl or blôN-dĕl′ dŭ nĕl.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Blondin—blôN-dăN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Blouët, Paul—pŏl blo͞o-ĕ′.

blouse—blowz or blows; Fr. pron., blo͞oz.

Blowitz—blō′-vĭts.

blowze—blowz.

blowzy—blow′-zĭ.

blucher (shoe)—blo͞o′-chĕr or blo͞o′-kĕr.

Blücher, von—vōn blo͞o′-chĕr or blo͞o′-kĕr; Ger. pron., fŏn blü′-ĸĕr.
For ü, ĸ, see pp. 26, 28.

blue—blū, *not* blo͞o.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Blumenbach—blo͞o′-mĕn-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Blumenthal, von—fŏn blo͞o′-mĕn-täl.
See *Luther.*
Blyth (Hills)—blīth.
The *th* is subvocal in this word. See *Blythe.*
Blythe—blī.
See *Alnwick, Blyth (Hills).*
boa—bō′-ȧ.
Boabdil—bō-ăb-dēl′, *not* bō-ăb′-dĭl.
See *Bobadil (Captain).*
Boadicea (Queen)—bō-ȧ-dĭs-ē′-ȧ.
Boanerges—bō-ȧ-nēr′-jēz.
boatswain—bōt′-swān.
Nautically, bōs′-n.
Boaz—bō′-ăz.
Bobadil (Captain)—bŏb′-ȧ-dĭl.
"Every Man in his Humor."
See *Boabdil.*
Bobadilla, de—dā bō-vä-thēl′-yä.
See *Guadalquivir, llama.*
Boboli (Gardens)—bō′-bō-lē.
Boccaccio—bō-kä′-chō, *not* bō-kä′-chĭ-ō.
See *Bertuccio.*
Boccace—bō-käs′.
This is the French and Old English spelling of *Boccaccio.*
Bocher—bō-shā′.
Böckh—bök.
For ö, ĸ, see pp. 25, 28.
Bode—bō′-dē.
"*Bode's* Law."
bodega—bō-dē′-gȧ; Sp. pron., bō-thā′-gȧ.
See *Guadalquivir.*
bodice—bŏd′-ĭs.
Bodleian (Library)—bŏd-lē′-ăn or bŏd′-lē-ăn.
Boehm—bōm.
For ō, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Boehmer—bö′-mẽr.
For ö, see p. 25.
Boer—bo͝or, *not* bōr.
"The *Boer* War."
See *Boerhaave.*
Boerhaave—bŏr′-häv; Dutch pron., bo͝or′-hä-vĕ.
In Dutch, *oe* is pronounced o͝o; and *aa* has the sound of Italian *a* (ä).
Boethius—bō-ē′-thĭ-ŭs.
Bœotia—bē-ō′-shĭ-ȧ.
Bœotian—bē-ō′-shăn.
bogey (golf)—bō′-gĭ.
Also written *bogie*, but pronounced as above.
Bogotá—bō-gō-tä′.
bogy (bugbear)—bō′-gĭ.
bohea (tea)—bō-hē′.
Formerly also accented bō′-hē.
Bohème, La—lȧ bō-ĕm′.
Bohn—bōn.
"*Bohn's* Libraries."
Boïeldieu—bō-yĕl-dyö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Boileau-Despréaux—bwȧ-lō′ dā-prā-ō′.
Bois de Boulogne—bwä dŭ bo͝o-lŏn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
Boise City—boi′-zā sĭt′-ĭ.
boisterous—bois′-tẽr-ŭs, *not* bois′-trŭs.
Boito—bô′-ē-tō.
Bokhara—bō-ĸä′-rä.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
bolero—bō-lā′-rō.
Boleyn (Anne)—bo͝ol′-ĭn.
bolide—bō′-lĭd or bŏl′-īd.
Bolingbroke—bŏl′-ĭn-bro͝ok or bō′-lĭng-bro͝ok.
Formerly bo͝ol′-ĭng-bro͝ok.
bolivar (coin)—bŏl′-ĭv-ȧr; Sp. pron., bō-lē′-vär.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Bolivar (Simon)—bŏl′-ĭv-ăr; Sp. pron., bō-lē′-vär.

Bolivia—bō-lĭv′-ĭ-ȧ; Sp. pron., bō-lē′-vyä.

boliviano (coin)—bō-lē-vyä′-nō.

boll—bōl.

Bologna—bō-lōn′-yä, *not* bō-lō′-nä.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*.

Bolognese—bō-lō-nyēz′ or bō-lō-nyēs′.

See *Chinese*.

Bolsover—bōl′-sō-vẽr; coll., bow′-zẽr.

bomb—bŏm or bŭm.

"*Bŭm*, given by the older orthoëpists, as Walker and Smart, is still preferred by some, especially in England."—*Web.*

bombard (n.)—bŏm′-bȧrd or bŭm′-bȧrd.

bombard (vb.)—bŏm-bȧrd′ or bŭm-bȧrd′.

bombardier—bŏm-bȧr-dēr′ or bŭm-bȧr-dēr′.

bombardment—bŏm-bärd′-mĕnt or bŭm-bärd′-mĕnt.

bombast (n.)—bŏm′-bȧst or bŭm′-bȧst.

"The older pronunciation was bŭm-bȧst′ or bŭm′-bȧst. The more recent pronunciation *tŏm′-* is superseding *bŭm′-*. In the verb the accent remains on the final syllable."—*Web.*

bombast (adj.)—bŏm′-bȧst.

"Nor a tall metaphor in *bombast* way."—*Cowley.*

Bombastes Furioso—bŏm-bȧs′-tēz fū-rĭ-ō′-sō.

bombastic—bŏm-bȧs′-tĭk or bŭm-bȧs′-tĭk.

Bombay—bŏm-bā′

bombazine—bŏm-bȧ-zēn′ or bŭm-bȧ-zēn′.

Also written *bombasine*, but pronounced as above.

See *ambergris*.

bomb-shell—bŏm′-shĕl or bŭm′-shĕl.

See *bomb*.

bombycinous—bŏm-bĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.

Bona Dea—bō′-nȧ dē′-ȧ.

bona fide—bō′-nȧ fī′-dē, *not* bō′-nȧ fīd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Bonaparte—bō′-nȧ-pärt.
See *Buonaparte.*
Bonaventura (Father)—bō-nȧ-vĕn-tōō′-rä.
bonbon—bŏn′-bŏn; Fr. pron., bôN-bôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Boney—bō′-nĭ.
Bonheur, Rosa—rō-zȧ′ bŏn-ör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
bonhomie—bŏn-ō-mē′; Fr. pron., bŏn-ō-mē′.
Also written *bonhommie*, but pronounced as above.
Bonhomme Richard—bŏn-ŏm′ rē-shär′.
boniface—bŏn′-ĭ-fās.
See *Boniface.*
Boniface—bŏn′-ĭ-fās.
See *boniface.*
Bonifacio (Strait of)—bō-nē-fä′-chō.
See *Cialdini.*
bon marché—bôN mär-shā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
bon mot—bôN mō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
bons mots—bôn mōz′; Fr. pron., bôN mō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Bonn—bōn.
Bonnat—bō-nȧ′.
bonne—bōn, *almost* bŭn; Fr. pron., bŏn.
bonnet—bŏn′-ĕt or bŏn′-ĭt.
bonnet-rouge—bŏn-ā-rōōzh′.
Bonnivard, de—dŭ bŏ-nē-vär′.
bonny clabber—bŏn′-ĭ klăb′-ẽr.
In Scotland, *bonny* is often pronounced bō′-nĭ, sometimes bōō′-nĭ.
Bonpland—bôN-plän′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Bon Silène—bôN sē-lân′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
bon ton—bôN tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

bon vivant—bôN vē-väN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

bonze—bŏnz or bŏn′-zē.

Boötes—bō-ō′-tēz.

booth—bo͞oth or bo͝oth.
Bo͞oth is Webster's alternative pronunciation, and the only form authorized by the Century Dictionary. The leading authorities are almost unanimously in favor of bo͝oth.

Booth (Edwin)—bo͞oth.

Bopp—bŏp.

boracic—bō-răs′-ĭk.

Bordeaux—bôr-dō′.

bordereau—bôr-dĕr-ō′.

boreal—bō′-rē-ăl.

Boreas—bō′-rē-ăs.

Borghese—bōr-gā′-zā.
"The Villa *Borghese*."

Borgia—bôr′-jä.
See *Lucrezia Borgia*.

Borodino (Battle of)—bŏr-ō-dē′-nō; Russian pron., bȧ-rȧ-dyē-nô′.

Borrioboola Gha—bŏr-ĭ-ō-bo͞o′-lȧ gä.
"Bleak House."

Borromean (Islands)—bŏr-ō-mē′-ăn.

Borromeo (St. Charles)—bōr-rō-mā′-ō, *not* bŏr-ō′-mē-ō.

borrow—bŏr′-ō, *not* bŏr′-ŭ.
See *damage*.

Boscawen—bŏs′-kwĕn or bŏs′-kȧ-wĕn.

Boscobel—bŏs′-kō-bĕl.

Bosnia—bŏz′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* bŏs′-nĭ-ȧ.

bosom—bo͝oz′-ŭm.
The Century Dictionary and Worcester give bo͝o′-zŭm as an alternative form.

boson—bōs′-n.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Bosphorus—bŏs′-fō-rŭs.
See *Bosporus*, a more correct spelling.

Bosporus—bŏs′-pō-rŭs.
See *Bosphorus*.

Bossuet—bŏ-sü-ĕ′, *almost* bŏ-swĕ′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Boston—bôs′-tŭn, *not* bôs′-tŭn *nor* bŏs′-tŭn.
See *accost*.

Boswell (James)—bŏz′-wĕl.

Bothwell—bŏth′-wĕl or bŏth′-wĕl.

Botticelli—bŏt-tē-chĕl′-lē.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes—bōō-shā′ dŭ krĕv-kör′ dŭ pĕrt.
For ö, see p. 25.

Bouches-du-Rhône—bōōsh-dü-rōn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Boucicault—bōō-sē-kō′ or bōō′-sē-kō.

boudoir—bōō′-dwär.

bouffe (opera)—bōōf.

bougie—bōō-zhē′ or bōō′-jĭ.

Bouguereau—bōō-gĕr-ō′.

bouillabaise—bōō-yà-bĕs′ or bōō-yà-bās′.

bouilli—bōō-yē′.

bouillon—bōō-yôN′ or bōōl-yôN′.
Often pronounced bŏŏl′-yŏn.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Bouillon de, Godefroy—gōd-frwä′ dŭ bōō-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Boulak (Museum)—bōō-läk′.

Boulanger—bōō-läN-zhā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

boulevard—bōō′-lē-värd; Fr. pron., bōōl-vär′.

boulevardier—bōōl-vär-dyā′.

bouleversement—bōōl-vĕrs-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Boulogne-sur-Mer—bo͝o-lōn′ so͝or mâr; Fr. pron., bo͝o-lŏn′-yŭ sür mĕr.
The syllable yŭ is to be very lightly pronounced.
For ü, see p. 26.

Boulogne-sur-Seine—bo͝o-lōn′ so͝or sān; Fr. pron., bo͝o-lŏn′-yŭ sür sān.
For ü, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

boundary—bown′-dȧ-rĭ, *not* bown′-drĭ.

bounteous—bown′-tē-ŭs, *not* bown′-chŭs.

bouquet—bo͝o-kā′.
Do not say bō-kā′.
The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester give bo͝o′-kā as an alternative pronunciation.

bouquetin—bo͝o′-kĕt-ĭn; Fr. pron., bo͝ok-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Bourbon (island and dynasty)—bo͝or′-bŭn; Fr. pron., bo͝or-bôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Bourbon (Kentucky)—bo͝or′-bŭn; local pron., bûr′-bŭn.
"*Bourbon* Whisky."

Bourdaloue—bo͝or-dȧ-lo͞o′.

bourdon—bo͝or-dôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Bourdon—bo͝or-dôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

bourgeois (citizen)—bo͝or-zhwȧ′.
See *bourgeois* (*type*).

bourgeois (type)—bûr-jois′.
See *bourgeois* (*citizen*).

Bourgeois Gentilhomme—bo͝or-zhwȧ′ zhäN-tē-yŭm′.
For äN, see p. 26.

bourgeoise—bo͝or-zhwȧz′.

bourgeoisie—bo͝or-zhwȧ-zē′.

Bourget (Lake)—bo͝or-zhā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Bourget (Paul)—bo͝or-zhā′.
Bourinot—bo͝o-rĭn-ō′.
bourn (limit)—bōrn or bo͝orn.
"The undiscovered country from whose *bourn*
No traveler returns."—*Shakespeare.*
Also written *bourne*, but pronounced as above.
Bourne (Hugh)—bo͝orn or bôrn.
Bourriene, de—dŭ bo͝o-rē-ĕn′.
Bourse, La—là bo͝ors.
boustrophedon—bo͝os-trō-fē′-dŏn or bows-trō-fē′-dŏn.
Boutwell—bowt′-wĕl.
Bovary, Madame—mȧ-dȧm′ bō-vä-rē′.
Bouvier—bo͝o-vēr′ or bo͝o-vyā′.
bovine—bō′-vīn or bō′-vĭn.
bow-knot—bō′-nŏt.
Bowditch—bow′-dĭch.
Bowdoin (College)—bō′-dn.
Bowen—bō′-ĕn.
bowie-knife—bō′-ĭ-nīf or bo͝o′-ĭ-nīf.
bow-legged—bō′-lĕg̃-ĕd or bō′-lĕgd.
bowler (hat)—bō′-lēr.
Bowles—bōlz.
bowline—bō′-lĭn or bō′-lĭn.
Bowring—bow′-rĭng.
bowsprit—bō′-sprĭt or bow′-sprĭt.
Bowyer—bō′-yĕr.
boyar—bō-yär′ or boi′-ȧr.
Boyesen (H. H.)—boi′-ĕ-sĕn.
Boz—bŏz.
"The *o* in *Boz* is undoubtedly short."—*Charles Dickens.*
Bozzaris—bōt′-sä-rēs; often anglicized bō-zăr′-ĭs.
Also written *Botzaris*, but pronounced as above.
Brabantio—brȧ-bȧn′-shō.
brachial—brā′-kĭ-ăl or brăk′-ĭ-ăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

brachiate—brā′-kĭ-āt or brăk′-ĭ-āt.
brachiopod—brăk′-ĭ-ō-pŏd.
brachium—brā′-kĭ-ŭm or brăk′-ĭ-ŭm.
Bradlaugh—brăd′-lô.
Braganza—brä-gän′-zȧ.
Braggadocchio—brăg-ȧ-dō′-shĭ-ō or brăg-ȧ-dō′-kĭ-ō.
Spenser's "Faërie Queene."
braggadocio—brăg-ȧ-dō′-shĭ-ō.
Brahe, Tycho—tī′-kō brā or tī′-kō brä; Danish pron., brä′-ĕ.
Brahma—brä′-mȧ.
Also written *Brama*, but pronounced as above.
Brahman—brä′-măn.
See *Brahmin*.
Brahmanism—brä′-măn-ĭzm.
See *Brahminism*.
Brahmaputra—brä-mȧ-pōō′-trȧ.
Brahmin—brä′-mĭn.
See *Brahman*.
Brahminism—brä′-mĭn-ĭzm.
See *Brahmanism*.
Brahms—brämz.
braise—brāz.
bramah (press)—brăm′-ȧ; often brā′-mȧ or brä′-mȧ.
branch—brȧnch, *not* brănch.
See *ask*.
Brandegee—brăn′-dē-gē.
brand-new—brănd′-nū, *not* brăn′-nū.
Brasenose (College at Oxford)—brāz′-nōz.
brasier—brā′-zhēr.
See *brazier*.
brass—brȧs, *not* brăs.
See *ask*.
Brassington—brȧs′-n.
See *Alnwick*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

bravado—brȧ-vä′-dō or brȧ-vā′-dō.
bravo (n.)—brä′-vō or brā′-vō.
bravo (interj.)—brä′-vō.
bravura—brȧ-vo͝o′-rȧ.
brazier—brā′-zhẽr.
See *brasier*.
Brazil—brȧ-zĭl′; Port. pron., brä-zēl′.
Brazos—brä′-zōs.
Breadalbane—brĕd-ôl′-bŭn.
Breda—brā-dä′.
breccia—brĕch′-ȧ.
breech (n.)—brēch.
Stormonth prefers brĭch.
breech (vb.)—brēch or brĭch.
"Their daggers unmannerly *breeched* with gore."—*Shakespeare*.
breeches—brĭch′-ĕz or brĭch′-ĭz.
The digraph *ee* is almost always pronounced like long *e* (ē),—the two *principal* exceptions being *been* and *breeches*.
breeching—brĭch′-ĭng or brē′-chĭng.
See note under *breeches*.
breeks—brēks.
Bremen—brĕm′-ĕn; Ger. pron., brā′-mĕn.
Bremer, Fredrika—frĕd-rē′-kȧ brē′-mēr; Swedish pron., brĕm′-ēr.
Brentano—brĕn-tä′-nō.
Brera, La—lȧ brā′-rȧ.
Brescia—brā′-shȧ.
Breslau—brĕs′-low.
Bretagne—brĕ-tän′-yŭ or brĕ-tän′.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
brethren—brĕth′-rĕn.
Breton (Cape)—brĕt′-ŭn or brĭt′-ŭn.
Breton, Jules—zhül brĕ-tôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Breton (native of Brittany)—brĕt′-ŭn or brĭt′-ŭn; Fr. pron., brē-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

bretzel—brĕt′-zĕl.
Also written *pretzel*, which see.

brevet (n.)—brē-vĕt′ or brĕv′-ĕt.

brevet (vb.)—brē-vĕt′.

breviary—brē′-vĭ-ā-rĭ.
The Century Dictionary gives brĕv′-ĭ-ā-rĭ as an alternative form.

breviature—brē′-vĭ-ā-tūr.

brevier (type)—brē-vēr′, *not* brē′-vĭ-ēr.

brew—brōō.

brewery—brōō′-ẽr-ĭ.

Brian de Bois-Guilbert—brē-ăN′ dŭ bwä gēl-bĕr′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Briareus—brī-ā′-rē-ŭs or brī′-ā-rūs, *not* brī-ā-rē′-ŭs.

bric-a-brac—brĭk′-ā-brăk.

Bridlington—brĭd′-lĭng-tŭn or bûr′-lĭng-tŭn.

brigand—brĭg′-ănd, *not* brĭg-ănd′.

brigandage—brĭg′-ăn-dāj.

brigantine—brĭg′-ăn-tēn or brĭg′-ăn-tīn.

Brighthelmstone—brī′-tŭn.
This is an old spelling of *Brighton*.
See *Alnwick*.

Brignoli—brēn-yō′-lē.
See *baignoire*.

Brillant—brē-yäN′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

brillante—brēl-län′-tā.

Brillat-Savarin—brē-yä′ sä-vä-răN′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

brilliantine—brĭl′-yăn-tēn.

Brindisi—brēn′-dē-zē.

briquette—brĭk-ĕt′; Fr. pron., brē-kĕt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Briseis—brī-sē′-ĭs.
See *Chryseis.*

Brissot de Warville—brē-sō′ dŭ vär-vēl′.

bristle—brĭs′-l, *not* brĭst′-l.

britannia (ware)—brĭt-ăn′-ĭ-a, *not* brĭt-ăn′-yȧ.
See *Britannia.*

Britannia—brĭt-ăn′-ĭ-a, *not* brĭt-ăn′-yȧ.
See *britannia (ware).*

britzska—brĭts′-kȧ.
Also written *britzka, britska,* but pronounced as above.

Brobdingnag—brŏb′-dĭng-năg̃.
"Gulliver's Travels."
Often incorrectly written *Brobdignag.*

Brobdingnagian—brŏb-dĭng-năg̃′-ĭ-ăn.
Worcester says brŏb-dĭng-nā′-jĭ-ăn.
Incorrectly written *Brobdignagian.*

brocade—brō-kād′.

brocatel—brō′-kȧ-tĕl or brŏk′-ȧ-tĕl.

broccoli—brŏk′-ō-lĭ.

brochet (fish)—brō-shā′.

brochette, en—äN brŏ-shĕt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

brochure—brŏ-shür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brocken—brŏk′-n.
"The Specter of the *Brocken.*"

Brockhaus—brŏk′-hows.

Broek—brōōk.
See *Boerhaave.*

brogan—brō′-g̃ăn.

Broglie, de—dŭ brō′-ĭ.

Broke, (Sir Philip)—brōōk, *not* brōk.

bromic—brō′-mĭk.

bromide—brō′-mīd or brō′-mĭd.
See *ide (chemical termination).*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

bromine—brō′-mĭn or brō′-mēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination.*)
Bromley—brŭm′-lĭ, *not* brŏm′-lĭ.
bronchi—brŏng′-kī.
bronchia—brŏng′-kĭ-a.
bronchial—brŏng′-kĭ-ăl.
bronchitis—brŏng-kī′-tĭs, *not* brŏn-kē′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
broncho—brŏng′-kō.
Also written *bronco*, but pronounced as above.
bronchocele—brŏng′-kō-sēl.
bronchus—brŏng′-kŭs.
Brontë (Charlotte)—brŏn′-tĕ.
Brontës, (The)—brŏn′-tĕz.
bronze—brŏnz.
The pronunciation brōnz is well-nigh obsolete.
brooch—brōch or brōōch.
"Usually and properly pronounced like *broach*, the same word historically, but the second pronunciation is becoming common through the influence of the spelling."—*Web.*
broom—brōōm.
"Often pronounced *brŏŏm*."—*Wor.*
Brookline—brŏŏk′-līn.
broth—brŏth.
See *accost.*
brothel—brŏth′-ĕl or brŏth′-ĕl.
brough—brŭK or brŭf.
For K, see p. 28.
Brough—brŭf.
brougham—brōō′-ŭm or brōōm or brō′-ŭm.
"According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the pronunciation brōō′-ŭm is now the most general in British educated speech, superseding the other older pronunciations, while brōm is vulgar."—*Web.*
Brougham (Lord)—brōō′-ăm or brōōm.
In Northern England, the local pronunciations are brŏŏK′-ŭm, brŏŏf′-ŭm, and brōō′-hăm.
For K, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Broughton (Rhoda)—brow′-tŭn, *not* brō′-tŭn.
Brouwer—brow′-wĕr.
Brown-Séquard (Dr.)—brown sā-kär′ or brown sā-kwär′.
Bruch—brȯȯĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Brueys—brü-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Brüges—brōō′-jĕz; Fr. pron., brüzh.
For ü, see p. 26.
Brugsch Bey—brȯȯĸsh bā.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
bruise—brōōz.
bruit—brōōt.
Brühl—brül.
For ü, see p. 26.
Brumaire—brü-mâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.
"The Eighteenth *Brumaire.*"
brune—brün.
For ü, see p. 26.
Brune (Marshal)—brün.
For ü, see p. 26.
Brunehild—brōō′-nē-hĭld.
See *Brunehilde.*
Brunehilde—brōō-nē-hĭl′-dē.
See *Brunehild.*
Brunel—brü-nĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Brunelleschi—brōō-nĕl-lĕs′-kē.
Brunetière—brün-tyâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.
brunette—brōō-nĕt′; Fr. pron., brü-nĕt′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Brünig (Pass)—brü′-nĭG.
For ü, G, see pp. 26, 28.
Brünn—brün.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

brusk—brŏŏsk or brŭsk.
bruskness—brŏŏsk′-nĕs or brŭsk′-nĕs.
brusque—brŏŏsk or brŭsk; Fr. pron., brüsk.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
brustle—brŭs′-l, *not* brŭs′-tl.
brut—brüt.
"Vin *brut*."
For ŭ, see p. 26.
brutal—brōō′-tăl.
brute—brōōt.
Bruxelles—brŭ-sĕl′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
Brydges—brĭj′-ĭz.
Bryn-Mawr (Wales)—brĭn-mowr′.
Bryn-Mawr (Penn.)—brĭn-mär′.
buccal—bŭk′-ăl.
"The *buccal* cavity."
buccaneer—bŭk-ȧ-nēr′, *not* bū-kăn-ēr′.
buccinator—bŭk′-sĭn-ā-tĕr.
"The *buccinator* muscle."
Buccleugh—bŭk-klū′.
Bucentaur—bū-sĕn′-tôr.
Bucephalus—bū-sĕf′-ȧ-lŭs.
Bucer—bōōt′-sĕr; Anglicized bū′-sĕr.
Buch, von—fŏn bōōĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Buchan—bŭk′-ăn.
Buchanan (James)—bŭk-ăn′-ăn or bū-kăn′-ăn.
Bucharest—bōō-kȧ-rĕst′ or bū-kȧ-rĕst′.
Also written *Bukharest*, but pronounced as above.
Buchner—bōōk′-nĕr.
Büchner—büĸ′-nĕr.
For ü, ĸ, see pp. 26, 28.
buchu—bū′-kū or bōō′-kōō.
Worcester says bŏŏ′-kŏŏ.
Buckingham—bŭk′-ĭng-ŭm, *not* bŭk′-ĭng-hăm.
See *Alnwick*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37) .

bucolic—bū-kŏl′-ĭk.
Bucolics—bū-kŏl′-ĭks.
"The *Bucolics* of Virgil."
Budapest—bo͝o′-dȧ-pĕst; Hungarian pron., bo͝o′-dŏ-pĕsht.
Buddha—bo͝od′-ȧ; bo͝od′-ȧ (Wor.).
Buddhism—bo͝od′-ĭzm.
The Century, Standard, and Worcester's Dictionary say bo͝o′-dĭzm.
Buddhist—bo͝od′-ĭst; bo͝o′-dĭst (Wor.)
Buena Vista—bū′-nȧ vĭs′-tȧ; Sp. pron., bwā′-nä vēs′-tä.
Buenos Ayres—bō′-nŭs ā′-rĭz; Sp. pron., bwā′-nōs ī′-rās.
buffet (cupboard)—bo͝of-ā′ or bŭf′-ĕt; Fr. pron., bü-fā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Buffon, de—dē bŭf′-ŭn; Fr. pron., dŭ bü-fôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
buhl—bo͞ol.
bulbul—bo͝ol′-bo͝ol.
Bulgaria—bo͝ol-gā′-rĭ-ȧ, *not* bŭl-gā′-rĭ-ȧ.
bulla—bo͝ol′-ȧ or bŭl′-ȧ.
Buller (General)—bo͝ol′-ẽr.
bulletin—bo͝ol′-ē-tĭn.
Worcester prefers bo͝ol′-ē-tēn.
Bülow, von—fŏn bü′-lō.
For ü, see p. 26.
bulwark—bo͝ol′-wȧrk.
bumptious—bŭmp′-shŭs.
Bundesrath—bo͝on′-dĕs-rät.
Also written *Bundesrat*, but pronounced as above.
See *Luther*.
bungalow—bŭng′-gȧ-lō.
Bunsen, von—fŏn bo͝on′-sĕn.
Buonaparte—bwô-nȧ-pär′-tā.
See *Bonaparte*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Buonarroti—bwô-när-rô′-tē
"Michael Angelo *Buonarroti*."

buoy (n and vb)—boi or bo͞o′-ĭ or bwoi.
"The first is the universal nautical pronunciation, and has now generally prevailed over the others." —*Web.*

buoyance—boi′-ăns or bo͞o′-ĭ-ăns or bwoi′-ăns.
See note under *buoy.*

buoyancy—boi′-ăn-sĭ or bo͞o′-ĭ-ăn-sĭ or bwoi′-ăn-sĭ.
See note under *buoy.*

buoyant—boi′-ănt or bo͞o′-ĭ-ănt or bwoi′-ănt.
See note under *buoy.*

Burdett-Coutts—bûr-dĕt′-ko͞ots.

bureau—bū′-rō.
"In British English, usually bū-rō′."—*Web.*

bureaucracy—bū-rō′-krȧ-sĭ.
Stormonth says bū-rŏk′-rȧ-sĭ.

bureaucratic—bū-rō-krăt′-ĭk.

burgeois (type)—bûr-jois′.

burgeon (n. and vb.)—bûr′-jŭn.

burgess—bûr′-jĕs.

burglar—bûr′-g̃lẽr.

burglarious—bûr-g̃lā′-rĭ-ŭs.

Burgos—bo͞or′-g̃ōs.

Burgoyne—bûr-g̃oin′.

Burgundy—bûr′-g̃ŭn-dĭ.

burin—bū′-rĭn.

Burleigh (Lord)—bûr′-lĭ.

burlesque—bûr-lĕsk′, *not* bûr′-lĕsk.

Burmese—bûr-mēz′ or bûr-mēs′.
See *Chinese.*

Burnet—bûr′-nĕt.
See *Burnett.*

Burnett—bûr′-nĕt.
See *Burnet.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

burnoose—bûr-nōōs′ or bûr′-nōōs.
Also written *burnous*, but pronounced as above.
burro—bŏŏr′-ō or bŭr′-ō.
bursar—bûr′-sẽr, *not* bûr′-sär.
burst—bûrst.
burthen—bûrth′-n.
bushel—bŏŏsh′-ĕl.
business—bĭz′-nĕs, *not* bĭz′-ĭ-nĕs.
See *busyness*.
Busiris—bū-sī′-rĭs.
bustle—bŭs′-l, *not* bŭst′-l
busyness—bĭz′-ĭ-nĕs.
See *business*.
butcher—bŏŏch′-ẽr, *not* bŏŏ′-chẽr.
butte—būt.
See *Butte*.
Butte—būt.
See *butte*.
butterine—bŭt′-ẽr-ēn or bŭt′-ẽr-ĭn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
butyric—bū-tĭr′-ĭk.
"*Butyric* Acid."
butyrin—bū′-tĭr-ĭn.
Byblis—bĭb′-lĭs.
Bynkershoek—bĭn′-kẽr-shŏŏk.
Bysshe—bĭsh.
"Percy *Bysshe* Shelley."
byzant (coin)—bĭz′-ănt or bĭ-zănt′.
See *bezant* (*coin*), another spelling.
Byzantian—bĭz-ăn′-shăn.
byzantine (coin)—bĭz′-ăn-tīn.
Byzantine—bĭz-ăn′-tĭn or bĭz′-ăn-tĭn or bĭz′-ăn-tīn.
Also written *Bizantine*, but pronounced as above.
Byzantium—bĭz-ăn′-shĭ-ŭm, *not* bĭz-ăn′-tĭ-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

C

Caaba—kä′-ȧ-bȧ or kä′-bȧ.
See *Kaaba.*
cabal (junto)—kȧ-băl′.
cabal (tradition)—kȧ-băl′.
cabala—kăb′-ȧ-lȧ.
Also written *cabbala*, but pronounced as above.
cabalism—kăb′-ȧ-lĭzm.
Also written *cabbalism*, but pronounced as above.
cabalist—kăb′-ȧ-lĭst.
Also written *cabbalist*, but pronounced as above.
caballer—kȧ-băl′-ẽr.
Caballero—kä-bäl-yā′-rō.
See *llama.*
Caballos—kä-bäl′-yōs.
See *llama.*
Cabanel—kä-bä-nĕl′.
Cabanis—kȧ-bȧ-nēs′.
Cabanos—kä-bä′-nōs.
cabaret—kăb′-ȧ-rĕt or kȧ′-bȧ-rĕ.
Cabiri—kȧ-bī′-rī.
cabochon—kȧ-bŏ-shôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
" En *Cabochon.*"
Cabot—kăb′-ŭt, *not* kăb-ŏt′.
cabriolet—kăb-rĭ-ō-lā′, *not* kăb-rĭ-ō-lĕt′.
cacao—kȧ-kā′-ō or kȧ-kä′-ō.
Cáceres—kä′-thā-rās.
In Spanish, *c* before *e* or *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin.*
See *Córdova.*
cachalot—kăsh′-ȧ-lŏt.
cache—kȧsh.
cachet—kȧ-shā′.
cachexia—kȧ-kĕk′-sĭ-ȧ.
See *cachexy.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cachexy—kȧ-kĕk′-sĭ.
See *cachexia*.
cachinnation—kăk-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.
cachinnatory—kȧ-kĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
cachou—kȧ-shōō′.
cacique—kȧ-sēk′.
cacoëpy—kăk′-ō-ē-pĭ or kȧ-kō′-ē-pĭ.
See *orthoëpy*.
cacoëthes scribendi—kăk-ō-ē′-thēs skrī-bĕn′-dī.
cacophony—kȧ-kŏf′-ō-nĭ.
Cacus—kā′-kŭs.
cadaver—kȧ-dā′-vẽr, *not* kȧ-dăv′-ẽr.
cadaveric—kȧ-dăv′-ẽr-ĭk.
The Oxford English Dictionary *prefers* kăd-ȧ-vĕr′-ĭk.
cadenza—kȧ-dĕnt′-sa or kȧ-dĕn′-zȧ; It. pron., kä-dānt′-sȧ.
Caderousse—kȧ-dẽr-ōōs′.
cadet—kȧ-dĕt′; Fr. pron., kä-dĕ′.
cadi—kä′-dĭ or kā′-dĭ; Turkish pron., kä′-dē.
Cadillac—kȧ-dē-yȧk′.
Cadiz—kā′-dĭz; Sp. pron., kä-thēth′.
See *Guadalquivir, Zamacoïs*.
Cadmean—kăd-mē′-ăn, *not* kăd′-mē-ăn.
"A *Cadmean* Victory."
Also written *Cadmæan*, but pronounced as above.
Cadmus—kăd′-mŭs.
Cadogan—kȧ-dŭg′-ăn.
Cadoudal—kȧ-dōō-dȧl′.
caduceus—kȧ-dū′-sē-ŭs.
Worcester makes it a word of *three* syllables, kȧ-dū′-shŭs.
Cadwalader—kăd-wŏl′-ȧ-dẽr.
cæcum—sē′-kŭm.
Cædmon—kăd′-mŭn or kâd′-mŭn.
Cælian (Hill)—sē′-lĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Celio, Monte—mōn′-tā sā′-lē-ō.
Cælius, Mons.—mŏnz sē′-lĭ-ŭs.
Caen—käN.
Sometimes anglicized kā′-ĕn.
For äN, see p. 26.
Cænozoic—sē-nō-zō′-ĭk or sĕn-ō-zō′-ĭk.
See *Cenozoic*.
Cærleon—kär-lē′-ŏn.
Cæsalpinus—sĕs-ăl-pī′-nŭs.
See *Cesalpino*.
Cæsar—sē′-zär; Roman pron., kī′-sär.
Cæsarea—sĕs-ȧ-rē′-ȧ or sĕz-ȧ-rē′-ȧ.
See *Cesarea*.
Cæsarean—sē-zā′-rē-ăn, *not* sē-zär-ē′-ăn.
" The *Cæsarean* Operation."
See *Cæsarian, Cesarean*.
Cæsarea-Philippi—sĕs-ȧ-rē′-ȧ fĭl-ĭp′-ī.
Cæsarian—sē-zā′-rĭ-ăn.
See *Cæsarean*.
Cæsarion—sē-zā′-rĭ-ŏn.
cæsium—sē′-zĭ-ŭm.
cæsura—sē-zū′-rȧ or sē-sū′-rȧ.
café—kȧ-fā′.
café-au-lait—kȧ-fā′-ō-lā′.
café-chantant—kȧ-fā′ shäN-täN′.
For äN, see p. 27.
caffeic—kăf-ē′-ĭk.
caffeine—kăf′-ē-ĭn or kăf′-ē-ēn.
Also written *caffein*, but pronounced as above.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
caftan—kăf′-tăn or kȧf-tän′.
Cagliari—käl′-yä-rē.
See *Bentivoglio*.
Cagliostro, di—dē käl-yôs′-trō.
See *Bentivoglio*.
cahier—kȧ-yā′.
Caiaphas—kā′-yȧ-făs or kī′-ȧ-făs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Caicos (Islands)—kī′-kōs.
Cailletet—kȧ-yŭ-tā′.
Caillou, Le—lŭ kȧ-yōō′.
Cainan—kā-ī′-năn or kā′-năn.
caïque—kȧ-ēk′.
Ça Ira—sȧ ē-rȧ′.
cairn—kârn; kārn (Stor.).
Cairo (Egypt)—kī′-rō, *not* kā′-rō.
See *Cairo* (*Illinois*).
Cairo (Illinois)—kā′-rō, *not* kī′-rō.
See *Cairo* (*Egypt*).
caisson—kā′-sŏn.
There is considerable authority (Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary included) for the pronunciation kā-sōōn′.
Caius—kā′-yŭs.
"*Caius* Julius Cæsar."
Caius (College at Cambridge)—kēz or kēs.
cajolery—kȧ-jō′-lēr-ĭ.
calaboose—kăl-ȧ-bōōs′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Calabria—kȧ-lā′-brĭ-ȧ; It. pron., kä-lä′-brē-ȧ.
calade—kȧ-lād′.
Calais (France)—kăl′-ā or kăl′-ĭs; Fr. pron., kȧ-lā′.
See *Calais* (*Maine*).
Calais (Maine)—kăl′-ĭs.
See *Calais* (*France*).
calash—kȧ-lăsh′.
Calaveras—kä-lȧ-vā′-rȧs.
calcareous—kăl-kā′-rē-ŭs.
Calchas—kăl′-kăs.
calcimine (n. and vb.)—kăl′-sĭm-īn or kăl′-sĭm-ĭn.
The Oxford English Dictionary and the Century *prefer* kăl′-sĭm-ĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

calcinable—kăl-sī′-nȧ-bl or kăl′-sĭn-ȧ-bl.
The second pronunciation is the preference of the Century Dictionary.

calcinatory—kăl-sĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ or kăl′-sĭn-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
The Century Dictionary prefers kăl′-sĭn-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

calcine (n.)—kăl′-sīn or kăl′-sĭn.
See *calcine* (*vb.*)

calcine (vb.)—kăl-sīn′ or kăl′-sĭn.
See *calcine* (*n.*).
The Century Dictionary prefers kăl′-sĭn, and the Standard gives it as the only pronunciation.
"Until recently, kăl-sīn′ has been the only pronunciation recognized by orthoëpists."—*Web.*

calcium—kăl′-sĭ-ŭm, *not* kăl′-shĭ-ŭm

Calderón de la Barca—käl-dā-rōn′ dā lä bär′-kä; Eng., kôl′-dĕr-ŏn dŭ lȧ bär′-kȧ.

caldron—kôl′-drŭn.
Also written *cauldron*, but pronounced as above.
See *chaldron.*

Caledonia—kăl-ē-dō′-nĭ-ȧ.

caledonite—kăl′-ē-dō-nīt or kȧ-lĕd′-ō-nīt.

Calends—kăl′-ĕndz.
Also written *Kalends*, but pronounced as above.

calf—käf, more properly kȧf.
See *ask.*

calf's-foot—käfs′-fo͝ot, *not* kȧvz′-fo͝ot.
"*Calf's-foot* Jelly."

Calhoun (John C.)—kăl-ho͞on′ or kȧ-ho͞on′.

Caliban—kăl′-ĭ-băn.
"The Tempest."

calipash—kăl′-ĭ-păsh or kăl-ĭ-păsh′.

calipee—kăl′-ĭ-pē or kăl-ĭ-pē′.

caliper (n. and vb.)—kăl′-ĭp-ẽr.
Also written *calliper*, but pronounced as above.

caliph—kā′-lĭf or kăl′-ĭf.
Also written *calif*, but pronounced as above.

caliphate—kăl′-ĭf-āt.
Also written *califate*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

calisthenics—kăl-ĭs-thĕn′-ĭks.
calk—kôk.
calkin—kô′-kĭn or kăl′-kĭn.
Worcester prefers kăl′-kĭn.
Callao—käl-yä′-ō.
See *llama*.
Callicrates—kăl-lĭk′-rȧ-tēz.
calligraphy—kăl-lĭg′-rȧ-fĭ.
Callimachus—kăl-lĭm′-ȧ-kŭs.
Calliope—kăl-lī′-ō-pē, *not* kăl′-lĭ-ōp.
Callipyge—kăl-lĭp′-ĭj-ē.
"Venus *Callipyge*."
Callisthenes—kăl-lĭs′-thē-nēz.
Callisto—kăl-lĭs′-tō.
callose (n.)—kăl′-ōs.
callose (adj.)—kăl′-ōs or kȧ-lōs′.
callous—kăl′-ŭs.
callus—kăl′-ŭs.
calm—käm, *not* kăm.
calomel—kăl′-ō-mĕl.
Calonne, de—dŭ kȧ-lŏn′.
calophyllum—kăl-ō-fĭl′-ŭm.
caloric—kȧ-lŏr′-ĭk, *not* kȧ-lō′-rĭk.
calorific—kăl-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.
calory—kăl′-ō-rĭ.
Also written *calorie*, but pronounced as above.
caloyer—kăl′-ō-yĕr or kȧ-loi′-ēr.
Calpurnia—kăl-pûr′-nĭ-ȧ.
Also written *Calphurnia*, but pronounced as above.
calumet—kăl′-yū-mĕt.
Calvary—kăl′-vȧ-rĭ.
calve—käv.
Calvé—kȧl-vā′.
Calydonian—kăl-ĭ-dō′-nĭ-ăn.
" The *Calydonian* Hunt."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Calypso—kȧ-lĭp′-sō.
calyx—kā′-lĭks or kăl′-ĭks.
Cambacérès, de—dŭ kȧN-bȧ-sā-rĕs′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
Cambon, Jules—zhül kȧN-bôN′.
For ü, ȧN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Cambronne, de—dŭ kȧN-brŏn′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
Cambyses—kăm-bī′-sēz.
camellia—kȧ-mĕl′-ĭ-ȧ.
Sometimes pronounced kȧ-mēl′-yȧ.
camelopard—kȧ-mĕl′-ō-pärd or kăm′-ĕl-ō-pärd.
Camelot—kăm′-ē-lŏt.
"Many-towered *Camelot*."
camel's-hair—kăm′-ĕlz-hâr, *not* kăm-ĕlz-hâr′.
camembert (cheese)—kȧ-mȧN-bâr′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
camera—kăm′-ēr-ȧ.
See *chimera*.
Camilla—kȧ-mĭl′-lȧ.
"Virgil's Æneid."
Camille—kȧ-mēl′ or kȧ-mē′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
Camisards—kăm′-ĭz-ärdz; Fr. pron., kä-mē-zär′.
Camoëns, de—dŭ kăm′-ō-ĕns.
camomile—kăm′-ō-mīl.
Also written *chamomile*, but pronounced as above.
Camorra—kȧ-mŏr′-ȧ; It. pron., kä-mŏr′-rä.
campagna—käm-pän′-yä.
"*Campagna* di Roma."
campaign—kăm-pān′.
Campan (Madame)—mȧ-dȧm′ kȧN-päN′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
campanile—kăm-pȧ-nē′-lā.
"By some as French, kăm-pȧ-nēl′, or, as English, kăm′-pȧ-nĭl; nīl."—*Web.*
Campanini—käm-pä-nē′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Campbell—kăm′-bĕl or kăm′-ĕl.
Campbellite—kăm′-bĕl-īt or kăm′-ĕl-īt.
Campeachy—kăm-pē′-chĭ.
Campeador, El—āl käm-pā-ä-thōr′.
See *Cid Campeador.*
Campeggio (Cardinal)—käm-pĕj′-ō.
camphene—kăm′-fēn or kăm-fēn′.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable, and Stormonth says kăm′-fĭn.
camphor—kăm′-fēr, *not* kăm′-fĭr, unless written *camphire,* an obsolete spelling.
Campidoglio—käm-pē-dōl′-yō.
See *Bentivoglio.*
Campos, Martínez—mär-tē′-nĕth käm′-pōs.
See *Zamacoïs.*
Campus Martius—kăm′-pŭs mär′-shĭ-ŭs.
Canaan—kā′-năn.
" This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But *Milton,* who, in his *Paradise Lost,* has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam,* which are always heard in two syllables."—*Walker.*
Canaanite—kā′-năn-īt.
See note under *Canaan.*
canaille—kȧ-nāl′; Fr. pron., kȧ-nä′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
Canajoharie—kăn-ȧ-jō-hăr′-ē.
canalize—kȧ-năl′-īz or kăn′-ăl-īz.
Canandaigua—kăn-ăn-dā′-gwȧ, *not* kăn-ăn-dā′-gū-ȧ.
canard—kȧ-närd′; Fr. pron., kȧ-när′.
canary (bird)—kȧ-nā′-rĭ, *not* kȧ-nâr′-ĭ.
cancan—kăn′-kăn; Fr. pron., käN-käN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cancel—kăn′-sĕl, *not* kăn′-sl.
See *damage.*

Candace—kăn′-dȧ-sē or kăn-dā′-sē; pop., kăn′-dās.

candelabra—kăn-dē-lā′-brȧ, *not* kăn-dē-lä′-brȧ, generally heard.

candelabrum—kăn-dē-lā′-brŭm, *not* kăn-dē-lä′-brŭm, generally heard.

Candide—käN-dēd′.
"Voltaire's *Candide.*"
For äN, see p. 26.

Canes Venatici—kā′-nēz vē-năt′-ĭs-ī.

canine—kȧ-nīn′ or kā′-nīn.
" The second pronunciation is now very general and harmonizes with that of *equine, bovine,* etc., from analogous Latin words, but the first is still preferred by most orthoëpists."—*Web.*

canker—kăng′-kẽr.

Cannæ (Battle of)—kăn′-ē.

cannel (coal)—kăn′-ĕl.

Cannes—kȧn.

cannon—kăn′-ŭn.
See *canon.*

Cano, del—dĕl kä′-nō.

canon—kăn′-ŭn.
See *cannon.*

cañon—kăn′-yŭn; Sp. pron., kän-yōn′.
See *canyon.*
N tilde (ñ) is pronounced in Spanish like *ni* in *minion.*

Canonchet—kȧ-nŏn′-chĕt.

Canopus—kȧ-nō′-pŭs.

canorous—kȧ-nō′-rŭs.
See *sonorous.*
Canorous and *sonorous* are exceptions to the rule that words of three or more syllables ending in *orous* are generally accented on the antepenultimate.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Canossa—kä-nôs′-sä.
"We shall not go to *Canossa*."—*Bismarck.*

Canova—kä-nô′-vä.

Canrobert—käN-rō-bâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

cant (hypocrisy)—kănt.
See *can't* (*cannot*).

can't (cannot)—känt or kànt.
The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* has the Italian sound in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds.

Cantab—kăn′-tăb.
See *Oxon.*

cantabile—kän-tä′-bē-lā.
Worcester says kăn-tăb′-ĭl-ē.

Cantabrian—kăn-tā′-brĭ-ăn.

Cantabrigian—kăn-tà-brĭj′-ĭ-ăn.
See *Oxonian.*

Cantacuzene (Princess)—kăn-tà-kū-zĕn′; Greek pron., kän-tä-kōō′-zĕn-ĕ.

cantalever—kăn′-tà-lē-vēr.

cantaliver—kăn′-tà-lĭv-ēr.

cantaloupe—kăn′-tà-lōōp or kăn′-tà-lōp.
Also written *cantaleup*, *cantaloup*, but pronounced as above.

cantata—kàn-tä′-tà.
Worcester prefers kăn-tā′-tà.

Cantate Domino—kăn-tā′-tē dŏm′-ĭn-ō.

cantatrice—kän-tä-trē′-chā; Fr. pron., käN-tà-trēs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

canteen—kăn-tēn′, *not* kăn′-tēn.

cantharides—kăn-thăr′-ĭd-ēz.

cantilever—kăn′-tĭ-lē-vēr or kăn′-tĭ-lĕv-ēr.

canton (n. and vb.)—kăn′-tŏn or kăn-tŏn′.

Canton (China)—kăn-tŏn′.

Canton (U. S.)—kăn′-tŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cantonal—kăn′-tŏn-ăl.
cantonment—kăn′-tŏn-mĕnt or kăn-tōōn′-mĕnt.
Canute—kȧ-nūt′.
canyon—kăn′-yŭn.
See *cañon.*
caoutchouc—kōō′-chŏŏk or kow′-chŏŏk.
"The pronunciation kow is preferred for this and cognate words in British usage."—*Web.*
Capaneus—kȧ-pā′-nē-ŭs or kăp′-ȧ-nūs.
cap-a-pie—kăp-ȧ-pē′.
Capel—kăp′-ĕl.
Capella—kȧ-pĕl′-ȧ.
Capernaum—kȧ-pēr′-nā-ŭm.
Capet—kā′-pĕt or kăp′-ĕt; Fr. pron., kȧ-pā′.
"Louis *Capet.*"
Capetian—kȧ-pē′-shăn.
"The *Capetian* Dynasty."
capias (writ)—kā′-pĭ-ăs or kăp′-ĭ-ăs.
capillary (n.)—kăp′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
capillary (adj.)—kăp′-ĭl-ā-rĭ or kȧ-pĭl′-ȧ-rĭ.
"With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar formation, the best orthoëpists and good usage are so divided that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste."—*Wor.*
capital—kăp′-ĭt-ăl.
Capitol—kăp′-ĭt-ŏl.
Capitoline (Hill)—kăp′-ĭt-ō-līn or kȧ-pĭt′-ō-līn.
Capitolino, Monte—mōn′-tā kä-pē-tō-lē′-nō.
Capitolinus, Mons—mŏnz kăp-ĭt-ō-lī′-nŭs.
capitulate—kȧ-pĭt′-ū-lāt.
capoch—kȧ-pōōch′.
Capo d'Istria—kä′-pō dēs′-trē-ä.
capon—kā′-pŭn, *not* kā′-pŏn.
Cappuccini (Church)—kȧ-pōō-chē′-nē.
See *Abbatucci.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Caprera—kä-prâ′-rä.
Capreæ—kā′-prē-ē.
Capri—kä′-prē.
capriccio—kä-prē′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*
capriccioso—kä-prē-chō′-sō.
See *Bertuccio.*
caprice—kȧ-prēs′.
"Pope rimed it with *nice* and *vice*, but the rime is questioned by A. J. Ellis."—*Web.*
See *ambergris.*
capricious—kȧ-prĭsh′-ŭs.
Capricornus—kăp-rĭ-kôr′-nŭs.
Caprivi, von—fŏn kä-prē′-vē.
capsicine—kăp′-sĭs-ĭn or kăp′-sĭs-ēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
capsule—kăp′-sūl.
captain—kăp′-tĭn.
Ai, which, in accented syllables, is pronounced like *ā* in *complain*, is, in unaccented syllables, pronounced like *ĕ* or *ĭ*.
See *chieftain, fountain, mountain.*
Capua—kăp′-ū-ȧ; It. pron., kä′-po͝o-ä.
capuchin—kăp′-ū-chĭn or kăp-ū-shēn′.
See *ambergris.*
Capucines, Boulevard des—bo͝ol-värʹ dā kȧ-pü-sēn′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Capulet—kăp′-ū-lĕt.
caput—kā′-pŭt or kăp′-ŭt.
Carabas (Marquis of)—kăr′-ȧ-băs; Fr. pron., kȧ-rȧ-bä′.
"Puss in Boots."
caracal—kăr′-ȧ-kăl.
Caracalla—kăr-ȧ-kăl′-ȧ.
Caracas—kä-rä′-käs.
Caraccioli—kä-rä′-chō-lē.
See *Bertuccio.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Caractacus—kȧ-răk′-tȧ-kŭs.
carafe—kȧ-răf′.
caramel—kăr′-ȧ-mĕl, *not* kăr-ȧ-mĕl′.
carat—kăr′-ăt.
Caravaggio, da—dä kä-rä-vä′-jō.
caravan—kăr′-ȧ-văn or kăr-ȧ-văn′.
caravansary—kăr-ȧ-văn′-sȧ-rĭ.
See *caravanserai*.
caravanserai—kăr-ȧ-văn′-sē-rī.
See *caravansary*.
carbide—kär′-bīd or kär′-bĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
carbine—kär′-bīn, *not* kär′-bēn.
carbonaceous—kär-bō-nā′-shŭs.
Carbonari—kär-bō-nä′-rē.
carcajou—kär′-kȧ-jōō or kär′-kȧ-zhōō.
carcanet—kär′-kȧ-nĕt.
card—kärd, *not* kyärd.

"When *ä* or *ī* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card, kind, garden, guard, girl, guile, guise, sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying *kee-ard* or *k-yard, kee-īnd* or *k-yīnd, ske-ȳ* or *sk-yī*, etc. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ä* or *ī*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them."—*Web.*

cardamine—kär-dăm′-ĭn-ē or kär-dȧ-mī′-nē.
cardamom—kär′-dȧ-mŭm.
Cardan—kär′-dăn; Fr. pron., kär-dȧN′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
"*Cardan's* Solution."
Cárdenas—kär′-dā-näs.
carditis—kär-dī′-tĭs, *not* kär-dē′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Carême—kȧ-râm′.
caret—kăr′-ĕt or kā′-rĕt.
Caribbean (Sea)—kăr-ĭ-bē′-ăn, *not* kăr-ĭb′-ē-ăn.
See *Caribbees*.
Caribbees—kăr′-ĭ-bēz.
See *Caribbean* (*Sea*).
caribou—kăr′-ĭ-bo͞o or kăr-ĭ-bo͞o′.
caricature (n. and vb.)—kăr′-ĭ-kȧ-tūr.
"The older accentuation car-i-ca-ture′ is still often heard, especially in the verb and derivatives." —*Web.*
caricaturist—kăr′-ĭ-kȧ-tū-rĭst or kăr-ĭ-kȧ-tū′-rĭst.
caries—kā′-rĭ-ēz.
carillon—kăr′-ĭl-ŏn; Fr. pron., kȧ-rē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Carlisle—kär-līl′.
See *Carlyle* (*Thomas*).
Carlovingian—kär-lō-vĭn′-jĭ-ăn, *not* kär-lō-vĭn′-ĭ-ăn.
Carlsruhe—kärls′-ro͞o-ē.
Also written *Karlsruhe*, but pronounced as above.
Carlyle (Thomas)—kär-līl′.
See *Carlisle*.
carmagnole—kär-mȧ-nyŏl′.
Carmen—kär′-mĕn; Fr. pron., kär-mān′.
Carmen Sylva—kär′-mĕn sĭl′-vȧ.
carminative—kär-mĭn′-ȧ-tĭv or kär′-mĭn-ȧ-tĭv.
carmine—kär′-mĭn or kär′-mīn.
Carnarvon—kär-när′-vŭn.
Carnaval de Venise, Le—lŭ kär-nä-väl′ dŭ vē-nēz′.
Carneades—kär-nē′-ȧ-dēz.
Carnegie (Andrew)—kär-nĕg̃′-ĭ, *not* kär′-nĕg̃-ĭ.
" The accent is on the *second* syllable."—*Andrew Carnegie.*
carnelian—kär-nēl′-yăn; kär-nē′-lĭ-ăn (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

carnivora—kär-nĭv′-ō-rȧ.
carnivorous—kär-nĭv′-ō-rŭs.
Carnot—kär-nō′.
See *Sadi-Carnot.*
carolin (coin)—kăr′-ō-lĭn.
Caroline—kăr′-ō-līn; Fr. pron., kȧ-rō-lēn′.
Carolinian—kăr-ō-lĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kăr-ō-lī′-nĭ-ăn.
Carolus Duran—kär-ō-lüs′ dü-rän′.
For ü, ăn, see p. 26.
Carolyn—kăr′-ō-lĭn.
carotid—kȧ-rŏt′-ĭd, *not* kȧ-rō′-tĭd.
" The *Carotid* Arteries."
carousal—kȧ-row′-zăl.
See *carrousel.*
Carpathian—kär-pā′-thĭ-ăn.
Carracci—kär-rä′-chē.
Carrara—kär-rä′-rȧ.
"*Carrara* Marble."
Carreño, Teresa—tā-rā′-zä kär-rān′-yō.
See *cañon.*
carriage—kăr′-ĭj.
Carrier—kȧr-yā′.
Carrière—kȧr-yâr′.
carrousel—kăr-ōō-zĕl′.
See *carousal.*
Cartagena—kär-tȧ-jē′-nȧ; Sp. pron., kär-tä-hā′-nä.
In Spanish, *g* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h.*
Cartaphilus—kär-tăf′-ĭl-ŭs.
" The Wandering Jew."
carte blanche—kärt-blänsh′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
carte de visite—kärt dŭ vē-zēt′.
cartel—kär′-tĕl or kär-tĕl′.
Carteret—kär′-tēr-ĕt.
Cartesian—kär-tē′-zhăn; kär-tē′-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Carthaginian—kär-thȧ-jĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kär-thȧ-jē′-nĭ-ăn.
Carthusian—kär-thū′-zhăn.
Cartier, Jacques—zhäk kär-tyā′.
cartilage—kär′-tĭl-āj.
cartilaginous—kär-tĭl-ăj′-ĭn-ŭs.
cartouche—kär-tōōsh′.
cartridge—kär′-trĭj, *not* kăt′-rĭj.
caruncle—kăr′-ŭng-kl or kȧ-rŭng′-kl.
Caruso—kä-rōō′-zō, *not* kä-rōō′-sō.
caryatides—kăr-ĭ-ăt′-ĭd-ēz.
caryatids—kăr-ĭ-ăt′-ĭdz.
Casabianca—kä-zä-byȧng′-kä.
Casa Guidi—kä′-zä gwē′-dē.
Casaubon—kȧ-sô′-bŭn; Fr. pron., kȧ-zō-bôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Cascine—käs-chē′-nā.
casein—kā′-sē-ĭn.
Casella—kȧ-zĕl′-là.
casement—kās′-mĕnt or kāz′-mĕnt.
caseous—kā′-sē-ŭs.
Worcester gives kā′-shē-ŭs as an alternative pronunciation.
cashmere—kăsh′-mēr or kăsh-mēr′.
See *Cashmere.*
Cashmere—kăsh-mēr′.
Also written *Kashmir*, but pronounced as above.
See *cashmere, Newfoundland.*
cashoo—kȧ-shōō′.
Casimir-Périer—kȧ-zē-mēr′ pā-ryā′.
casino—kȧ-sē′-nō.
See *cassino.*
cask—kȧsk, *not* kăsk.
See *ask.*
casket—kȧs′-kĕt or kȧs′-kĭt.
Cassagnac, de—dŭ kȧ-sȧn-yȧk′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Cassandra—kȧs-săn′-drȧ.
Cassatt—kăs-săt′.
cassava—kăs-sä′-vȧ.
cassia—kăsh′-ȧ or kăsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
casserole, en—ăN kăs-ēr-ōl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
cassimere—kăs′-ĭm-ēr, *not* kăz′-ĭm-ēr.
cassino—kăs-sē′-nō.
See *casino*.
Cassio—kăsh′-ĭ-ō.
Cassiopeia—kăs-ĭ-ō-pē′-yȧ.
"*Cassiopeia's* Chair."
Cassius, Caius Longinus—kā′-yŭs lŏn-jī′-nŭs kăsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
Generally pronounced kăsh′-ŭs.
cassowary—kăs′-ō-wā-rĭ.
cast (n. and vb.)—kȧst, *not* kăst.
See *ask*.
Castalia—kăs-tā′-lĭ-ȧ.
castanet—kȧs′-tȧ-nĕt or kȧs-tȧ-nĕt′.
caste—kȧst, *not* kăst.
See *ask*.
Castelar y Rissoll—käs-tā-lär′ ē rēs-sōl′.
Castellammare—käs-tĕl-läm-mä′-rā.
castellan—kăs′-tĕl-ăn.
Castellane, de—dŭ kȧs-tĕl-än′.
caster—kȧs′-tēr, *not* kăs′-tēr.
See *ask, castor*.
Castiglione—käs-tēl-yō′-nā.
See *Bentivoglio*.
castile (soap)—kăs′-tēl or kăs-tēl′.
See *Castile (Spain)*.
Castile (Spain)—kăs-tēl′.
See *castile (soap)*.
Castilla—kăs-tēl′-yȧ.
See *llama*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

castle—kȧs′-l, *not* kăs′-l.
See *ask.*

Castlereagh—kȧs-l-rā′ or kȧs′-l-rā.

castor—kȧs′-tẽr, *not* kăs′-tẽr.
See *caster.*

Castor—kȧs′-tẽr.
See *Pollux.*
"*Castor* and Pollux."

Castrucci—käs-trōō′-chē.
See *Abbatucci.*

Castruccio—käs-trōō′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*

casual—kăzh′-ū-ăl or kăz′-ū-ăl.

casualty—kăzh′-ū-ăl-tĭ or kăz′-ū-ăl-tĭ.

casuist—kăzh′-ū-ĭst or kăz′-ū-ĭst.

casuistry—kăzh′-ū-ĭs-trĭ or kăz′-ū-ĭs-trĭ.

casus belli—kā′-sŭs bĕl′-lī.

catabasis—kȧ-tăb′-ȧ-sĭs.

cataclysm—kăt′-ȧ-klĭzm.

catacomb—kăt′-ȧ-kōm, *not* kăt′-ȧ-kōmb.

catafalque—kăt′-ȧ-fălk.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

catalepsy—kăt′-ȧ-lĕp-sĭ.

catalogue—kăt′-ȧ-lŏg̃, *not* kăt′-ȧ-lôg̃.

catalpa—kȧ-tăl′-pȧ, *not* kȧ-tôl′-pȧ.

catalysis—kȧ-tăl′-ĭ-sĭs.

catamaran—kăt-ȧ-mȧ-răn′.

cataract—kăt′-ȧ-răkt.

catarrhine—kăt′-ȧ-rīn or kăt′-ȧ-rĭn.
"*Catarrhine* Apes."
See *platyrrhine.*

Catawba—kȧ-tô′-bȧ.

catch—kăch, *not* kĕch.
Webster says that *kĕch* is very common in the United States and England, but is generally regarded as dialectic or vulgar.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

catchup—kăch′-ŭp.
See *catsup, ketchup.*
Cateau-Cambrésis—kȧ-tō′ kȧɴ-brā-zē′.
For ȧɴ, see p. 26.
catechetic—kăt-ē-kĕt′-ĭk.
catechetical—kăt-ē-kĕt′-ĭk-ăl.
catechism—kăt′-ē-kĭzm, *not* kăt′-ē-kĭz-ŭm.
catechization—kăt-ē-kĭz-ā′-shŭn or kăt-ē-kī-zā′-shŭn.
Also written *catechisation*, but pronounced as above.
catechize—kăt′-ē-kīz.
Also written *catechise*, but pronounced as above.
catechu—kăt′-ē-chōō or kăt′-ē-shōō.
catechumen—kăt-ē-kū′-mĕn.
categorical—kăt-ē-gŏr′-ĭk-ăl.
"The *Categorical* Imperative."
category—kăt′-ē-gō-rĭ.
catena—kȧ-tē′-nȧ.
catenary—kăt′-ē-nā-rĭ or kȧ-tē′-nȧ-rĭ.
"A *Catenary* Curve."
cater-cornered—kā′-tẽr kôr′-nẽrd or kăt′-ẽr kôr′-nẽrd, *not* kăt′-tĭ kôr′-nẽrd.
"*Catty-cornered* or *căter-cornered* is in colloquial use in the United States."—*Wor.*
caterwaul—kăt′-ẽr-wôl.
Cathay—kȧ-thā′.
"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of *Cathay*."—*Tennyson.*
cathedra—kȧ-thē′-drȧ or kăth′-ē-drȧ.
See *ex cathedra.*
Catherine de' Medici—kăth′-ẽr-ĭn dā mā′-dē-chē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
catheter—kăth′-ē-tẽr.
cathodal—kăth′-ō-dăl.
See *anodal.*
cathode—kăth′-ōd.
See *anode.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cathodic—kȧ-thŏd′-ĭk.
See *anodic.*
Catholic—kăth′-ō-lĭk.
Catholicism—kȧ-thŏl′-ĭs-ĭzm.
catholicize—kȧ-thŏl′-ĭs-īz.
catsup—kăt′-sŭp.
See *catchup, ketchup.*
Cattaraugus—kăt-ȧ-rô′-gŭs.
Catullus—kȧ-tŭl′-ŭs.
Caucasian—kô-kā′-shăn or kô-kăsh′-ăn.
Caucasus—kô′-kȧ-sŭs.
caudal—kô′-dăl.
See *caudle.*
Caudine (Forks)—kô′-dĭn.
caudle—kô′-dl.
See *caudal.*
cauk—kôk.
Caulaincourt, de—dŭ kō-lăɴ-kōōr′.
For ăɴ, see p. 26.
cauldron—kôl′-drŭn.
See *caldron.*
cauliflower—kô′-lĭ-flow-ẽr, *not* kŏl′-ĭ-flow-ẽr.
caulk—kôk.
See *calk*, another spelling.
causerie—kōz-rē′ or kōz′-rē.
Cauterets—kōt-rā′.
Cauterskill—kô′-tẽrz-kĭl.
See *Kaaterskill.*
Cavaignac—kȧ-vĕn-yȧk′.
cavalcade—kăv-ăl-kād′.
cavalero—kăv-ȧ-lē′-rō.
Also written *cavaliero*, but pronounced as above.
cavalier—kăv-ȧ-lēr′.
Cavalieri—kä-vä-lyâr′-ē.
Cavalleria Rusticana—kä-väl-lā-rē′-ȧ rōōs-tē-kä′-nȧ.
cavatina—kȧ-vȧ-tē′-nȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

caveat—kā′-vē-ăt, *not* kăv′-ē-ăt.

caviar—kăv-ĭ-är′ or ka-vyär′.

Also written *caviare*, but pronounced as above.

"*Caviare* was originally pronounced in four syllables. Later the final *e* was dropped in pronunciation and often in spelling, and the pronunciation became unsettled. The pronunciations kăv-ĭ-är′, ka-vyär′, like the French, are now considered the best usage, although the older ka-vēr′, given by Walker and others, is still preferred by some."—*Web.*

"'T was *caviare* to the general."—*Shakespeare.*

cavil—kăv′-ĭl.

Cavite—kä-vē′-tā.

Cavour, di—dē ka-vo͝or′.

Cawdor—kô′-dôr.

"Hail to thee, thane of *Cawdor!*"—*Shakespeare.*

Cawnpur—kôn-po͝or′.

cayenne—kā-ĕn′ or kī-ĕn′.

See *Cayenne.*

Cayenne—kā-ĕn′ or kī-ĕn′.

See *cayenne.*

cayman—kā′-măn.

Cayman (Islands)—kī-măn′.

Cayster—kā-ĭs′-tēr.

Cayuga—kā-yo͞o′-gȧ.

Cazin—kä-zăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Ceballos—thā-bäl′-yōs.

See *Cervantes, de; llama.*

Cebú—sā-bo͞o′.

In the Philippine Islands, *c* before *e* or *i*, is usually pronounced like *s* in *sun.*

Cecil—sē′-sĭl or sĕs′-ĭl or sĭs′-ĭl.

The second and third pronunciations are the ones usually heard in England.

Cecilia—sē-sĭl′-ĭ-ȧ or sē-sĭl′-yȧ; It. pron., chā-chē′-lē-ä.

See *Beatrice Cenci.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Cecily—sĕs′-ĭl-ĭ.
See *Cicely.*

Cecrops—sē′-krŏps.
See *Kekrops.*

cedilla—sē-dĭl′-à.

Cedric—sĕd′-rĭk or kĕd′-rĭk, *not* sē′-drĭk.

cedrine—sē′-drĭn or sē′-drīn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

Cedron—sē′-drŏn.
"The Brook *Cedron.*"

celandine—sĕl′-ăn-dīn.

Celano—chā-lä′-nō.
"Thomas of *Celano.*"
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

Celarent (Logic)—sē-lā′-rĕnt or sē-lâr′-ĕnt.

Celebes—sĕl′-ē-bēz.

celestial—sē-lĕs′-chăl.

Celestine—sĕl′-ĕs-tīn or sē-lĕs′-tĭn.
Celestine (one of a sect of Pelagians) is pronounced sĕl′-ĕs-tĭn or sĕl′-ĕs-tīn or sē-lĕs′-tĭn.

Célestine—sā-lĕs-tēn′.

Celestins (Vichy)—sĕl-ĕs-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Celia—sē′-lĭ-à or sēl′-yà.

celibacy—sĕl′-ĭ-bà-sĭ or sē-lĭb′-à-sĭ.
All the leading orthoëpists, except Webster, give the *first* form only.

celibate—sĕl′-ĭ-bāt.

cellar—sĕl′-ēr.

Cellini, Benvenuto—bĕn-vā-nōō′-tō chĕl-lē′-nē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

cello—chĕl′-ō.
See *Beatrice Cenci, violoncello.*

cellular—sĕl′-ū-lâr.

cellulitis—sĕl-ū-lī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).

celluloid—sĕl′-ū-loid.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

celt—sĕlt.
See *Celt.*

Celt—sĕlt.
See *celt, Kelt.*

Celtic—sĕl′-tĭk.
See *Keltic.*

cement (n.)—sē-mĕnt′ or sĕm′-ĕnt.
The pronunciation sĕm′-ĕnt is well established and should prevail. Analogy supports it.
See *cement (vb.).*

cement (vb.)—sē-mĕnt′.
See *absent (vb.), cement (n.).*

cemetery—sĕm′-ē-tĕr-ĭ, *not* sĕm′-ē-trĭ.

Cenci—chĕn′-chē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

Cendrillon—säN-drē-yôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

cenobite—sĕn′-ō-bīt or sē′-nō-bīt.

cenotaph—sĕn′-ō-tăf.

Cenozoic—sē-nō-zō′-ĭk or sĕn-ō-zō′-ĭk.
See *Cænozoic.*

centaur—sĕn′-tôr.

centenary—sĕn′-tē-nā-rĭ.

centennial—sĕn-tĕn′-ĭ-ăl, *not* sĕn-tĕn′-yăl.

centesimal—sĕn-tĕs′-ĭ-măl.

centigrade—sĕn′-tĭ-grād.

centiliter—sĕn′-tĭ-lē-tĕr.
Also written *centilitre*, but pronounced as above.

centime—säN-tēm′ or säN′-tēm.
For äN, see p. 26.

centimeter—sĕn′-tĭ-mē-tĕr.
Also written *centimetre*, but pronounced as above.

Centlivre—sĕnt-lĭv′-ĕr or sĕnt-lē′-vĕr.

centrale (bone)—sĕn-trā′-lē.

centrifugal—sĕn-trĭf′-yū-găl.

centripetal—sĕn-trĭp′-ē-tăl.

centumvir—sĕn-tŭm′-vĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

centurion—sĕn-tū′-rĭ-ŏn.
century—sĕn′-tū-rĭ, *not* sĕn′-chŭr-ĭ.
ceorl—kĕôrl or chĕrl.
cephalic—sē-făl′-ĭk, *not* sĕf′-ăl-ĭk.
cephalopod—sĕf′-ā-lō-pŏd.
Worcester says sē-făl′-ō-pŏd.
Cephas—sē′-făs.
Cepheus—sē′-fūs or sē′-fē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus*.
ceramic—sē-răm′-ĭk, *not* kē-răm′-ĭk, unless written *keramic*.
ceramics—sē-răm′-ĭks, *not* kē-răm′-ĭks, unless written *keramics*.
cerate—sē′-rāt, *not* sĭr′-āt.
Cerberus—sĕr′-bē-rŭs.
cerebellum—sĕr-ē-bĕl′-ŭm.
cerebral—sĕr′-ē-brăl, *not* sē-rē′-brăl.
cerebric—sĕr′-ē-brĭk, sometimes sē-rĕb′-rĭk.
cerebro-spinal—sĕr′-ē-brō spī′-năl, *not* sē-rē′-brō spī′-năl.
cerebrum—sĕr′-ē-brŭm, *not* sē-rē′-brŭm.
The four words given above are all accented on the first syllable.
cerement—sēr′-mĕnt.
ceremonial—sĕr-ē-mō′-nĭ-ăl, *not* sĕr-ē-mō′-nyăl.
cereous—sē′-rē-ŭs.
Ceres—sē′-rēz.
cereus—sē′-rē-ŭs.
"Night-blooming *Cereus*."
cerise—sē-rēz′.
certain—sẽr′-tĭn.
See *captain*.
certainly—sẽr′-tĭn-lĭ.
certes—sẽr′-tēz or sẽr′-tĭz.
"Rarely, in poetry, monosyllabic."—*Web.*
certiorari (writ)—sẽr-shĭ-ō-rā′-rī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cerulean—sē-rōō′-lē-ăn.
cerulein—sē-rōō′-lē-ĭn.
cerumen—sē-rōō′-mĕn.
Cervantes, de—dā thĕr-văn′-tās; Eng. pron., sĕr-văn′-tēz.
In Spanish, *c* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.
See *Cervera y Topete, Saavedra.*
Cervera y Topete—thĕr-vā′-rä ē tō-pā′-tā.
See *Cervantes, de.*
cervical—sĕr′-vĭk-ăl.
cervine—sĕr′-vīn or sĕr′-vĭn.
Cesalpino—chā-zäl-pē′-nō.
See *Beatrice Cenci, Cæsalpinus.*
Cesare (Logic)—sē′-zā-rē.
Cesare—chā′-zä-rā.
"*Cesare* Borgia."
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
Cesarea—sĕs-ȧ-rē′-ȧ.
See *Cæsarea.*
Cesarean—sē-zā′-rē-ăn, *not* sē-zär-ē′-ăn.
Also written *Cesarian*, but pronounced as above.
See *Cæsarean.*
Cesari—chā′-zä-rē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
Cesnola, di—dē chĕs′-nō-lä.
Céspedes, de—dā sās′-pā-thās or dā thās′-pā-thās.
See *Cervantes, de; Guadalquivir.*
cess-pool—sĕs′-pōōl.
cetacea—sē-tā′-shē-ȧ.
cetacean—sē-tā′-shăn.
Cetewayo—sĕt-ĭ-wä′-yō.
Also written *Cetywayo*, but pronounced as above.
Cetus—sē′-tŭs.
Ceuta—sū′-tȧ; Sp. pron., thā′-ōō-tä.
See *Cáceres.*
Cévennes—sā-vĕn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ceylon—sē-lŏn′.
chablis—shä-blē′, *not* shăb′-lēs.
Chaeronea (Battle of)—kĕr-ō-nē′-a.
chaff—chăf, *not* chăf.
See *ask*.
Chagres (river)—chä′-grĕs, *not* shä′-grĕs.
chagrin—shä-grĭn′.
In British usage, shä-grēn′.
chair—châr.
chaise—shāz.
chalazion—kä-lā′-zĭ-ŏn.
chalcedony—kăl-sĕd′-ō-nĭ or kăl′-sē-dō-nĭ.
Chalcis—kăl′-sĭs.
Chaldean—kăl-dē′-ăn, *not* kăl′-dē-ăn.
Chaldee—kăl′-dē or kăl-dē′.
chaldron—chôl′-drŭn.
Worcester gives chäl′-drŭn as an alternative pronunciation.
See *caldron*.
chalet—shä-lā′ or shä-lĕ′ or shăl′-ā.
chalice—chăl′-ĭs.
challis—shăl′-ĭ or chăl′-ĭs.
Chalmers—chä′-mērz or chô′-mērz.
Châlons (Battle of)—shä-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Chalybean—kăl-ĭ-bē′-ăn or kä-lĭb′-ē-ăn.
"*Chalybean* tempered steel."—*Milton*.
chalybeate—kä-lĭb′-ē-āt.
Cham—kăm.
"The *Cham* of Tartary."
Chambéry—shäN-bā-rē′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Chambord, de—dŭ shäN-bōr′.
For äN, see p. 26.
chambre de luxe—shäN′-brŭ dŭ lŭks.
For ŭ, äN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

chameleon—kȧ-mē′-lē-ŭn.

chamfer—chăm′-fēr, *not* chăm′-pēr

chamois—shăm′-ĭ or shȧ-mwä′ or shȧ-moi′.

"Some distinguish in pronunciation between the word as used to designate the animal and as used to designate the leather or as a verb, using the French pronunciation (shȧ-mwä′) for the name of the animal only."—*Web.*

chamomile—kăm′-ō-mīl.

See *camomile.*

Chamonix—shȧ-mō-nē′.

See *Chamouni.*

Chamouni—shȧ-mōō-nē′.

See *Chamonix.*

champ—chămp.

champagne—shăm-pān′.

Champagne—shăm-pān′; Fr. pron., shäN-pän′-yŭ.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Champagny, de—dŭ shäN-pȧ-nyē′.

For äN, see p. 26.

champaign—shăm-pān′.

"The historical pronunciation chăm′-pān is still preferred by some, the accentuation at least being common in English verse, but the more frequent pronunciation at present is as above, as if the word were from modern French. The Oxford English Dictionary rejects the historical pronunciation with *ch* (as in *chair*) for *chivalry*, but retains it in *champaign*."—*Web.*

Champ-de-Mai—shäN-dŭ-mā′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Champ-de-Mars—shäN-dŭ-märs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

champignon—shăm-pĭn′-yŭn or chăm-pĭn′-yŭn; Fr. pron., shäN-pēn-yôN′.

For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Champigny—shăn-pēn-yē′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Champlain (Lake)—shăm-plān′.
Champlain, de—dŭ shăn-plăn′; Eng. pron., shăm-plān′.
For ăn, ăn, see p. 26.
Champollion—shăm-pŏl′-lē-ŏn; Fr. pron., shăn-pŏl-yôn′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
Champs-Élysées—shăn-zā-lē-zā′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
chance—chȧns, *not* chăns.
See *ask*.
chancel—chȧn′-sĕl, *not* chăn′-sĕl.
See *ask*.
chancery—chȧn′-sēr-ĭ, *not* chăn′-sēr-ĭ.
See *ask*.
chancre—shăng′-kēr.
chancroid—shăng′-kroid.
chandler—chȧn′-dlēr, *not* chăn′-dlēr.
See *ask*.
Chandor (India)—chȧn-dōr′.
channel—chăn′-ĕl, *not* chăn′-l.
chanson—shăn′-sŏn; Fr. pron., shăn-sôn′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
Chanson de Geste—shăn-sôn′ dŭ zhĕst.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
Chanson de Roland—shăn-sôn′ dŭ rō-lăn′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
Chanson de Roncevaud—shăn-sôn′ dŭ rôns-vō′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
chant—chȧnt, *not* chănt.
See *ask*.
Chant du Départ, Le—lŭ shăn dü dā-pär′.
For ŭ, ăn, see p. 26.
Chantecler—shănt-klâr′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
chanticleer—chăn′-tĭ-klēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Chantilly (lace)—shăn-tĭl′-ĭ; Fr. pron., shäɴ-tē-yē′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.
Chantilly (France)—shäɴ-tē-yē′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.
Chantilly (U. S.)—shăn-tĭl′-ē.
chaos—kā′-ŏs.
chaotic—kā-ŏt′-ĭk.
chap (crack)—chăp.
See *chap* (*jaw*).
chap (jaw)—chŏp or chăp.
See *chap* (*crack*).
chaparajos—chä-pä-rä′-hōs.
See *Jorullo*.
chaparral—chăp-ȧ-răl′.
chapeau—shȧ-pō′.
chapeau-bras—shȧ-pō′-brȧ.
chapel—chăp′-ĕl, *not* chăp′-l.
Chapelle Expiatoire—shȧ-pĕl′ ĕks-pē-ȧ-twär′.
chaperon—shăp′-ēr-ōn or shăp′-ēr-ŏn.
See *accost*.
chapfallen—chŏp′-fôl-n or chăp′-fôl-n.
See *chopfallen*.
chaplain—chăp′-lĭn.
See *captain*.
Chapultepec—chä-pōōl-tā-pĕk′.
char (job)—chär or chȧr.
See *charwoman*.
character—kăr′-ăk-tēr.
Before 1700, this word was often accented on the second syllable (kăr-ăk′-tēr).
charade—shȧ-rād′ or shȧ-räd′.
The latter pronunciation is frequently heard in Great Britain.
Charcot—shär-kō′.
chargé d'affaires—shär-zhā′ dȧ-fâr′.
Charicles—kăr′-ĭ-klēz.
"Becker's *Charicles*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

charivari—shä-rē-vä′-rē or shȧ-rē-vȧ-rē′.
charlatan—shär′-lȧ-tăn.
Charlemagne—shär′-lē-mān; Fr. pron., shȧr-lē-män′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
charlotte-russe—shär′-lŏt rōōs; Fr. pron., shär-lŏt′-rüs.
For ü, see p. 26.
Charmian—chär′-mĭ-ăn.
"Antony and Cleopatra."
charnel house—chär′-nĕl hows.
Charon—kā′-rŏn, *not* chā′-rŏn.
Charpentier—shȧr-päN-tyā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
chart—chärt.
The pronunciation kärt is obsolete.
charta—kär′-tȧ, *not* chär′-tȧ.
chartographer—kär-tŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.
Chartres—shär′-trŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
chartreuse—shär-trûz′; Fr. pron., shär-tröz′.
For ö, see p. 25.
charwoman—chär′-wo͝om-ăn or chȧr′-wo͝om-ăn.
See *char* (*job*).
chary—chȧr′-ĭ or chā′-rĭ.
Charybdis—kȧ-rĭb′-dĭs.
"Scylla and *Charybdis*."
See *Scylla*.
chasm—kăzm, *not* kăz′-ŭm.
See *elm, prism*.
chassepot—shȧs-pō′.
Worcester says shȧs′-pō.
chassis—shȧ′-sē.
The Century Dictionary says shăs′-ĭs, and the Standard chăs′-ĭs or shȧ′-sē.
chasten—chās′-n, *not* chāst′-n.
chastening—chās′-n-ĭng, *not* chās′-tn-ĭng.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

chastise—chăs-tīz′, *not* chăs′-tīz.
chastisement—chăs′-tĭz-mĕnt, *not* chăs-tīz′-mĕnt.
chasuble—chăz′-ū-bl or chăs′-ū-bl.
château—shä-tō′.
Chateaubriand, de—dŭ shȧ-tō-brē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
château en Espagne—shȧ-tō′ äN nĕs-pȧn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
For äN, see p. 26.
Château-Thierry—shȧ-tō′ tyĕ-rē′.
châteaux en Espagne—shȧ-tōz′ äN nĕs-pȧn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
For äN, see p. 26.
chatelaine—shăt′-ē-lān; Fr. pron., shä-tē-lĕn′.
Châtillon—shä-tē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Chaucer—chô′-sẽr, *not* chow′-sẽr.
Chaudière—shō-dyâr′.
chauffeur—shō-fûr′; Fr. pron., shō-för′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Chauncey—chăn′-sĭ or chôn′-sĭ.
Chautauqua—shȧ-tô′-kwȧ, *not* chȧ-tô′-kwȧ.
Chauvin—shō-văN′.
"Le Soldat Laboureur."
For ăN, see p. 26.
chauvinism—shō′-vĭn-ĭzm.
Chavannes, Puvis de—pü-vē′ dŭ shȧ-vȧn′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Cheddar—chĕd′-ẽr.
"*Cheddar* Cheese."
Chedorlaomer—kĕd-ŏr-lā-ō′-mẽr.
cheerful—chēr′-fo͝ol.
cheesy—chē′-zĭ.
chef—shĕf.
chef-d'œuvre—shĕ-dŭv′-r; Fr. pron., shĕ-dö′-vrŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Chelmsford—chĕmz′-fērd.
See *Alnwick*.
Chelsea—chĕl′-sē, *not* chĕl′-sē-ȧ.
See *Anglesea*.
Cheltenham—chĕlt′-nŭm.
See *Alnwick*.
chemic—kĕm′-ĭk.
chemise—shē-mēz′.
chemisette—shĕm-ĭz-ĕt′.
chemistry—kĕm′-ĭs-trĭ.
Smart says kĭm′-ĭs-trĭ, and Worcester gives it as an alternative pronunciation.
Chemung—shē-mŭng′, *not* chē-mŭng′.
Chénier, de—dŭ shā-nyā′.
chenille—shē-nēl′.
Cheops—kē′-ŏps.
"The Pyramid of *Cheops*."
Chephren—kĕf′-rĕn.
"The Pyramid of *Chephren*."
cheque—chĕk.
Cherbourg—shĕr-bo͝or′.
Cherbuliez—shâr-bü-lyā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Cherif Pasha—shā-rēf′ pȧ-shä′.
cheroot—shē-ro͝ot′ or chē-ro͝ot′.
Chersonesus—kûr-sō-nē′-sŭs.
Chertsey—chûrt′-sĭ; coll., chĕs′-ĭ.
See *Alnwick*.
cherub—chĕr′-ŭb.
See *Cherub* (*city*).
Cherub (city)—kē′-rŭb.
"*Cherub*, a city of the Babylonish Empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels."—*Web*.
See *cherub*.
cherubic—chē-ro͝ō′-bĭk.
See *seraphic*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cherubim—chĕr′-ū-bĭm or chĕr′-ōō-bĭm.
See *seraphim.*

Cherubini—kā-rōō-bē′-nē.
In Italian, *ch* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *k*.

cherup—chĕr′-ŭp.
See *chirrup.*

chervil—chĕr′-vĭl.

Cheshire—chĕsh′-ēr.
"*Cheshire* Cheese."
See *Alnwick.*

chestnut—chĕs′-nŭt, *not* chĕst′-nŭt.

chetah—chē′-tȧ.
Also written *cheetah*, but pronounced as above.

cheval-de-frise—shē-vȧl′-dŭ-frēz.
See *ambergris.*

chevalier—shĕv-ȧ-lēr′; Fr. pron., shē-vȧl-yā′.

chevalier d'industrie—shē-vȧl-yā′ dăN-düs-trē′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.

chevaux-de-frise—shē-vō′-dŭ-frēz.
See *ambergris.*

chevelure—shĕv-lür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

cheviot (cloth)—chĕv′-ĭ-ŭt or chē′-vĭ-ŭt.

Cheviot (Hills)—chĕv′-ĭ-ŭt or chē′-vĭ-ŭt.

Chevreul—shē-vröl′.
For ö, see p. 25.

chevron—shĕv′-rŭn.

Chevy Chase—chĕv′-ĭ chās.

chew—chū, *not* chōō.

Cheyenne—shī-ĕn′.
See *Chienne.*

Cheyne (Walk)—chān or chīn.

Cheyne (George)—chān or chīn.

Cheyne (Thomas Kelly)—chā′-nē.

chianti—kē-än′-tē.
See *Cherubini.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

chiaro-oscuro—kē-ä′-rō ŏ-skōō′-rō.
See *Cherubini.*
chiaroscuro—kē-är-ŏ-skōō′-rō.
See *Cherubini.*
chibouk—chĭ-bo͝ok′ or chĭ-bo͝ok′.
Also written *chibouque*, but pronounced as above.
chic—shēk, *not* shĭk.
Chicago—shĭ-kô′-gō, *not* shĭ-kä′-gō nor chĭ-kä′-gō.
chicanery—shĭ-kān′-ẽr-ĭ.
Formerly also chĭ-kān′-rĭ.
Chichester—chĭch′-ĕs-tẽr, *not* chī′-chĕs-tẽr.
chicken—chĭk′-ĕn or chĭk′-ĭn.
chieftain—chēf′-tĭn.
See *captain.*
Chienne—shē-ĕn′.
See *Cheyenne.*
chiffon—shĭf′-ŏn; Fr. pron., shē-fôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
chiffonier (cabinet)—shĭf-ō-nēr′.
Also written *chiffonnier*, but pronounced as above.
chignon—shĭn′-yŏn; Fr. pron., shēn-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Chihuahua—chē-wä′-wä.
chilblain—chĭl′-blān.
childe—chīld.
"*Childe*, pronounced chĭld, is contrary to all analogy."—*Wor.*
Childe Harold—chīld hăr′-ŭld.
Childeric—chĭl′-dẽr-ĭk.
The French "Childéric" is pronounced shēl-dā-rēk′.
children—chĭl′-drĕn, *not* chĭl′-dẽrn.
Chile—chē′-lā.
See *Chili.*
Chili—chĭl′-ĭ.
See *Chile.*
Chiliasm—kĭl′-ĭ-ăzm.

Chillicothe—chĭl-ĭ-kŏth′-ē, *not* chĭl-ĭ-kō′-thē.

Chillon (Castle)—shĭl′-ŏn or shĭl-ŏn′; Fr. pron., shē-yôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Chilo—kī-lō.

"*Chilo* of Lacedæmon."

Chilpéric—shēl-pā-rēk′.

chimæra—kĭm-ē′-rȧ or kī-mē′-rȧ.

See *chimera*, another spelling.

Chimay, de—dŭ shē-mā′.

Chimborazo—chĭm-bō-rä′-zō; American-Spanish chēm-bō-rä′-sō.

In Spanish America, the Philippines, and parts of Spain, *z* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, at the end of syllables, is commonly pronounced like *s* in *see*.

chimera—kĭm-ē′-rȧ or kī-mē′-rȧ.

See *chimæra*, another spelling.

chimere—chĭm-ēr′ or shĭm-ēr′.

chimerical—kĭm-ĕr′-ĭk-ăl or kī-mĕr′-ĭk-ăl.

chimney—chĭm′-nĭ.

Avoid the gross vulgarism chĭm′-blĭ.

chimpanzee—chĭm-păn′-zē or chĭm-păn-zē′.

Chinchaycocha (Lake)—chēn-chī-kō′-chä.

chinchilla—chĭn-chĭl′-ȧ.

Chinchilla (Spain)—chĭn-chēl′-yä.

See *llano, chinchilla*.

Chinchón, de—dā chēn-chōn′.

Chinese—chī-nēz′ or chī-nēs′.

The pronunciation of the termination of Proper Names in *ese*, as *Chinese, Genevese, Genoese, Japanese, Javanese, Portuguese*, etc., is not settled. As between *ēz* and *ēs*, most orthoëpists favor the first.

Chingachgook—chĭn-găk′-gōŏk.

Chippewa—chĭp′-ē-wȧ.

See *Chippeway*.

Chippeway—chĭp′-ē-wā.

See *Chippewa*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

chirography—kī-rŏg′-rȧ-fĭ, *not* chĭr-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

In this and the six words following, from the Greek, *ch* is pronounced like *k*.

chiromancer—kī′-rō-măn-sẽr.

chiromancy—kī′-rō-măn-sĭ.

Chiron—kī′-rŏn.

chiropodist—kī-rŏp′-ō-dĭst.

chirosophist—kī-rŏs′-ō-fĭst.

chirosophy—kī-rŏs′-ō-fĭ.

chirrup—chĭr′-ŭp.

See *cherup*.

chirurgeon—kī-rûr′-jŭn.

chisel—chĭz′-ĕl, *not* chĭz′-l.

See *damage*.

Chisolm—chĭz′-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

Chiswick—chĭz′-ĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

chitin—kī′-tĭn.

chiton—kī′-tŏn.

Chittim—kĭt′-ĭm.

chivalric—shĭv′-ăl-rĭk or shĭv-ăl′-rĭk.

See *chivalry*.

chivalrous—shĭv′-ăl-rŭs, *not* shĭv-ăl′-rŭs.

See *chivalry*.

chivalry—shĭv′-ăl-rĭ.

"The historical, but now little used, pronunciation of this word as with *ch* as in *chip*, and the adjs., *chivalrous* and *chivalric*, are also by some pronounced thus, although *chivalric* is a more recent formation, coming into the language after the other forms had been revived with the usual modern pronunciation." —*Web*.

"With regard to the pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of shĭv′-al-re, and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike."—*Wor*.

chlamys—klā′- mĭs or klăm′-ĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Chloe—klō′-ē.
"Daphnis and *Chloe*." See *Daphnis*.
chloral—klō′-răl.
chloralum—klō-răl′-ŭm, *not* klō′-răl-ŭm.
chloride—klō′-rīd or klō′-rĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
chlorine—klō′-rĭn or klō′-rēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
chlorite—klō′-rīt.
See *ite* (*chemical termination*).
chlorophyll—klō′-rō-fĭl.
Also written *chlorophyl*, but pronounced as above.
chock-full—chŏk′-fo͝ol, *not* chŭk′-fo͝ol.
chocolate—chŏk′-ō-lāt.
See *accost*.
choir—kwīr.
Also written *quire*, but pronounced as above.
Choiseul-Praslin—shwä-zöl′ prä-lăn′.
For ö, ăn, see pp. 25, 26.
choler—kŏl′-ēr, *not* kō′-lēr.
choleric—kŏl′-ēr-ĭk.
See *Arabic*.
cholerine—kŏl′-ēr-ĭn or kŏl′-ēr-īn.
cholesterin—kō-lĕs′-tēr-ĭn.
Cholmondeley—chŭm′-lĭ.
See *Alnwick, Chumley*.
choose—cho͞oz.
chopfallen—chŏp′-fôl-n.
See *chapfallen*.
chopin (measure)—chŏp′-ĭn.
See *chopin* (*shoe*).
chopin (shoe)—chŏp′-ĭn.
See *chopin* (*measure*), *chopine* (*shoe*).
Chopin—shō-păn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
See *Szopin* (*Polish for Chopin*).
chopine(shoe)—chō-pēn′ or chŏp′-ĭn.
"By the altitude of a *chopine*."—*Shakespeare*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

choragic—kō-răj′-ĭk or kō-rā′-jĭk.
choragus—kō-rā′-gŭs.
Chorazin—kō-rā′-zĭn.
chord—kôrd.
chore—chōr.
chorea—kō-rē′-ȧ.
choric—kō′-rĭk or kŏr′-ĭk.
chorist—kō′-rĭst or kŏr′-ĭst.
chorister—kŏr′-ĭs-tẽr.
"Formerly, and still rarely, kwĕr′-ĭs-tẽr or kwĭr′-ĭs-tẽr."—*Web.*
chorus—kō′-rŭs, *not* kôr′-ŭs.
Chosroes—kŏs′-rō-ēz.
Chouan—shōō′-ăn; Fr. pron., shōō-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
chough—chŭf.
Chrestien de Troyes—krā-tyăN′ dŭ trwä.
Also written *Chrétien*, but pronounced as above.
For ăN, see p. 26.
chrestomathy—krĕs-tŏm′-ȧ-thĭ.
Chriemhild—krēm′-hĭlt.
Also written *Kriemhild*, but pronounced as above.
See *Chriemhilde.*
Chriemhilde—krēm′-hĭl-dẽ.
Also written *Kriemhilde*, but pronounced as above.
See *Chriemhild.*
chrism—krĭzm, *not* krĭz′-ŭm.
See *chrisom.*
chrisom—krĭz′-ŭm.
See *chrism.*
Christabel—krĭs′-tȧ-bĕl.
christen—krĭs′-n, *not* krĭst′-n.
christening—krĭs′-n-ĭng, *not* krĭst′-n-ĭng.
Christian—krĭs′-chăn.
Worcester and Stormonth say krĭst′-yăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Christiana—krĭs-chăn′-à or krĭs-chĭ-ăn′-à.
Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."
Christianity—krĭs-chĭ-ăn′-ĭt-ĭ or krĭs-chăn′-ĭt-ĭ.
Christianize—krĭs′-chăn-īz.
Christmas—krĭs′-màs, *not* krĭst′-màs.
Christophorus—krĭs-tŏf′-ō-rŭs.
Christus—krĭs′-tŭs.
chromosphere—krō′-mō-sfēr.
chronogram—krŏn′-ō-grăm.
chronograph—krŏn′-ō-grȧf.
chronologic—krŏn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk.
chronological—krŏn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
chronology—krō-nŏl′-ō-jĭ.
chronometer—krō-nŏm′-ē-tēr.
Chrononhotonthologos—krō-nŏn-hŏ-tŏn-thō-lŏg′-ō-gŏs.
See *Aldiborontephoscophornio.*
Chronos—krŏn′-nŏs or krō′-nŏs.
chrysalides—krĭs-ăl′-ĭd-ēs.
chrysalis—krĭs′-à-lĭs.
chrysanthemum—krĭs-ăn′-thē-mŭm.
Chryseis—krī-sē′-ĭs.
See *Briseis.*
chryselephantine—krĭs-ĕl-ē-făn′-tĭn.
chrysoberyl—krĭs′-ō-bĕr-ĭl.
chrysolite—krĭs′-ō-līt.
chrysoprase—krĭs′-ō-prāz; krĭs′-ō-prās (Wor).
chrysoprasus—krĭs-ŏp′-rà-sŭs.
Chrysostom—krĭs′-ŏs-tŭm or krĭs-ŏs′-tŭm.
Chumley—chŭm′-lĭ.
See *Cholmondeley.*
Chuquisaca—chōō-kē-sä′-kä.

Ch, in Spanish, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*, except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Churubusco—chōō-rōō-bōōs′-kō.
See *Chuquisaca.*
chute—shōōt.
chyle—kīl.
chylifactive—kī-lĭ-făk′-tĭv or kĭl-ĭ-făk′-tĭv.
chylification—kī-lĭ-fĭk-ā′-shŭn or kĭl-ĭ-fĭk-ā′-shŭn.
chyme—kīm.
chymification—kī-mĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn or kĭm-ĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn.
Cialdini—chäl-dē′-nē.
In Italian, *ci* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair.*
cicada—sĭk-ā′-dȧ.
cicatrice—sĭk′-ȧ-trĭs.
See *cicatrix.*
cicatrices (plural of cicatrix)—sĭk-ȧ-trī′-sēz.
cicatrix—sĭk-ā′-trĭks or sĭk′-ȧ-trĭks.
See *cicatrice.*
cicatrization—sĭk-ȧ-trĭz-ā′-shŭn or sĭk-ȧ-trī-zā′-shŭn.
cicatrize—sĭk′-ȧ-trīz.
Cicely—sĭs′-ē-lĭ.
See *Cecily.*
Cicero—sĭs′-ēr-ō; Roman pron., kĭk′-ĕr-ō.
cicerone—chē-chā-rō′-nā; Eng. pron., sĭs-ē-rō′-nē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
cicisbeo—sĭs-ĭs′-bē-ō; It. pron., chē-chēz-bā′-ō.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
Cid (The)—sĭd; Sp. pron., thēth.
See *Cervantes, de; Guadalquivir.*
Cid Campeador—thēth kăm-pā-ȧ-thōr′.
See *Cervantes, de; Guadalquivir.*
ci-devant—sē-dē-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Cienfuegos (Cuba)—syĕn-fwā′-gōs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Cienfuegos, de—dā thē-ān-fwā′-gōs.
See *Cervantes, de.*
cigar—sĭg-är′.
See *segar.*
cigarette—sĭg-a-rĕt′.
ciliary—sĭl′-ĭ-a-rĭ.
Cilicia—sĭl-ĭsh′-ĭ-a or sĭl-ĭsh′-a.
Cimabue—chē-mä-bōō′-ā.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
Cimarosa—chē-mä-rō′-zä.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
Cimmerian—sĭm-mē′-rĭ-ăn.
Cimon—sī′-mŏn.
cinchona—sĭn-kō′-na.
Cincinnati—sĭn-sĭn-a′-tĭ, *not* sĭn-sĭn-ăt′-ŭ.
Cincinnatus—sĭn-sĭn-ā′-tŭs.
cincture—sĭngk′-tūr.
cinematograph—sĭn-ē-măt′-ō-grȧf.
Cingalese—sĭng-gȧ-lēz′ or sĭng-gȧ-lēs′.
See *Chinese.*
cinnabar—sĭn′-a-bär.
cinque-cento—chēn′-kwā chĕn′-tō.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
cinquefoil—sĭngk′-foil.
Cinque Ports—sĭngk pōrts.
Cinq-Mars, de—dŭ săN-mär′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
Cintra—sĭn′-tra or sēn′-trä.
"The Convention of *Cintra.*"
Cipango—sĭp-ăng′-gō.
Cipriani—chē-prē-ä′-nē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
Circe—sēr′-sē.
Circean—sēr-sē′-ăn, *not* sēr′-sē-ăn.
circuit—sēr′-kĭt, *not* sēr′-kŭt.
circuitous—sēr-kū′-ĭt-ŭs.
Webster formerly said sēr′-kĭt-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

circumstance—sẽr′-kŭm-stăns.
There is a tendency to pronounce the *final* syllable of this word—stŭns.

Cirencester—sī′-rĕn-sĕs-tẽr; coll., sĭs′-ē-tẽr or sĭz′-ē-tẽr.
See *Alnwick.*

cirrhosis—sĭr-ō′-sĭs.

cisalpine—sĭs-ăl′-pĭn or sĭs-ăl′-pīn.
See *transalpine.*

cispadane—sĭs′-pā-dān.
See *transpadane.*

citadel—sĭt′-ā-dĕl.

cithara—sĭth′-ā-rā.

cithern—sĭth′-ẽrn.

citoyen—sē-twȧ-yăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *citoyenne.*

citoyenne—sē-twȧ-yĕn′.
See *citoyen.*

citrate—sĭt′-rāt.

citrine—sĭt′-rĭn.

Ciudad Real—thyōō-thäth′ rā-äl′.
See *Cáceres, Guadalquivir.*

Ciudad Rodrigo—thyōō-thäth′ rō-drē′-gō.
See *Cáceres, Guadalquivir.*

civil—sĭv′-ĭl, *not* sĭv′-ŭl.
See *damage, uncivil.*

civilization—sĭv-ĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn, *not* sĭv-ĭl-ī-zā′-shŭn.

Civita Vecchia—chē′-vē-tä vĕk′-kyä.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

clair obscure—klâr ŏb-skūr′.

Clairvaux—klâr-vō′.

clairvoyance—klâr-voi′-ăns.
Do not accent the *first* syllable!
Webster says that the Fr. pronunciation klâr-vwȧ-yăNs′ is still used by some, especially in England.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

clairvoyant (n.)—klâr-voi′-ănt; Fr. pron., klâr-vwȧ-yäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

clairvoyant (adj.)—klâr-voi′-ănt.

clairvoyante—klâr-voi′-ănt; Fr. pron., klâr-vwȧ-yäNt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

clandestine—klăn-dĕs′-tĭn.

clangor—klăng′-gēr or klăng′-ẽr.

Clan-na-Gael—klăn-nȧ-gāl′.

clapboard—klăp′-bōrd; coll., klăb′-ōrd or klăb′-ẽrd.

Clapham—klăp′-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

claque—klȧk.

Claretie, Jules—zhül klȧr-tē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

clarinet—klăr′-ĭn-ĕt or klăr-ĭn-ĕt′.

clarion—klăr′-ĭ-ŭn.

clarionet—klăr′-ĭ-ō-nĕt or klăr-ĭ-ō-nĕt′.

clasp—klȧsp, *not* klăsp.
See *ask*.

class—klȧs, *not* klăs.
See *ask*.

classicism—klăs′-ĭ-sĭzm.

classicist—klăs′-ĭ-sĭst.

classicize—klăs′-ĭ-sīz.

Claverhouse—klăv′-ẽr-ŭs or klăv′-ẽrz or klā′-vẽrz.
See *Alnwick*.

clavicord—klăv′-ĭ-kôrd.

clavier—klā′-vĭ-ẽr or klā-vẽr′.

cleanly (adj.)—klĕn′-lĭ.
See *uncleanly (adj.)*.

cleanly (adv.)—klēn′-lĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Cleckheaton—klĕk′-ē-tŭn.
See *Alnwick.*
clef—klĕf; Fr. pron., klā.
Cleishbotham—klēsh′-bŏth-ăm.
cleistogamy—klīs-tŏg′-ă-mĭ.
clematis—klĕm′-ă-tĭs, *not* klĕm-ā′-tĭs.
clemency—klĕm′-ĕn-sĭ.
Clementine—klĕm′-ĕn-tēn or klĕm′-ĕn-tīn.
clench—clĕnch.
See *clinch.*
Cleobis—klē′-ō-bĭs, *not* klē-ō′-bĭs.
"*Cleobis* and Biton."
See *Biton.*
Cleobulus—klē-ō-bū′-lŭs.
"*Cleobulus* of Lindus."
Cleombrotus—klē-ŏm′-brō-tŭs.
Cleomedes—klē-ō-mē′-dēz.
Cleomenes—klē-ŏm′-ē-nēz.
"Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes* incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate."
—*Wor.*
Cleopas—klē′-ō-păs.
Cleopatra—klē-ō-pā′-trȧ.
This is the marking of the dictionaries generally, although the pronunciation klē-ō-pă′-trȧ is frequently heard.
clepsydra—klĕp′-sĭd-rȧ.
clerestory—klēr′-stō-rĭ.
Also written *clearstory*, but pronounced as above.
clergy—klēr′-jĭ.
clerical—klĕr′-ĭk-ăl.
clerk—klērk.
"In England still commonly klärk, although *klûrk* is now also used to some extent in southern England; Scotch and North English dialect, klĕrk."
—*Web.*
clew—klū, *not* klōō.
Also written *clue*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cliché—klē-shā′.
clientele—klī-ĕn-tĕl′ or klī-ĕn-tēl′.
See *clientèle.*
clientèle—klē-ăN-tĕl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *clientele.*
climacteric—klī-măk′-tĕr-ĭk or klī-măk-tĕr′-ĭk.
"The Grand *Climacteric.*"
See *Arabic.*
climatal—klī′-mȧ-tăl.
climatic—klī-măt′-ĭk.
climatize—klī′-mȧ-tīz.
clinch—klĭnch.
See *clench.*
clinometer—klī-nŏm′-ē-tĕr.
Clio—klī′-ō.
clique—klēk, *not* klĭk.
cliquey—klē′-kĭ.
Also written *cliquy*, but pronounced as above.
cliquism—klē′-kĭzm.
clitoris—klī′-tō-rĭs or klĭt′-ō-rĭs.
"The second pronunciation is given in most medical dictionaries."—*Web.*
Clive—klīv.
Cloaca Maxima—klō-ā′-kȧ măks′-ĭm-ȧ.
Cloacina—klō-ȧ-sī′-nȧ.
cloisonné—kloi-zō-nā′; Fr. pron., klwȧ-zŏ-nā′.
Clootz, de—dŭ klōts.
See *Anacharsis Clootz.*
close (inclosed place)—klōs.
Closerie des Lilas—klōz-rē′ dā lē-lȧ′.
Clos Vougeot—klō vōō-zhō′.
cloth—klôth.
See *accost.*
clothes—klōthz; coll., klōz.
The second pronunciation is well-nigh universal.
clothier—klōth′-yĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Clotho—klō′-thō.
cloths—klôthz or klôths.
See *accost.*
clough (ravine)—klŭf or klow.
Clough (Arthur Hugh)—klŭf.
Clusium—klū′-zhĭ-ŭm.
"Porsenna of *Clusium.*"
Clytemnestra—klī-tĕm-nĕs′-trȧ.
Cnidian—nĭd′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Cnidian* Aphrodite."
See *Cnidus.*
Cnidus—nī′-dŭs.
"The Venus of *Cnidus.*"
In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is generally silent.
See *Cnidian, Psyche, Ptolemy.*
Cnossian—nŏs′-ē-ăn.
coadjutant—kō-ăj′-ŏō-tănt.
coadjutor—kō-ă-jōō′-tēr, *not* kō-ăj′-ōō-tēr.
coadjuvancy—kō-ăj′-ŏō-văn-sĭ.
coadjuvant—kō-ăj′-ŏō-vȧnt.
coagulate—kō-ăg′-ū-lāt.
Coahuila—kō-ä-wē′-lȧ.
Also written *Cohahuila*, but pronounced as above.
cobalt—kō′-bôlt or kō′-bŏlt.
cobaltous—kō-bôl′-tŭs or kō′-bôl-tŭs or kō′-bŏl-tŭs.
Coblenz—kō′-blĕnts, *not* kŏb-lĕnts′.
"We often hear *Coblentz* accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our own language, as well as to the native pronunciation."—*Gaz.*
Also written *Koblenz*, but pronounced as above.
Cobleskill—kŏb′-lz-kĭl.
cobra—kō′-brȧ or kŏb′-rȧ.
cocaine—kō′-kȧ-ĭn or kō′-kȧ-ēn; coll., kō-kān′.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cocainize—kō-kā′-ĭn-īz or kō′-kȧ-nīz.
cocci (plural of coccus)—kŏk′-sī.
coccygeal—kok-sĭj′-ē-ăl.
"The *coccygeal* vertebræ."
coccyges (plural of coccyx)—kŏk-sī′-jēz.
coccyx—kŏk′-sĭks.
cocher—kŏ-shā′.
Cochin China—kō′-chĭn chī′-nȧ.
cochineal—kŏch′-ĭn-ēl.
Cochituate—kō-chĭt′-ū-āt.
cochlea—kŏk′-lē-ȧ.
Cockaigne—kŏk-ān′.
cockatrice—kŏk′-ȧ-trīs or kŏk′-ȧ-trĭs.
Cockburn (Lord)—kō′-bûrn, *not* kŏk′-bûrn.
See *Alnwick*.
Cocles, Horatius—hō-rā′-shĭ-ŭs kō′-klēz.
cocoa—kō′-kō; originally kō-kō′-ȧ.
cocoa (nut)—kō′-kō.
Properly written *coco*.
Cocytus—kō-sī′-tŭs.
codeine—kō-dē′-ĭn or kō′-dē-ĭn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
Code Napoléon—kōd nȧ-pō-lā-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
codices (plural of codex)—kŏd′-ĭs-ēz or kō′-dĭs-ēz.
codicil—kŏd′-ĭs-ĭl.
codification—kō-dĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn or kŏd-ĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn.
codify—kō′-dĭf-ī or kŏd′-ĭf-ī.
Worcester and Stormonth give the latter only.
Codrus—kō′-drŭs or kŏd′-rŭs.
co-ed—kō-ĕd′.
Cœlebs—sē′-lĕbz.
Cœlian (Hill)—sē′-lĭ-ăn.
See *Cælian* (*Hill*), another spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Coello—kō-āl′-yō.
Cœlus—sē′-lŭs.
Coenties—kwĭn′-chēz.
Cœur d' Alène—kûr dȧ-lān′.
Cœur de Lion—kûr dē lī′-ŭn; Fr. pron., kör dŭ lē-ôN′.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
coexist—kō-ĕg-zĭst′.
Coeymans—kwē′-mănz.
coffee—kôf-ĭ.
See *accost.*
coffin—kôf′-ĭn.
See *accost.*
cognac—kōn-yȧk′.
cognisor—kŏg′-nĭz-ôr or kŏn′-ĭz-ôr.
See *cognizor*, the preferred spelling.
cognizable—kŏg′-nĭz-ȧ-bl or kŏn′-ĭz-ȧ-bł.
There is a tendency to pronounce this word kŏg-nī′-zȧ-bl, when used in the sense of "capable of being known or apprehended."
See *incognizable.*
cognizance—kŏg′-nĭz-ăns or kŏn′-ĭz-ăns.
The latter pronunciation is still common in legal usage.
cognizant—kŏg′-nĭz-ănt or kŏn′-ĭz-ănt.
See *incognizant.*
cognizee—kŏg-nĭz-ē′ or kŏn-ĭz-ē′.
cognizer—kŏg-nī′-zēr.
cognizor—kŏg′-nī-zôr or kŏn′-ī-zôr.
See *cognisor.*
cognomen—kŏg-nō′-mĕn.
cohesion—kō-hē′-zhŭn.
See *adhesion.*
cohesive—kō-hē′-sĭv, *not* kō-hē′-zĭv.
See *adhesive.*
Cohoes—kō-hōz′.
coiffeur—kwȧ-fûr′; Fr. pron., kwȧ-för′.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

coiffure—kwȧ-fūr′.
For ü, see p. 26.
coign—koin.
Also written *coigne*, but pronounced as above.
See *quoin*.
Coire—kwīr.
Coke (Sir Edward)—kōōk or kōk.
colander—kŭl′-ăn-dẽr, *not* kŏl′-ăn-dẽr.
Colbert—kŏl-bār′.
Colchester—kōl′-chĕs-tẽr, *not* kŏl′-chĕs-tẽr.
colchicum—kŏl′-kĭ-kum.
Generally pronounced kŏl′-chĭ-kŭm.
Colchis—kŏl′-kĭs, *not* kŏl′-chĭs.
cold-chisel—kōld′-chĭz-ĕl.
This compound is sometimes pronounced kōl′-chĭz-ĕl, as if written *coal-chisel*.
Colenso (Bishop)—kō-lĕn′-sō, *not* kō-lĕn′-zō.
Coleridge—kōl′-rĭj.
cole-slaw—kōl′-slô.
See *kool-slaa*.
Colfax—kōl′-făks, *not* kŏl′-făks.
Coligny, de—dŭ kŏ-lēn′-yē.
Also written *de Coligni*, but pronounced as above.
Colin Clout—kŏl′-ĭn klowt.
Coliseum—kŏl-ĭ-sē′-ŭm.
See *Colosseum*.
Collatinus—kŏl-ȧ-tī′-nŭs.
collation—kŏl-ā′-shŭn, *not* kō-lā′-shŭn.
collect (n.)—kŏl′-ĕkt.
collect (vb.)—kŏl-ĕkt′.
See *absent*.
Colleen Bawn—kŏl-ēn′ bôn or kŏl′-ēn bôn.
collie—kŏl′-ĭ.
collier—kŏl′-yẽr.
colliery—kŏl′-yẽr-ĭ.
collimator—kŏl′-ĭm-ā-tẽr.
collisive—kŏl-ī′-sĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

collogue—kŏl-ŏg′.
colloid—kŏl′-oid.
Collot d'Herbois—kŏl-ō′ dĕr-bwä′.
collusive—kŏl-lū′-sĭv, *not* kŏl-lū′-zĭv.
Colman—kōl′-măn, *not* kŏl′-măn.
colocynth—kŏl′-ō-sĭnth.
cologne—kō-lōn′.
Cologne—kō-lōn′; Fr. pron., kŏ-lŏn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
Colombo, Cristoforo—krēs-tôf′-ō-rō kō-lōm′-bō.
colon—kō′-lŏn.
See *Colón.*
Colón—kō-lōn′.
See *colon.*
Colón, Cristóbal—krēs-tō′-bäl kō-lōn′.
colonel—kûr′-nĕl.
"The pronunciation kûr′-nĕl became established about 1800, replacing older kŭr′-ō-nĕl, kôr′-nĭl, etc., all corresponding to the earlier spellings *coronel*, etc."—*Web.*
colonelcy—kûr′-nĕl-sĭ.
See *colonel.*
Colonna, Vittoria—vēt-tō′-rē-ä kō-lōn′-nä.
Colorado—kŏl-ō-rä′-dō.
coloration—kŭl-ēr-ā′-shŭn or kŏl-ō-rā′-shŭn.
coloratura—kō-lō-rä-tōō′-rä.
See *colorature.*
colorature—kŭl′-ēr-ȧ-tūr or kŏl′-ō-rȧ-tūr.
See *coloratura.*
colorific—kŭl-ēr-ĭf′-ĭk or kŏl-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.
Colosse—kō-lŏs′-ē.
Colosseum—kŏl-ŏs-ē′-ŭm.
See *Coliseum.*
colportage—kŏl′-pōrt-āj; Fr. pron., kŏl-pōr-täzh′.
colporter—kŏl′-pōr-tēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

colporteur—kŏl′-pōr-tĕr or kōl-pōr-tûr′; Fr. pron. kŏl-pōr-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Colquhoun—kō-hōōn′.
See *Alnwick*.

columbarium—kŏl-ŭm-bā′-rĭ-ŭm.

columbary—kŏl′-ŭm-bā-rĭ.
Worcester gives kō-lŭm′-bā-rĭ as an alternative pronunciation.

Columbine—kŏl′-ŭm-bīn.
See *Harlequin*.

column—kŏl′-ŭm, *not* kŏl′-yŭm.

colure—kō-lūr′ or kō′-lūr.

Colwick—kŏl′-wĭk.

Coma Berenices—kō′-mȧ bĕr-ē-nī′-sēz.

Comanche—kō-măn′-chē.

comatose—kŏm′-ȧ-tōs or kō′-mȧ-tōs.
Stormonth and Worcester say kŏm-ȧ-tōs′.

combat—kŏm′-băt or kŭm′-băt.
Webster, the Oxford English Dictionary, and the Century prefer kŏm′-băt; Worcester prefers kŭm′-băt.

combatable—kŏm′-băt-ȧ-bl or kŭm′-băt-ȧ-bl or kŏm-băt′-ȧ-bl.

combatant—kŏm′-băt-ănt or kŭm′-băt-ănt.

combative—kŏm′-bȧ-tĭv or kŭm′-bȧ-tĭv or kŏm-băt′-ĭv.

combativeness—kŏm′-bȧ-tĭv-nĕs.

Combe—kōm or kōōm.

combinant—kŏm′-bĭn-ănt or kŏm-bī′-nănt.

combinative—kŏm′-bĭn-ȧ-tĭv or kŏm-bī′-nȧ-tĭv.

combine (n.)—kŏm′-bīn or kŏm-bīn′.

combine (vb.)—kŏm-bīn′.

combustion—kŏm-bŭs′-chŭn.

Comédie Française—kŏm-ā-dē′ frȧN-sâz′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Comédie Humaine—kŏm-ā-dē′ ü-mān′.
For ü, see p. 26
comeliness—kŭm′-lĭ-nĕs, *not* kōm′-lĭ-nĕs.
comely—kŭm′-lĭ, *not* kōm′-lĭ.
comfit—kŭm′-fĭt, *not* kŏm′-fĭt.
Comines, de—dŭ kŏ-mēn′.
comity—kŏm′-ĭt-ĭ.
comma—kŏm′-à.
command—kŏm-ànd′.
See *ask*.
commandant—kŏm-àn-dănt′.
commandment—kŏm-ànd′-mĕnt.
See *ask*.
comme il faut—kŭm-ēl-fō′.
commendable—kŏm-ĕn′-dà-bl.
This is the original pronunciation. In the early part of the last century, the form kŏm′-ĕn-dà-bl became the fashion, but later the original pronunciation prevailed, as it does at the present day.
In Shakespeare, the accent is placed upon the *first* syllable:
" 'T is sweet and *commendable* in your nature, Hamlet,
To give these mourning duties to your father."
commendam—kŏm-ĕn′-dăm.
commensurable—kŏm-mĕn′-shŏŏr-à-bl.
See *incommensurable*.
commensurate—kŏm-mĕn′-shŏŏr-āt.
See *incommensurate*.
comment (n.)—kŏm′-ĕnt.
comment (vb.)—kŏm′-ĕnt or kŏm-ĕnt′.
comminatory—kŏm-ĭn′-à-tō-rĭ or kŏm′-ĭn-à-tō-rĭ.
commiserate—kŏm-mĭz′-ēr-āt, *not* kŏm-mĭz′-ēr-āt.
commissariat—kŏm-mĭs-sā′-rĭ-ăt.
commissary—kŏm′-ĭs-ā-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

commissionaire—kŏm-ĭsh-ŭn-âr′; Fr. pron., kŏ-mē-syŏn-âr′.

commissural—kŏm-ĭsh′-ū-răl or kŏm-ĭ-sū′-răl.

commissure—kŏm′-ĭ-shōor or kŏm′-ĭs-ūr.

commodious—kŏm-ō′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* kŏm-ō′-jŭs.

Commodus—kŏm′-ō-dŭs, *not* kŏm-ō′-dŭs.

commonality—kŏm-ŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

See *commonalty.*

commonalty—kŏm′-ŭn-ăl-tĭ.

See *commonality.*

commonweal—kŏm′-ŭn-wēl.

See *commonwealth.*

commonwealth—kŏm′-ŭn-wĕlth.

See *commonweal.*

communal—kŏm′-ū-năl or kŏm-ū′-năl.

commune (n.)—kŏm′-ūn.

Commune, La—là kŏm-ün′.

For ü, see p. 26.

commune (vb.)—kŏm-ūn′ or kŏm′-ūn.

The second pronunciation is frequent in poetry.

"Laertes, I must *commune* with your grief,
Or you deny me right."—*Shakespeare.*

communer (one that communes)—kŏm-ū′-nĕr.

communer (member of a commune)—kŏm′-ū-nĕr or kŏm-ū′-nĕr.

communism—kŏm′-ū-nĭzm.

communist—kŏm′-ū-nĭst.

Comorin (Cape)—kŏm′-ō-rĭn.

comose—kō′-mōs or kō-mōs′.

compact (n.)—kŏm′-păkt; originally kŏm-păkt′.

compact (adj.)—kŏm-păkt′.

compact (vb.)—kŏm-păkt′.

compactly—kŏm-păkt′-lĭ.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique—kôN-pän-yē′ zhā-nā-räl′ träN-zät-läN-tēk′.

For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

comparable—kŏm′-pȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* kŏm-pâr′-ȧ-bl.
See *incomparable.*

comparative—kŏm-păr′-ȧ-tĭv.

compatriot—kŏm-pā′-trĭ-ŭt, *not* kŏm-păt′-rĭ-ŭt.

compeer—kŏm-pēr′, *not* kŏm′-pēr.

compelled—kŏm-pĕld′.

compend—kŏm′-pĕnd.

compendious—kŏm-pĕn′-dĭ-ŭs.

compensate—kŏm′-pĕn-sāt or kŏm-pĕn′-sāt.
Worcester and Stormonth give kŏm-pĕn′-sāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kŏm′-pĕn-sāt.

compensative—kŏm-pĕn′-sȧ-tĭv; rarely kŏm′-pĕn-sā-tĭv.

compensator—kŏm′-pĕn-sā-tẽr.

compensatory—kŏm-pĕn′-sā-tō-rĭ.

competitor—kŏm-pĕt′-ĭ-tẽr.

Compiègne—kôN-pyĕn′-yŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

complaisance—kŏm′-plā-zȧns or kŏm-plā′-zănz; Fr. pron., kôN-plā-zäNs′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Worcester says kŏm-plā-zȧns′.
"The primary accent in both *complaisance* and *complaisant* has varied between the first and the last syllable, present usage apparently favoring that on the first, but the second accentuation above is now also common for both."—*Web.*

complaisant—kŏm′-plā-zȧnt or kŏm-plā′-zănt; Fr. pron., kôN-plā-zäN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
See *complaisance.*

complement (n.)—kŏm′-plē-mĕnt.
See *compliment* (*n*).

complement (vb.)—kŏm′-plē-mĕnt or kŏm-plē-mĕnt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

complex (n. and adj.)—kŏm′-plĕks.
See *incomplex* (*adj.*).
complex (vb.)—kŏm-plĕks′.
See *absent.*
complexion—kŏm-plĕk′-shŭn.
compliment (n.)—kŏm′-plĭm-ĕnt.
See *complement* (*n*).
compliment (vb.)—kŏm′-plĭm-ĕnt or kŏm-plĭm-ĕnt′.
complin—kŏm′-plĭn.
Also written *compline*, but pronounced as above.
component—kŏm-pō′-nĕnt.
comport—kŏm-pōrt′.
composite—kŏm-pŏz′-ĭt or kŏm′-pŏz-ĭt.
The second pronunciation is the prevailing one in England.
See *decomposite.*
compos mentis—kŏm′-pŏs mĕn′-tĭs.
compost—kŏm′-pōst.
The Oxford English Dictionary and Stormonth say kŏm′-pŏst.
compote—kŏm′-pōt.
compotier—kôN-pō-tyā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
compound (n. and adj.)—kŏm′-pownd.
compound (vb.)—kŏm-pownd′.
See *absent.*
comprador—kŏm-prȧ-dōr′ or kŏm′-prȧ-dōr.
Also written *compradore*, but pronounced as above.
compress (n.)—kŏm′-prĕs.
compress (vb.)—kŏm-prĕs′.
See *absent.*
compromise—kŏm′-prō-mīz.
comptoir—kôN-twär′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
comptroller—kŏn-trō′-lēr.
computable—kŏm-pū′-tȧ-bl or kŏm′-pū-tȧ-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

computative—kŏm-pū′-tȧ-tĭv.

comrade—kŏm′-răd or kŏm′-rād; kŏm′-rād or kŭm′-rād (Wor.); kŏm′-rād (Stor.).
See *combat, sovereign* (*n. and adj.*).

Comte—kôNt.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Comtian—kŏm′-tĭ-ăn or kôN′-tĭ-ăn.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Comtism—kŏm′-tĭzm; Fr. pron., kôN-tēzm′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Comtist—kŏm′-tĭst; Fr. pron., kôN-tēst′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Comus—kō′-mŭs.

con amore—kōn ä-mō′-rā.

conative—kŏn′-ȧ-tĭv or kō′-nȧ-tĭv.

concave—kŏn′-kāv.
Worcester says kŏng′-kāv.

concentrate—kŏn′-sĕn-trāt or kŏn-sĕn′-trāt.
Worcester and Stormonth give kŏn-sĕn′-trāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kŏn′-sĕn-trāt.
Webster says: "The first pronunciation is more recent, but is now more commonly heard."

Concepción—kŏn-sĕp-syōn′.

concert (n.)—kŏn′-sẽrt.

concert (vb.)—kŏn-sûrt′.

concerto—kŏn-sûr′-tō or kōn-chĕr′-tō.

conch—kŏngk.
"Formerly, and still by some, pronounced kŏnch or kŏnsh."—*Web.*

concha (cigar)—kōn′-chä.

concha (external ear)—kŏng′-kȧ.

conchology—kŏng-kŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* kŏn-kŏl′-ō-jĭ.

concierge—kôN-syĕrzh′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Conciergerie, La—lä kôN-syĕr-zhē-rē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Concini—kōn-chē′-nē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
concise—kŏn-sīs′, *not* kŏn-sīz′.
conclave—kŏn′-klāv.
Worcester says kŏng′-klāv.
conclude—kŏn-klūd′, *not* kŏn-klo͞od′.
conclusive—kŏn-klū′-sĭv, *not* kŏn-klo͞o′-sĭv.
See *inconclusive.*
concord—kŏng′-kôrd or kŏn′-kôrd.
Concord (grape)—kŏng′-kŏrd.
Concord (Massachusetts and New Hampshire)—kŏng′-kērd.
concordance—kŏn-kôr′-dăns.
concordat—kŏn-kôr′-dăt; Fr. pron., kôN-kôr-dä′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
concourse—kŏng′-kōrs or kŏn′-kōrs.
Formerly pronounced kŏn-kŏrs′.
concrete (n. and adj.)—kŏn′-krēt.
The adjective *concrete* was orginally accented on the final syllable.
concrete (vb.)—kŏn-krēt′.
See *absent.*
concubinage—kŏn-kū′-bĭn-āj.
concubine—kŏng′-kū-bīn, *not* kŏn′-kū-bīn.
concupiscence—kŏn-kū′-pĭs-ĕns.
concupiscent—kŏn-kū′-pĭs-ĕnt.
Condé, de—dŭ kôN-dā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
condemn—kŏn-dĕm′.
See *contemn.*
condemner—kŏn-dĕm′-ẽr or kŏn-dĕm′-nẽr.
See *contemner.*
condemning—kŏn-dĕm′-ĭng or kŏn-dĕm′-nĭng.
See *contemning.*
condign—kŏn-dīn′.
Webster says that this word was formerly also pronounced kŏn′-dīn, as in Shakespeare.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Condillac, de—dŭ kôN-dē-yȧk′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

condolence—kŏn-dō′-lĕns, *not* kŏn′-dō-lĕns.
This is a common error, for which there is no dictionary authority.

Condorcet, de—dŭ kôN-dōr-sā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

conduct (n.)—kŏn′-dŭkt.

conduct (vb.)—kŏn-dŭkt′.
See *absent.*

conduit—kŏn′-dĭt.
"Formerly, and still by some, kŭn′-dĭt."—*Web.*

condyle—kŏn′-dĭl.

confessary—kŏn-fĕs′-ȧ-rĭ.

confessedly—kŏn-fĕs′-ĕd-lĭ.

Confessio Amantis—kŏn-fĕs′-ĭ-ō ȧ-măn′-tĭs.

confessor—kŏn-fĕs′-ẽr.
Worcester prefers kŏn′-fĕs-ẽr.
"The historical accentuation *con'fessor,* as in Shakespeare (who uses both) and in later English poets, has now been mostly superseded, in both senses, by the later *confes'sor.*"—*Web.*

confetti—kōn-fĕt′-tē.

confidant—kŏn-fĭd-ănt′, *not* kŏn′-fĭd-ănt.

confidante—kŏn-fĭd-ȧnt′ or kŏn′-fĭd-ȧnt.

confine (n.)—kŏn′-fīn.

confine (vb.)—kŏn-fīn′.
See *absent.*

confiscate—kŏn′-fĭs-kāt or kŏn-fĭs′-kāt.
Worcester and Stormonth give kŏn-fĭs′-kāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kŏn′-fĭs-kāt.

confiscator—kŏn′-fĭs-kā-tôr.

confiserie—kôN-fēz-rē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

confiseur—kôN-fē-zör′.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

conflict (n.)—kŏn′-flĭkt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

conflict (vb.)—kŏn-flĭkt′.
See *absent.*
confluence—kŏn′-flū-ĕns.
confluent—kŏn′-flū-ĕnt.
confrère—kôN-frâr′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Confucian—kŏn-fū′-shăn.
Confucianism—kŏn-fū′-shăn-ĭzm.
Confucius—kŏn-fū′-shĭ-ūs.
congé—kôN-zhā′; Eng. pron., kŏn′-jē.
For ôN, see p. 27.
congé d' élire—kôN-zhā′ dā-lēr′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
congener—kŏn′-jē-nēr.
congenial—kŏn-jēn′-yăl, *not* kŏn-jē′-nĭ-ăl.
congeniality—kŏn-jē-nĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or kŏn-jēn-yăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
congeries—kŏn-jē′-rĭ-ēz.
Congleton—kŏng′-gl-tŭn.
conglobate—kŏn-glō′-bāt.
Congo—kŏng′-gō.
Also written *Kongo*, but pronounced as above.
congregate—kŏng′-grē-gāt.
congress—kŏng′-grĕs.
congressional—kŏn-grĕsh′-ŭn-ăl.
Congreve—kŏng′-grēv.
congruence—kŏng′-grōō-ĕns; kŏn′-grōō-ĕns (Stor.).
See *incongruence.*
congruency—kŏng′-grōō-ĕn-sĭ; kŏn′-grōō-ĕn-sĭ (Stor.).
congruent—kŏng′-grōō-ĕnt; kŏn′-grōō-ĕnt (Stor.)
See *incongruent.*
congruity—kŏn-grōō′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *incongruity.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

congruous—kŏng′-grōō-ŭs; kŏn′-grōō-ŭs (Stor.).
See *incongruous.*

conic—kŏn′-ĭk.
"*Conic* Sections."

conical—kŏn′-ĭk-ăl, *not* kō′-nĭk-ăl.

conifer—kō′-nĭf-ēr, *not* kŏn′-ĭf-ēr.

Coniston—kŏn′-ĭs-tŭn.

conium—kō-nī′-ŭm or kō′-nĭ-ŭm.

conjugal—kŏn′-jōō-găl.

conjunctiva—kŏn-jŭngk-tī′-vȧ.

conjunctivitis—kŏn-jŭngk-tĭv-ī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination.*)

conjurator—kŭn′-jōō-rā-tēr.

conjure (to enchant)—kŭn′-jēr.

conjure (to implore)—kŏn-jūr′.

conjurer (magician)—kŭn′-jŭr-ēr.

conjurer (one that implores)—kŏn-jū′-rēr.

Conkling (Roscoe)—kŏng′-klĭng, *not* kŏng′-klĭn.

connaisseur—kŏn-ā-sör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
See *connoisseur.*

connate—kŏn′-āt or kŏn-āt′.
Worcester gives the second pronunciation only.

Connaught—kŏn′-ôt.

connoisseur—kŏn-ĭs-ûr′ or kŏn-ĭs-ūr′.
See *connaisseur.*

conquer—kŏng′-kēr, *not* kŏn′-kēr.

conqueror—kŏng′-kēr-ēr.

conquest—kŏng′-kwĕst, *not* kŏn′-kwĕst.

conscience—kŏn′-shĕns, *not* kŏn′-shĭ-ĕns.

conscientious—kŏn-shĭ-ĕn′-shŭs, not kŏn-sĭ-ĕn′-shŭs.

conscientiousness—kŏn-shĭ-ĕn′-shŭs-nĕs, *not* kŏn-sĭ-ĕn′-shŭs-nĕs.

consensus—kŏn-sĕn′-sŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

conservatoire—kôN-sĕr-vȧ-twär′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
conservator—kŏn′-sĕr-vā-tĕr.
Formerly accented kŏn-sĕr′-vā-tĕr and kŏn-sĕr-vā′-tĕr.
conserve (n.)—kŏn-sẽrv′ or kŏn′-sẽrv.
conserve (vb.)—kŏn-sẽrv′.
See *absent.*
considerable—kŏn-sĭd′-ẽr-ȧ-bl, *not* kŏn-sĭd′-rȧ-bl.
consigne—kôN-sēn′-yŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
consignee—kŏn-sī-nē′ or kŏn-sĭn-ē′.
consigner—kŏn-sī′-nẽr.
See *consignor.*
consignor—kŏn-sī′-nẽr or kŏn-sĭn-ôr′.
See *consigner.*
consistory—kŏn-sĭs′-tō-rĭ or kŏn′-sĭs-tō-rĭ.
consol (annuity)—kŏn-sŏl′ or kŏn′-sŏl.
consol (bracket)—kŏn′-sŏl.
See *console (bracket).*
Consolato del Mare—kōn-sō-lä′-tō dĕl mä′-rā.
consolatory—kŏn-sŏl′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* kŏn-sō′-lȧ-tō-rĭ.
console (bracket)—kŏn′-sōl.
See *consol (bracket).*
console (vb.)—kŏn-sōl′.
consols—kŏn-sŏlz′ or kŏn′-sŏlz.
"The uninitiated talk of selling *con′-sols*, till they learn on the Stock Exchange that the technical pronunciation is *consols′*." *Smart.*
consommé—kŏn-sō-mā′; Fr. pron., kôN-sō-mā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
consort (n.)—kŏn′-sôrt.
Formerly pronounced kŏn-sôrt′.
consort (vb.)—kŏn-sôrt′.
See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

conspiracy—kŏn-spĭr′-ȧ-sĭ, *not* kŏn-spī′-rȧ-sĭ.
constable—kŭn′-stȧ-bl, *not* kŏn′-stȧ-bl.
Constable—kŭn′-stȧ-bl, *not* kŏn′-stȧ-bl.
Constant, Benjamin—bäN-zhă-măN′ kôN-stäN′.
For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Constantine (Algeria)—kôN-stäN-tēn′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
See *Constantine* (*Emperor*).
Constantine (Emperor)—kŏn′-stăn-tīn.
See *Constantine* (*Algeria*).
constellate—kŏn′-stĕl-āt or kŏn-stĕl′-āt.
construe—kŏn′-strōō or kŏn-strōō′.
Formerly pronounced kŏn′-stēr.
See *miscontrue*.
Consuelo—kŏn-sū-ā′-lō; Fr. pron., kôN-sü-ā-lō′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
consul—kŏn′-sŭl, *not* kown′-sŭl.
consular—kŏn′-sū-lȧr.
consultative—kŏn-sŭl′-tȧ-tĭv.
consume—kŏn-sūm′, *not* kŏn-sōōm′.
consummate (adj.)—kŏn-sŭm′-āt or kŏn′-sŭm-āt.
consummate (vb.)—kŏn′-sŭm-āt or kŏn-sŭm′-āt.
consummative—kŏn′-sŭm-ā-tĭv or kŏn-sŭm′-ȧ-tĭv.
consummator—kŏn′-sŭm-ā-tēr.
contemn—kŏn-tĕm′.
See *condemn*.
contemned—kŏn-tĕmd′.
Formerly kŏn-tĕm′-nĕd.
contemner—kŏn-tĕm′-nēr or kŏn-tĕm′-ēr.
See *condemner*.
contemning—kŏn-tĕm′-ĭng or kŏn-tĕm′-nĭng.
See *condemning*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

contemplate—kŏn′-tĕm-plāt or kŏn-tĕm′-plāt.
Worcester and Stormonth give kŏn-tĕm′-plāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says kŏn-tĕm′-plāt.
contemplative—kŏn-tĕm′-plȧ-tĭv, *not* kŏn′-tĕm-plā-tĭv.
contemplator—kŏn′-tĕm-plā-tĕr.
contemporaneity—kŏn-tĕm-pō-rȧ-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.
contemptuous—kŏn-tĕmp′-tū-ŭs, *not* kŏn-tĕm′-chŭs.
content (that which is contained)—kŏn′-tĕnt or kŏn-tĕnt′.
content (satisfaction)—kŏn-tĕnt′.
content (adj.)—kŏn-tĕnt′.
content (vb.)—kŏn-tĕnt′.
contents—kŏn′-tĕnts or kŏn-tĕnts′.
Contes de Hoffmann—kôNt dŭ hŏf′-män.
For ôN, see p. 27.
contest (n.)—kŏn′-tĕst.
contest (vb.)—kŏn-tĕst′.
See *absent*.
contiguity—kŏn-tĭ-ḡū′-ĭt-ĭ.
contiguous—kŏn-tĭḡ′-ū-ŭs.
continuity—kŏn-tĭ-nū′-ĭt-ĭ.
contour (n.)—kŏn′-to͝or or kŏn-to͝or′.
contour (vb.)—kŏn-to͝or′.
See *absent*.
contract (n.)—kŏn′-trăkt.
contract (vb.)—kŏn-trăkt′.
See *absent*.
contractile—kŏn-trăk′-tĭl.
contralto—kŏn-trăl′-tō or kŏn-trȧl′-tō.
contrariety—kŏn-trȧ-rī′-ē-tĭ.
contrary—kŏn′-trȧ-rĭ or kŏn′-trā-rĭ.
The pronunciation kŏn-trā′-rĭ was formerly the accepted form, but is now used almost exclusively in a colloquial or playful sense.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

contrast (n.)—kŏn′-trȧst.
contrast (vb.)—kŏn-trȧst′.
See *absent.*

contretemps—kôN-trē-täN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

contribute—kŏn-trĭb′-ūt.
Formerly kŏn′-trĭb-ūt.
"Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the *first* syllable."—*Wor.*

contrite—kŏn′-trīt.
"*Con′-trite*, now prevalent, has long existed by the side of the original *con-trite′*, which is still often used in poetry or where such accentuation is the more euphonic."—*Web.*

controversial—kŏn-trō-vẽr′-shăl.
controvert—kŏn′-trō-vẽrt or kŏn-trō-vẽrt′.
contumacy—kŏn′-tū-mȧ-sĭ, *not* kŏn-tū′-mȧ-sĭ.
contumelious—kŏn-tū-mē′-lĭ-ŭs.
contumely—kŏn′-tū-mē-lĭ, *not* kŏn′-tūm-lĭ.
convenience—kŏn-vēn′-yĕns; kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕns (Stor.).
convenient—kŏn-vēn′-yĕnt; kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕnt (Stor.).
conventicle—kŏn-vĕn′-tĭk-l.
conventual—kŏn-vĕnt′-ū-ăl.
conversant—kŏn′-vẽr-sănt, *not* kŏn-vẽr′-sant.
conversazione—kōn-vẽr-sät-sē-ō′-nā.
See *Abruzzi.*

converse (n. and adj.)—kŏn′-vẽrs.
converse (vb.)—kŏn-vẽrs′.
See *absent.*

conversely—kŏn′-vẽrs-lĭ or kŏn-vẽrs′-lĭ.
convert (n.)—kŏn′-vẽrt.
convert (vb.)—kŏn-vẽrt′.
See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

convex (n.)—kŏn′-vĕks.
"Formerly often accented *con-vex′*, as by Milton, and occasionally by later poets."—*Web.*
"Of this round world, whose first *convex* divides
The luminous inferior orbs."—*Milton.*

convex (adj.)—kŏn′-vĕks.

convexly—kŏn′-vĕks-lĭ.

convict (n.)—kŏn′-vĭkt.

convict (vb.)—kŏn-vĭkt′.
See *absent.*

convive—kŏn′-vīv; Fr. pron., kôN-vēv′.
The Century Dictionary prefers kŏn′-vēv.
For ôN, see p. 27.

convivial—kŏn-vĭv′-ĭ-ăl.

convoy (n.)—kŏn′-voi.

convoy (vb.)—kŏn-voi′.
See *absent.*

cony—kō′-nĭ or kŭn′-ĭ.
Also writen *coney*, but pronounced as above.
"The older pronunciation is *kŭn′-ĭ*, as given by former orthoëpists, and shown by variant spellings, as *coney*, like *honey* and *money;* but the more recent *kō′-nĭ*, which has come in since the word became less familiar, now prevails."—*Web.*

Conybeare—kŭn′-ĭ-bâr or kŏn′-ĭ-bâr.

coop—kōōp, *not* kŏŏp.

cooper (barrel-maker)—kōō′-pĕr or kŏŏp′-ĕr.
Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which, in London at least, invariably shortens them [as, kŏŏp′-ĕr]."

cooper (vessel)—kō′-pĕr, *not* kōō′-pĕr *nor* kŏŏp′-ĕr.

Cooper (J. Fenimore)—kōō′-pĕr or kŏŏp′-ĕr.

Coos (New Hampshire)—kō′-ŏs or kō-ŏs′.

Coos (Oregon)—kōōs.

copaiba—kō-pā′-bà or kō-pī′-bà.

copaiva—kō-pā′-và or kō-pī′-và.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

copal—kō′-păl, *not* kō′-pĕl.
copeck (coin)—kō′-pĕk.
Also written *copec*, but pronounced as above.
Copernicus—kō-pĕr′-nĭk-ŭs.
Cophetua—kō-fĕt′-ū-a.
Copley—kŏp′-lĭ.
Coppée, François—frän-swä′ kŏ-pā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Coppet—kŏ-pā′.
coppice—kŏp′-ĭs.
copse—kŏps, *not* kōps.
Coquelin—kŏk-lăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
coquet—kō-kĕt′.
coquetry—kō′-kĕt-rĭ.
coquette—kō-kĕt′.
coquina—kō-kē′-na.
coral—kŏr′-ăl, *not* kôr′-ăl.
corallin—kŏr′-ăl-ĭn.
See *coralline*.
coralline—kŏr′-ăl-ĭn or kŏr′-ăl-īn.
See *corallin*.
corbel—kŏr′-bĕl.
Cor Caroli—kôr kăr′-ō-lī.
Corcyra—kŏr-sī′-ra or kôr′-sĭr-a.
Corday, Charlotte—shär-lŏt′ kōr-dā′.
Cordelia—kôr-dē′-lĭ-a or kôr-dēl′-ya.
Cordeliers—kôr-dē-lērz′; Fr. pron., kôr-dē-lyā′.
cordial—kôr′-jăl or kôrd′-yăl.
cordiality—kôr-jăl′-ĭt-ĭ or kôr-dĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or kôrd-yē-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
Cordilleras—kôr-dĭl-yā′-ras or kŏr-dĭl′-ēr-as; Sp. pron., kōr-dēl-yā′-räs.
Ll, in Spanish, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.
cordon—kôr′-dŏn; Fr. pron., kôr-dôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Córdova—kôr′-dō-vä.

Also written *Córdoba*, but pronounced as above. In Spanish, *b*, especially between two vowels, often sounds like English *v*, in *have*.

This word (*Cordova*) is an exception to the rule that Spanish words ending in a vowel are generally accented upon the penult.

"Spanish words or names ending in a consonant have the accent almost always on the last syllable: those ending in a vowel are generally accented on the penultima. If a word or a name be an exception to either of these rules, in correctly-printed Spanish works the accent is usually marked; as *Córdova, Alcalá, Júcar, Cáceres.*"—*Gaz.*

cordovan (leather)—kôr′-dō-văn.

Cordovan—kôr′-dō-văn.

Originally pronounced kôr-dō-văn′.

corduroy—kôr′-dŭ-roi or kôr-dŭ-roi′.

Corea—kō-rē′-à.

Also written *Korea*, but pronounced as above.

Corean—kō-rē′-ăn.

Also written *Korean*, but pronounced as above.

Corelli, Marie—mà-rē′ kō-rĕl′-ĭ.

Corfu—kŏr-fōō′ or kôr′-fū.

Cor Hydræ—kôr hī′-drē.

Corinne—kō-rĭn′.

Coriolanus—kō-rĭ-ō-lā′-nŭs, *not* kŏr-ĭ-ō-lā′-nŭs *nor* kŏr-ī′-ō-lā-nŭs.

Corioli—kō-rī′-ō-lī.

corkscrew—kôrk′-skrōō, *not* kôrk′-skrū.

Cor Leonis—kôr lē-ō′-nĭs.

Cornaro—kōr-nä′-rō.

cornea—kôr′-nē-à.

Corneille—kôr-nāl′; Fr. pron., kôr-nā′-yŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Cornelia—kôr-nē′-lĭ-à or kôr-nēl′-yà.

cornelian—kŏr-nēl′-yăn; kŏr-nē′-lĭ-ăn (Stor.).

See *carnelian*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cornet—kôr′-nĕt or kôr-nĕt′.
cornetist—kôr′-nĕt-ĭst.
See *cornettist.*
cornettist—kôr-nĕt′-ĭst.
See *cornetist.*
cornice—kôr′-nĭs.
Cornice—kōr-nē′-chā.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
Corniche, La.—lȧ kôr-nēsh′.
cornucopia—kôr-nū-kō′-pĭ-ȧ.
corolla—kō-rŏl′-ȧ.
corollary—kŏr′-ŏl-ā-rĭ or kō-rŏl′-ȧ-rĭ.
The second pronunciation is frequently heard in Great Britain.
corona—kō-rō′-nȧ.
Corona Australis—kō-rō′-nȧ ôs-trā′-lĭs.
Corona Borealis—kō-rō′-nȧ bō-rē-ā′-lĭs.
coronal (n.)—kŏr′-ō-năl.
coronal (adj.)—kŏr′-ō-năl or kō-rō′-năl.
coronel (spear-head)—kŏr′-ō-nĕl or kûr′-nĕl.
coronet—kŏr′-ō-nĕt, *not* kôr′-ō-nĕt.
coronoid—kŏr′-ō-noid.
Corot—kō-rō′.
corporal (n. and adj.)—kôr′-pō-răl.
See *corporeal, incorporal.*
corporeal—kôr-pō′-rē-ăl.
See *corporal* (*n. and adj.*), *incorporeal.*
corps (military)—kōr; pl., kōrz.
corps d'armée—kōr där-mā′.
corps d'élite—kōr dā-lēt′.
corps diplomatique—kōr dē-plō-mȧ-tēk′.
Corps Législatif—kōr lā-zhēs-lȧ-tēf′.
Corpus Christi—kôr′-pŭs krĭs′-tī or kôr′-pŭs krĭs′-tĭ.
corpus vile—kôr′-pŭs vī′-lē.
corpuscle—kôr′-pŭs-l.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

corpuscule—kôr-pŭs′-kūl.
corral (n.)—kŏr-ăl′; Sp. pron., kō-räl′.
corral (vb.)—kŏr-ăl′.
Correggio, da—dä kŏr-ĕj′-ō.
In Italian, *g* or *gg*, before *e*, *i*, or *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.
corregidor—kŏr-ĕj′-ĭd-ōr; Sp. pron., kŏr-rā-hē-thōr′.
See *Gila, Guadalquivir.*
correlate—kŏr′-ē-lāt.
Corrèze—kō-rĕz′.
corridor—kŏr′-ĭ-dôr or kŏr′-ĭ-dōr.
corrosive—kŏr-ō′-sĭv.
Formerly also kŏr′-ō-sĭv.
corrugate—kŏr′-ŏō-gāt.
corsage—kôr′-sāj; Fr. pron., kōr-sàzh′.
corsair—kôr′-sâr.
corse—kôrs.
O, before *r*, has naturally the sound of ô.
Cor Scorpii—kôr skôr′-pĭ-ī.
Cor Serpentis—kôr sẽr-pĕn′-tĭs.
Cor Tauri—kôr tôr′-ī.
cortège—kôr-tĕzh′.
cortége—kôr-tāzh′.
cortege—kôr-tĕzh′.
Cortelyou—kôr′-tĕl-yōō.
Cortes (legislature)—kôr′-tĕs.
Cortes, Hernando—ār-nän′-dō kôr′-tĕz.
Also written *Cortez*, but pronounced as above.
cortile—kōr-tē′-lā.
Coruña—kō-rōōn′-yä.
See *cañon, Corunna.*
Corunna—kō-rŭn′-à.
See *Coruña.*
coruscate—kŏr′-ŭs-kāt or kō-rŭs′-kāt.
corvette—kŏr-vĕt′; kôr-vĕt′ (Wor., C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

corvine—kôr′-vīn or kôr′-vĭn.
Corvisart-Desmarets—kōr-vē-zȧr′ dā-mȧ-rā′.
Corybantes—kŏr-ĭ-băn′-tēz.
Corydon—kŏr′-ĭ-dŏn.
corymb—kŏr′-ĭmb or kŏr′-ĭm.
coryphée—kŏ-rē-fā′.
corypheus—kŏr-ĭ-fē′-ŭs.
Also written *coryphæus*, but pronounced as above.
Cosette—kō-zĕt′.
"Les Misérables."
cosmetic—kŏz-mĕt′-ĭk, *not* kŏs-mĕt′-ĭk.
cosmogony—kŏz-mŏg̃′-ō-nĭ, *not* kŏs-mŏg̃′-ō-nĭ.
cosmography—kŏz-mŏg̃′-rȧ-fĭ, *not* kŏs-mŏg̃′-rȧ-fĭ.
cosmos—kŏz′-mŏs.
cosmopolitan—kŏz-mō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn, *not* kŏs-mō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn.
cosmopolite—kŏz-mŏp′-ō-līt, *not* kŏs-mŏp′-ō-līt.
cosmorama—kŏz-mō-rȧ′-mȧ.
cost—kôst, *not* kôst *nor* kŏst.
See *accost*.
Costa Rica—kŏs′-tȧ rē′-kȧ.
costean—kŏs-tēn′ or kŏs′-tēn.
costly—kôst′-lĭ, *not* kôst′-lĭ *nor* kŏst′-lĭ.
See *accost*.
costume—kŏs′-tūm or kŏs-tūm′.
costumer—kŏs-tū′-mĕr or kŏs′-tū-mĕr.
costumier—kŏs-tū′-mĭ-ĕr; Fr. pron., kŏs-tü-myā′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
cote (n.)—kōt, *not* kŏt, unless written *cot*.
"A dove-*cote*."
cote (vb.)—kōt.
"We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming."—*Shakespeare*.
coteric—kō′-tĕr-ĭ or kō′-tĕr-ē; Fr. pron., kōt-rē′.
cotillion—kō-tĭl′-yŭn.
See *cotillon*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cotillon—kō-tē-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
See *cotillion.*

Cotopaxi—kō-tō-păk′-sē or kō-tō-pä′-hē.
See *Don Quixote.*

cotyledon—kŏt-ĭ-lē′-dŭn.

cotyledonal—kŏt-ĭ-lē′-dŭn-ăl or kŏt-ĭ-lĕd′-ŭn-ăl.

cotyledonous—kŏt-ĭ-lē′-dŭn-ŭs or kŏt-ĭ-lĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.

couchant (heraldry)—kow′-chănt; Fr. pron., kōō-shäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *levant.*

couchée—kōō′-shā or kōō-shā′.

Coudert—kōō-dâr′.

cougar—kōō′-gär.

cough—kôf, *not* kôf *nor* kŏf.
See *accost.*

couleur de rose—kōō-lör′ dŭ rōz.
For ö, see p. 25.

coulisse—kōō-lēs′.

council—kown′-sĭl.
See *counsel.*

councilor—kown′-sĭl-ẽr.
See *counselor.*

counsel—kown′-sĕl.
See *council.*

counselor—kown′-sĕl-ẽr.
See *councilor.*

countermand—kown-tẽr-mänd′ or kown′-tẽr-mänd.

counterpane—kown′-tẽr-pān.

counterpoise—kown′-tẽr-poiz.

countersign (n.)—kown′-tẽr-sīn.

countersign (vb.)—kown′-tẽr-sīn or kown-tẽr-sīn′.

countersink—kown′-tẽr-sĭngk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

coup—kōō.
coup d' état—kōō dā-tȧ'.
coup de grâce—kōō dŭ grȧs'.
coup de main—kōō dŭ măN'.
For ăN, see p. 26.
coup d'œil—kōō dö'-yŭ.
For ö, see p. 25.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
coup de soleil—kōō dŭ sō-lā'-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
coup de théâtre—kōō dŭ tā-ä'-trŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
coupé—kōō-pā'.
coupon—kōō'-pŏn; Fr. pron., kōō-pôN'.
For ôN, see p. 27.
courant (heraldry)—kōō-rȧnt'.
courant (gazette)—kōō-rȧnt' or kōō'-rănt.
Courbet—kōōr-bā'.
courier—kōō'-rĭ-ēr or kŏŏr'-ĭ-ēr.
See *courrier*.
couronne (coin)—kōō-rŏn'.
courrier—kōōr-yā'.
See *courier*.
Courtenay—kērt'-nā.
courteous—kûr'-tē-ŭs or kōrt'-yŭs.
See *discourteous, uncourteous*.
courteousness—kûr'-tē-ŭs-nĕs or kōrt'-yŭs-nĕs.
courtesan—kōr'-tē-zăn or kûr'-tē-zăn.
Also written *courtezan*, but pronounced as above. Webster says of this word: "Formerly always, and still by many, pronounced kûr'-tē-zăn."
courtesy (politeness)—kûr'-tē-sĭ or kôr'-tē-sĭ.
courtesy (salutation)—kûrt'-sĭ.
"A *courtesy* is the external manifestation of *courtesy*."—*Wor.*
courtier—kōrt'-yēr.
cousin—kŭz'-n, *not* kŭz'-ĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Cousin—kōō-zăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Couthon—kōō-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
covenant—kŭv′-ē-nant.
Covent Garden—kŭv′-ĕnt gär′-dĕn.
Coventry—kŭv′-ĕn-trĭ.
coverlet—kŭv′-ẽr-lĕt, *not* kŭv′-ẽr-lĭd, unless written *coverlid*.
covert—kŭv′-ẽrt.
covetous—kŭv′-ĕt-ŭs, *not* kŭv′-ē-chŭs.
covey—kŭv′-ĭ, *not* kō′-vĭ.
cowardice—kow′-ärd-ĭs, *not* kow′-ärd-īs.
cowherd—kow′-hẽrd.
cowl—kowl.
Cowper (William)—kōō′-pẽr or kow′-pẽr.
coxcomb—kŏks′-kōm.
coxcombry—kŏks′-kōm-rĭ.
Coxsackie—kŏŏk-sä′-kē.
coxswain—kŏk′-swān; nautically, kŏks′-n.
Also written *cockswain*, but pronounced as above.
Cowley—kow′-lĭ; former pronunciation, kōō′-lĭ.
coynye—koin′-yĭ.
coyote—kī-ō′-tē or kī′-ōt.
The Century Dictionary says kō-yō′-tē.
"The correct Spanish pronunciation is kō-yō′-tā, almost koi-ō′-tā, but in the western United States usage almost universally makes the first syllable kī."—*Web.*
cozen—kŭz′-n.
crabbed (adj.)—krăb′-ĕd or krăb′-ĭd.
Cracovienne—krȧ-kō-vĭ-ĕn′.
Cracow—krā′-kō.
See *Krakau, Kraków.*
craft—krȧft, *not* krăft.
See *ask.*
Craigenputtock—krā-gĕn-pŭt′-ŭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Craigie (Mrs.)—krā′-gĭ.
crampon—krăm′-pŏn.
cranberry—krăn′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* krăm′-bĕr-ĭ.
cranial—krā′-nĭ-ăl.
cranium—krā′-nĭ-ŭm.
Crapaud, Jean—zhäN krȧ-pō′.
For äN, see p. 26.
crass—krȧs, *not* krăs.
Cratylus—krăt′-ĭl-ŭs.
craunch—kränch or krônch.
Do not say krŭnch, unless the word is written *crunch*.
The common sound of *au* is ô; but when the digraph is followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed to that of ä by careful speakers.
creasote—krē′-ȧ-sōt.
See *creosote*, the preferred spelling.
creature—krē′-tūr; krē′-tūr, often krē′-chŏŏr (Stor.).
Crébillon, de—dŭ krā-bē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
crèche—krĕsh.
Crécy (Battle of)—krā-sē′.
See *Cressy* (*Battle of*).
credence—krē′-dĕns, *not* krĕd′-ĕns.
credent—krē′-dĕnt.
"If with too *credent* ear you list his songs."—*Shakespeare*.
credible—krĕd′-ĭb-l.
crédit foncier—krā-dē′ fôN-syā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Crédit Lyonnais—krā-dē′ lē-ôN-nā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
crédit mobilier—krĕd′-ĭt mō-bēl′-yĕr; Fr. pron., krā-dē′ mō-bēl-yā′.
Credo—krē′-dō or krā′-dō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

credulity—krē-dū′-lĭt-ĭ.
See *incredulity.*
credulous—krĕd′-ū-lŭs, *not* krĕj′-o͞o-lŭs.
See *incredulous.*
creek—krēk.
"The dialectal or colloquial pronunciation krĭk is common throughout the United States."—*Web.*
Creighton (Mandell)—krī′-tŭn or krā′-tŭn.
cremate—krē-māt′ or krē′-māt.
See *incremate.*
crematorium—krĕm-à-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.
crematory—krĕm′-à-tō-rĭ or krē′-mà-tō-rĭ.
crème de menthe—krâm dŭ mäNt′.
For äN, see p. 26.
creole—krē′-ōl.
Creon—krē′-ŏn.
cresol—krē′-sōl or krē′-sŏl.
creosote—krē′-ō-sōt.
See *creasote.*
crêpe-de-chine—krâp-dŭ-shēn′.
crept—krĕpt, *not* krĕp.
crescendo—krĕ-shĕn′-dō or krĕ-sĕn′-dō.
Cressida—krĕs′-ĭd-à.
"Troilus and *Cressida.*"
Cressy (Battle of)—krĕs′-ĭ.
See *Crécy (Battle of).*
cretaceous—krē-tā′-shŭs.
Crete—krēt; class. pron., krē′-tē.
cretonne—krē-tŏn′ or krē′-tŏn.
Creüsa—krē-ū′-sà.
crevasse—krē-vàs′.
See *crevice.*
crevice—krĕv′-ĭs.
See *crevasse.*
crew—kro͞o, *not* krū.
crewel—kro͞o′-ĕl, *not* krū′-ĕl.
cribriform—krĭb′-rĭ-fôrm or krī′-brĭ-fôrm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Crichton (James)—krī′-tŭn.
Worcester prefers krĭk′-tŭn.
"The Admirable *Crichton*."

cricoid—krī′-koid.
"The *Cricoid* Cartilage."

Crimea—krĭm-ē′-ȧ, *not* krī-mē′-ȧ.

Crimean (War)—krĭm-ē′-ăn or krī-mē′-ăn.

crinoid—krī′-noid or krĭn′-oid.

crinoline—krĭn′-ō-lĭn or krĭn′-ō-lēn.

crises—krī′-sēz.

crisis—krī′-sĭs.

Crispi—krēs′-pē.

Crispino e la Comare—krē-spē′-nō ā lä kō-mä′-rā.

criterion—krī-tē′-rĭ-ŭn.

Critias—krĭsh′-ĭ-ăs.

critique—krĭ-tēk′.
See *ambergris*.

Crito—krī′-tō.

crochet (n.)—krō-shā′.
In Great Britain, this word is commonly pronounced krō′-shā.
See *crotchet*.

crochet (vb.)—krō-shā′.

crocodile—krŏk′-ō-dīl.

Crœsus—krē′-sŭs.

cromlech—krŏm′-lĕk.

Cromwell (Oliver)—krŏm′-wĕl or krŭm′-wĕl.
Formerly almost universally pronounced krŭm′-l

Cronje—krōn′-yĕ.

Cronos—krō′-nŏs.

Cronus—krō′-nŭs.

crooked (adj.)—krŏŏk′-ĕd or krŏŏk′-ĭd.
See *crooked* (*part.*).

crooked (part)—krŏŏkt.
See *crooked* (*adj.*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

croquet (n.)—krō-kā′.
"In England commonly krō′-kā or krō′-kĭ."—*Web.*

croquet (vb.)—krō-kā′.

croquette—krō-kĕt′.

croquis—krō-kē′.

crosier—krō′-zhēr, *not* krō′-zĭ-ēr.
Also written *crozier*, but pronounced as above.

cross—krôs, *not* krŏs *nor* krŏs.
See *accost.*

crotchet—krŏch′-ĕt or krŏch′-ĭt.
See *crochet (n.).*

crotchety—krŏch′-ĕt-ĭ or krŏch′-ĭt-ĭ.

crouch—krowch.

croupier—krōō′-pĭ-ēr or krōō-pēr′; Fr. pron., krōō-pyā′.

crucial—krōō′-shăl.

crucifix—krōō′-sĭf-ĭks.

crucifixion—krōō-sĭf-ĭk′-shŭn.

crude—krōōd, *not* krūd.

cruel—krōō′-ĕl.

Cruikshank—krŏŏk′-shăngk.

cruise (voyage)—krōōz, *not* krōōs.

cruise (bottle)—krōōs or krōōz.
See *cruse (bottle)*, the preferred spelling.

crunch—krŭnch.
See *craunch.*

crupper—krŭp′-ĕr or krŏŏp′-ĕr.

crusado (coin)—krōō-sā′-dō.
The Standard Dictionary says krōō-zā′-dō.

cruse (bottle)—krōōs or krōōz.
See *cruise (bottle).*

crustaceous—krŭs-tā′-shŭs.

crux—krŭks.

cryptogam—krĭp′-tō-găm.
See *phenogam.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cryptogamia—krĭp-tō-gā′-mĭ-ȧ or krĭp-tō-găm′-ĭ-ȧ.

See *phenogamia.*

cryptogamic—krĭp-tō-găm′-ĭk.

See *phenogamic.*

cryptogamous—krĭp-tŏg′-ȧ-mŭs.

See *phenogamous.*

cryptogram—krĭp′-tō-grăm.

crystalline—krĭs′-tăl-ĭn or krĭs′-tăl-īn.

crystallization—krĭs-tăl-ĭ-zā′-shŭn or krĭs-tăl-ī-zā′-shŭn.

crystallize—krĭs′-tăl-īz.

cuckoo—kŏŏk′-ōō.

cucumber—kū′-kŭm-bĕr.

Kow′-kŭm-bĕr, although now deemed a vulgarism, was, during the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, the fashionable pronunciation.

Smart (1836) says: "No well-taught person except of the old-school, now says *cowcumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago."

See *asparagus.*

cui bono—kī bō′-nō.

cuirass—kwē-rȧs′.

cuirassier—kwē-rȧ-sēr′; Fr. pron., kwē-rȧs-yā′.

cuish—kwĭsh.

cuisine—kwē-zēn′.

cul-de-sac—kŭd-sȧk′ or kŭl-dŭ-săk′.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Culebra (Cut)—kōō-lā′-brȧ.

culinary—kū′-lĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* kŭl′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

Culpeper—kŭl′-pĕp-ĕr.

culverin—kŭl′-vĕr-ĭn.

Cumæ—kū′-mē.

See *Cumæan.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Cumæan—kū-mē′-ăn.
"The *Cumæan* Sibyl."
See *Cumæ.*

cumin—kŭm′-ĭn.

cumulative—kū′-mū-lā-tĭv.

cunctative—kŭngk′-tȧ-tĭv.

Cunctator—kŭngk-tā′-tẽr.

cuneal—kū′-nē-ăl.

cuneiform—kū-nē′-ĭ-fôrm or kū′-nē-ĭ-fôrm.

cunning—kŭn′-ĭng, *not* kŭn′-ĭn.

cupboard—kŭb′-ẽrd.

cupel (n.)—kū′-pĕl.

cupel (vb.)—kū′-pĕl or kū-pĕl′.

cupola—kū′-pō-lȧ, *not* kū′-pȧ-lō.
Do not transpose the vowel-sounds in the second and third syllables.

curaçoa—kū-rȧ-sō′ or kō͞o-rȧ-sō′; kū′-răs-ō or kū-răs-ō′-ă (Stor.).

curare—kō͞o-rä′-rē.
Also written *curari*, but pronounced as above.

curassow—kū′-rȧ-sō or kū-răs′-ō.

curator—kū-rā′-tẽr.
When used in a legal sense, this word is pronounced kū-rā′-tẽr or kū′-rȧ-tẽr.
See *abdomen.*

curé—kü-rā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

curio—kū′-rĭ-ō.

currant—kŭr′-ănt.
See *current.*

current—kŭr′-ĕnt.
See *currant.*

curriculum—kŭr-ĭk′-ū-lŭm.

currier—kŭr′-ĭ-ẽr.

cursed (adj.)—kûr′-sĕd or kûr′-sĭd.
See *learned (part.).*

cursed (part.)—kûrst.

(*For Key to Signs, see p.* 37)

cursory—kûr′-sō-rĭ.
curtail (n.)—kûr′-tāl.
curtail (vb.)—kŭr-tāl′.
Formerly accented on the first syllable.
curtain—kûr′-tĭn or kûrt′-n.
See *captain*.
curtsy (n.)—kûrt′-sĭ.
Also written *curtsey*, but pronounced as above.
curtsy (vb.)—kûrt′-sĭ.
Also written *curtsey*, but pronounced as above.
curule—kū′-rōōl.
Curule-Chair.
curvet (n.)—kûr′-vĕt or kûr-vĕt′.
curvet (vb.)—kûr-vĕt′ or kûr′-vĕt.
Curzon of Kedleston—kûr′-zŏn ŏv kĕd′-l-stŭn or kûr′-zŏn ŏv kĕl′-sŭn.
cushion—kŏŏsh′-ŭn.
cuspidor—kŭs′-pĭ-dōr or kŭs′-pĭ-dôr.
Custozza—kŏŏs-tōt′-sä.
See *Abruzzi*.
Cuvier—kü-vyā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Cuxhaven—kŏŏks-hä′-fĕn.
Cuyahoga—kī-ȧ-hō′-gȧ.
Cuyp—koip.
Also written *Kuyp*, but pronounced as above.
Cuzco—kōōs′-kō.
cyanide—sī′-ȧ-nīd or sī′-ȧ-nĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
cyanine—sī′-ȧ-nĭn or sī′-ȧ-nēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
cyanogen—sī-ăn′-ō-jĕn.
Cyaxares—sī-ăks′-ȧ-rēz.
Cybele—sĭb′-ē-lē or sĭb-ē′-lē.
Scholars generally prefer the first form; Byron preferred the second.
cycad—sī′-kăd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Cyclades—sĭk′-là-dēz, *not* sī′-klādz.
cyclamen—sĭk′-là-mĕn.
cycle—sī′-kl, *not* sĭk′-l.
cyclic—sĭk′-lĭk or sī′-klĭk.
cyclide—sī′-klīd or sī′-klīd.
cyclone—sī′-klōn.
cyclonic—sī-klŏn′-ĭk.
cyclopædia—sī-klō-pē′-dĭ-à.
See *cyclopedia*, the preferred spelling.
Cyclope—sī′-klōp.
Cyclopean—sī-klō-pē′-ăn.
cyclopedia—sī-klō-pē′-dĭ-à.
See *cyclopædia*.
cyclopedic—sī-klō-pē′-dĭk or sī-klō-pĕd′-ĭk.
Also written *cyclopædic*, but pronounced as above
Cyclopes—sī-klō′-pēz.
Cyclops—sī′-klŏps.
cyclorama—sī-klō-rä′-mà, *not* sī-klō-răm′-à.
cygnet—sĭg̃′-nĕt.
cylindric—sĭl-ĭn′-drĭk.
cymar—sĭm-är′.
Cymbeline—sĭm′-bē-lĭn or sĭm′-bē-līn.
cymose—sī′-mōs or sī-mōs′.
Cymric—kĭm′-rĭk.
Also written *Kymric*, but pronounced as above.
Cymry—kĭm′-rĭ.
Also written *Kymry*, but pronounced as above.
Cynewulf—kĭn′-ĕ-wo͝olf.
cynic—sĭn′-ĭk.
cynosure—sī′-nō-sho͝or or sĭn′-ō-sho͝or.
Cynthia—sĭn′-thĭ-à.
Cynthius—sĭn′-thĭ-ŭs.
Cyparissus—sĭp-à-rĭs′-ŭs.
Cyprian—sĭp′-rĭ-ăn.
Cyrene—sī-rē′-nē.
Cyrenian—sī-rē′-nĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cyst—sĭst.
cystitis—sĭs-tī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
Cythera—sī-thē′-rȧ.
Cytherea—sĭth-ēr-ē′-ȧ.
Cyzicus—sĭz′-ĭk-ŭs.
Czajkowski—chī-kôf′-skē or chī-kôs′-kē.
In Polish, *cz* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.
czar—zär or tsär.
See *tsar*, another spelling.
czarevitch—zär′-ĕ-vĭch or tsär′-ĕ-vĭch.
See *tsarevitch*, another spelling.
czarevna—zär-ĕv′-nȧ or tsär-ĕv′-nȧ.
See *tsarevna*, another spelling.
czarina—zär-ē′-nȧ or tsär-ē′-nȧ.
See *tsarina*, another spelling.
czaritza—zär-ēt′-sȧ or tsär-ēt′-sȧ
See *tsaritza*, another spelling.
czarowitch—zär′-ō-vĭch or tsär-ō-vĭch.
See *tsarowitch*, another spelling.
czarowitz—zär′-ō-vĭts or tsär′-ō-vĭts.
See *tsarowitz*, another spelling.
Czartoryski—chȧr-tō-rēs′-kē.
See *Czajkowski*.
Czech—chĕk.
See *Tsech*.
Czernowitz—chĕr′-nō-vĭts.
Czerny—chĕr′-nē.

D

dachsund—däks′-hŏŏnt or dȧks′-hŏŏnd.
dactyl—dăk′-tĭl.
dado—dā′-dō or dä′-dō.
Dædalian—dē-dāl′-yăn.
Dædalus—dĕd′-ȧ-lŭs or dē′-dȧ-lŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Daghestan—dä-gĕs-tän′.
Also written *Dagestan*, but pronounced as above. See *Kurdistan*.

Dagobert—dăg′-ō-bẽrt; Fr. pron., dȧ-gō-bâr′.

Dagon—dā′-gŏn.

Daguerre—dȧ-gâr′.

daguerreotype—dȧ-gĕr′-ō-tīp, *not* dȧ-gĕr′-ē-ō-tīp.
Almost universally mispronounced.

dahabeah—dä-hȧ-bē′-ȧ.

Dahlgren (Karl Fredrik)—däl′-grän.

Dahlgren (Admiral)—dăl′-grĕn.

dahlia (genus)—däl′-yȧ.
Often, in the sense of a plant, flower, or tuber of this genus, dāl′-yȧ or dăl′-yȧ.

Dahomey—dä-hō′-mā or dä-hō-mā′.

dairy—dā′-rĭ or dâr′-ĭ.

dais—dā′-ĭs or dās.

D'Albert—dȧl-bâr′.

Dalhousie (Australia)—dăl-hōō′-zĭ.
See *Dalhousie* (*Marquis of*).

Dalhousie (Marquis of)—dăl-hōō′-zĭ or dăl-how′-zĭ.
See *Dalhousie* (*Australia*).

Dalrymple—dăl′-rĭm-pl or dăl-rĭm′-pl.

damage—dăm′-āj, *not* dăm′-ĭj.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the *unaccented vowels* with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured."—*Richard Grant White.*

Damala (Madame)—dä-mä-lä′.

Damascene—dăm′-ȧ-sēn or dăm-ȧ-sēn′.

Damascus—dȧ-măs′-kŭs.

Dame aux Camélias, La—lȧ dȧm ō kȧ-māl-yȧ′.

Dame Blanche, La—lȧ dȧm blȧNsh′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Damien de Veuster—dȧ-myĂN′ dŭ vû-stâr′.
"Father *Damien.*"
For ĂN, see p. 26.

Damiens—dȧ-myĂN′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

dammar—dăm′-ȧr or dȧ-mär′.

damme—dăm′-ē.

Damnation de Faust, La—lȧ dȧm-nȧ-syÔN′ dŭ fowst.
For ÔN, see p. 27.

damned (adj.)—dămd.
In serious discourse, dăm′-nĕd.
"But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves."—*Shakespeare.*

damned (part.)—dămd or dăm′-nĕd.
"He that believeth not shall be *damned.*"
Mark xvi., 16.

damning—dăm′-ĭng or dăm′-nĭng.

Damoclean—dăm-ō-klē′-ăn.

Damocles—dăm′-ō-klēz.
"The Sword of *Damocles.*"

Damon—dā′-mŏn.
"*Damon* and Pythias."
See *Pythias.*

damosel—dăm′-ō-sĕl.
See *damozel.*

damozel—dăm′-ō-zĕl.
See *damosel.*

Damrosch—dăm′-rŏsh; Ger. pron., dȧm-rōsh′.

damson—dăm′-zŭn.

Danaë—dăn′-ā-ē.

Danaïdes—dȧ-nā′-ĭd-ēz.

dance—dȧns, *not* dăns.
See *ask.*

dandelion—dăn′-dē-lī-ŭn.
Do not say dăn′-dē-līn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Dandin, George—zhôrzh dăn-dăn′.
For ăn, ăn, see p. 26.
Dandolo—dăn′-dō-lō.
"Blind old *Dandolo.*"
Daniel—dăn′-yĕl or dăn′-ĭ-ĕl; coll., dăn′-l; Fr. pron., dȧ-nyĕl′; Ger. pron., dä′-nē-ĕl.
Danish—dā′-nĭsh.
Dannecker, von—fŏn dän′-ĕk-ēr.
danseuse—dăn-söz′.
For ō, ăn, see pp. 25, 26.
Dante—dăn′-tē; It. pron., dän′-tā.
See *Alighieri.*
Dantean—dăn′-tē-ăn or dăn-tē′-ăn.
Dantès, Edmond—ād-môn′ dăn-tĕs′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
Dantesque—dăn-tĕsk′.
Danton—dăn-tôn′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
Danubian—dȧ-nū′-bĭ-ăn.
Daphne—dăf′-nē.
Daphnis—dăf′-nĭs.
See *Chloe.*
Darboy (Archbishop)—dȧr-bwä′.
Dardanelles—där-dȧ-nĕlz′.
Dardanus—där′-dȧ-nŭs.
daric (coin)—dăr′-ĭk.
Darien (Isthmus of)—dā′-rĭ-ĕn; Sp. pron., dä-rē-ĕn′.
Darius—dā-rī′-ŭs.
Darjiling—där-jē′-lĭng.
Darley—där′-lĭ.
Dartagnan—där-tăn-yăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Dartmouth (College)—därt′-mŭth.
Darwinian—där-wĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* där-wĭn′-yăn.
Das Rheingold—däs rīn′-gōlt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

data—dā′-tȧ, *not* dă′-tȧ.
datum—dā′-tŭm, *not* dă′-tŭm.
daub—dôb, *not* dŏb.
Daubigny—dō-bēn′-yē.
See *Aubigné, d'*.
Daudet, Alphonse—ȧl-fôNs′ dō-dā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
daunt—dänt or dônt.
See *craunch*.
dauntless—dänt′-lĕs or dônt′-lĕs.
dauphin—dô′-fĭn; Fr. pron., dō-fĂN′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
dauphine—dô′-fēn; Fr. pron., dō-fēn′.
Dauphiné—dō-fē-nā′.
See *Dauphiny*.
dauphiness—dô′-fĭn-ĕs.
Dauphiny—dô′-fĭn-ĭ.
See *Dauphiné*.
David (Jacques Louis)—dȧ-vēd′.
Davidde Penitente—da-vēd′-ā pā-nē-tān′-tā.
davit—dăv′-ĭt or dā′-vĭt.
Davoust—dȧ-vōō′.
More correctly written *Davout*, but pronounced as above.
deaf—dĕf.
The pronunciation dēf is obsolescent.
deafen—dĕf′-n.
Deák—dā-äk′.
De Amicis—dā ä-mē′-chēs.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.
débâcle—dā-bäk′-l.
debauch—dē-bôch′, *not* dē-bowch′.
débauché—dā-bō-shā′.
See *debauchee*.
debauchee—dĕb-ō-shē′.
The Standard Dictionary gives dā-bō-shā′ as an alternative pronunciation.
See *débauché*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

debauchery—dē-bôch′-ẽr-ĭ.
debenture—dē-bĕn′-tūr.
debonair—dĕb-ō-nâr′.
Also written *debonaire*, *debonnaire*, but pronounced as above.
de bonne grâce—dŭ bŏn grās′.
Deborah—dĕb′-ō-rȧ.
debouch—dē-bo͝osh′.
débouchure—dā-bo͝o-shür′.
For ü, see p. 26.
débris—dā-brē′ or dā′-brē.
début—dā-bü′ or dē-bū′.
For ü, see p. 26.
débutant—dā-bü-tȧN′ or dĕb-ū-tănt′.
For ü, ȧN, see p. 26.
débutante—dā-bü-tȧNt′ or dĕb-ū-tănt′.
For ü, ȧN, see p. 26.
decade—dĕk′-ād, *not* dĕk-ād′.
decadence—dē-kā′-dĕns or dĕk′-ȧ-dĕns.
"*Decadence*, *decadency*, and *decadent* are now often accented on the first syllable, especially in England."—*Web.*
"The prevalent accentuation has been *deca′ dence*, perhaps after *decay* . . . . *dec′adence* is now considered more scholarly."—
Oxford English Dictionary.
See *decadency*, *decadent*.
decadency—dē-kā′-dĕn-sĭ or dĕk′-ȧ-dĕn-sĭ.
See *decadence*.
decadent—dē-kā′-dĕnt or dĕk′-ȧ-dĕnt.
See *decadence*.
decalcomania—dē-kăl-kō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ.
décalcomanie—dā-kȧl-kō-mȧ-nē′.
decaliter—dĕk′-ȧ-lē-tẽr.
Also written *decalitre*, but pronounced as above.
decalogue—dĕk′-ȧ-lŏg.
Decameron—dē-kăm′-ẽr-ŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

decameter (measure)—dĕk′-ȧ-mē-tẽr.
Also written *decametre*, but pronounced as above.
decameter (verse)—dē-kăm′-ē-tẽr.
decanal—dĕk′-ȧ-năl or dē-kā′-năl.
decantation—dē-kăn-tā′-shŭn.
Worcester makes the *first* syllable short (dĕk).
decastich—dĕk′-ȧ-stĭk.
Deccan—dĕk′-ăn.
Also written *Dekkan*, but pronounced as above.
decease—dē-sēs′.
deceased—dē-sēst′.
Decelean (War)—dĕs-ē-lē′-ăn.
Decembrist—dē-sĕm′-brĭst.
decemvir—dē-sĕm′-vẽr.
decemvirate—dē-sĕm′-vĭr-āt.
decemviri—dē-sĕm′-vĭr-ī.
decenary (tithing)—dē-sĕn′-ȧ-rĭ.
Also written *decennary*, but pronounced as above.
decennary (decennial)—dē-sĕn′-ȧ-rĭ.
decent—dē′-sĕnt, *not* dē′-sŭnt.
See *damage, indecent.*
decidence—dĕs′-ĭ-dĕns.
deciduous—dē-sĭd′-ū-ŭs.
deciliter—dĕs′-ĭ-lē-tẽr.
Also written *decilitre*, but pronounced as above.
decimalize—dĕs′-ĭm-ăl-īz.
decimeter—dĕs′-ĭ-mē-tẽr.
Also written *decimetre*, but pronounced as above.
decisive—dē-sī′-sĭv, *not* dē-sĭs′-ĭv *nor* dē-sī′-zĭv.
See *indecisive.*
declarative—dē-klăr′-ȧ-tĭv.
declinal—dē-klī′-năl.
Worcester prefers dĕk′-lĭn-ăl.
declination—dĕk-lĭn-ā′-shŭn.
declinatory—dē-klī′-nȧ-tō-rĭ.
declinature—dē-klĭn′-ȧ-tūr.
declivous—dē-klī′-vŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

décolletage—dā-kôl-tȧzh′.

décolleté—dā-kôl-tā′, *not* dā-kŏl′-tā.

décolletée—dā-kôl-tā′, *not* dā-kŏl′-tā.

decomposite—dē-kŏm-pŏz′-ĭt or dē-kŏm′-pō-zĭt.
See *composite.*

decorative—dĕk′-ō-rȧ-tĭv.
There is a tendency to pronounce this word dē-kŏr′-ȧ-tĭv. It should not be encouraged.

decorous—dē-kō′-rŭs or dĕk′-ō-rŭs.
"Usage seems to be about evenly divided between the two accentuations given above. *De-co′rus*, following the Latin, is preferred by all recent leading authorities."—*Web.*
"An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous.*"—*Walker.*
See *canorous, indecorous.*

decorum—dē-kō′-rŭm.
See *abdomen, indecorum.*

decrepit—dē-krĕp′-ĭt, *not* dē-krĕp′-ĭd.
Observe the *final* syllable.

decretal—dē-krē′-tăl.

decretory—dĕk′-rē-tō-rĭ or dē-krē′-tō-rĭ.

decussate—dē-kŭs′-āt or dĕk′-ŭs-āt.

decussation—dē-kŭs-ā′-shŭn.

dedecorous—dē-dĕk′-ō-rŭs.

dedicatory—dĕd′-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ.

deduce—dē-dūs′, *not* dē-dōōs′.

defalcate—dē-făl′-kāt, *not* dē-fôl′-kāt.
Observe that the second syllable of this word is pronounced *făl*, not *fôl.*

defalcation—dē-făl-kā′-shŭn or dĕf-ăl-kā′-shŭn, *not* dē-fôl-kā′-shŭn.

defalcator—dĕf′-ăl-kā-tēr or dē′-făl-kā-tēr.

defamation—dĕf-ȧ-mā′-shŭn or dē-fȧ-mā′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

defamatory—dē-făm′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* dĕf′-ȧ- mȧ-tō-rĭ.
default—dē-fôlt′.
defaulter—dē-fôl′-tēr.
defeasance—dē-fē′-zăns.
defeasible—dē-fē′-zĭb-l.
defervescence—dē-fēr-vĕs′-ĕns or dĕf-ēr-vĕs′-ĕns.
defervescent—dē-fēr-vĕs′-ĕnt or dĕf-ēr-vĕs′-ĕnt.
deficit—dĕf′-ĭs-ĭt, *not* dē-fĭs′-ĭt.
defile (n.)—dē-fīl′ or dē′-fīl.

In accordance with analogy (see *absent*), the pronunciation dē′-fīl should have the preference. Most orthoëpists, however, prefer dē-fīl′.

defile (vb.)—dē-fīl′.

See *absent*.

definitive—dē-fĭn′-ĭt-ĭv.
deflagrable—dĕf′-lȧ-grȧ-bl or dē-flā′-grȧ-bl.
deflagrate—dĕf′-lȧ-grāt.
defloration—dĕf-lō-rā′-shŭn.

Stormonth says dē-flō-rā′-shŭn.

dégagé—dā-gȧ-zhā′.
deglutition—dĕg-lū-tĭsh′-ŭn or dē-glū-tĭsh′-ŭn.
dégoût—dā-gōō′.
De Groot—dŭ grōt′.

See *Roosevelt*.

deign—dān.
Deianira—dē-ī-ȧ-nī′-rȧ.
Deidamia—dē-ĭd-ȧ-mī′-ȧ.
De Imitatione Christi—dē ĭm-ĭt-ā-shĭ-ō′-nē krĭs′-tī.
Deimos—dī′-mŏs.
Deiphobe—dē-ĭf′-ō-bē.
Deiphobus—dē-ĭf′-ō-bŭs.
Dejanira—dĕj-ȧ-nī′-rȧ.
Déjazet—dā-zhȧ-zā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

déjeuner—dā-zhû-nā′; Fr. pron., dā-zhö-nā′.
For ö, see p. 25.

déjeuner à la fourchette—dā-zhö-nā′ à là fo͝or-shĕt′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Delacroix—dŭ-là-krwä′.

Deland (Margaret)—dē-lănd′.

De la Ramée—dŭ là rà-mā′.

Delaroche—dŭ là-rôsh′.

delator—dē-lā′-tŏr.
See *abdomen.*

Delaunay—dŭ-lō-nā′.

Delavigne—dŭ-là-vēn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

deleble—dĕl′-ē-bl.

delectation—dē-lĕk-tā′-shŭn.

deletive—dē-lē′-tĭv.

Delft—dĕlft.

Delhi (India)—dĕl′-ē.

Delhi (U. S.)—dĕl′-hī.

Delia—dē′-lĭ-à or dēl′-yà.

Délibes—dā-lēb′.

delicatessen—dĕl-ĭ-kà-tĕs′-ĕn.

delicioso—dā-lē-syō′-sō.

Délila—dā-lē-là′.

Delilah—dē-lī′-là.

delinquent—dē-lĭng′-kwĕnt, *not* dē-lĭn′-kwĕnt.

delirious—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-lē′-rĭ-ŭs.

delirium—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭm, *not* dē-lē′-rĭ-ŭm.

delirium tremens—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭm trē′-mĕnz, *not* dē-lē′-rĭ-ŭm trē′-mĕnz.

Delius—dē′-lĭ-ŭs.

delivery—dē-lĭv′-ēr-ĭ, *not* dē-lĭv′-rĭ.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Della Crusca — dĕl′-ȧ kro͞os′-kȧ or dĕl′-ȧ krŭs′-kȧ.
Delorme, Marion—mȧ-rē-ôN′ dŭ-lôrm′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Delos—dē′-lŏs; Modern Greek, thē′-lŏs.
Delphi—dĕl′-fī.
Delphine (Classics)—dĕl′-fĭn.
Also written *Delphin*, but pronounced as above.
Delphine—dĕl-fēn′.
Madame de Staël's "Delphine."
Delphinus—dĕl-fī′-nŭs.
Delsarte—dĕl-särt′, *not* dĕl′-särt
Del Sarto, Andrea—än-drā′-ȧ dĕl sär′-tō.
delude—dē-lūd′, *not* dē-lo͞od′.
delusion—dē-lū′-zhŭn, *not* dē-lo͞o′-zhŭn.
delusive—dē-lū′-sĭv, *not* dē-lo͞o′-sĭv.
delusory—dē-lū′-sō-rĭ, *not* dē-lo͞o′-sō-rĭ.
de luxe—dē lŭks′.
"An Edition *De Luxe*."
For ŭ, see p. 26.
demagogic—dĕm-ȧ-gŏj′-ĭk.
demagogism—dĕm′-ȧ-gŏg-ĭzm.
demagogue—dĕm′-ȧ-gŏg.
demagoguery—dĕm′-ȧ-gŏg-rĭ or dĕm′-ȧ-gŏg-ĕr-ĭ
demagogy—dĕm′-ȧ-gŏj-ĭ or dĕm′-ȧ-gŏg-ĭ.
demand—dē-mănd′, *not* dē-mănd′.
demarcate—dē-mär′-kāt or dē′-mär-kāt.
Demerara—dĕm-ĕr-ä′-rȧ.
demesne—dē-mān′ or dē-mēn′.
Demeter—dē-mē′-tĕr.
Demetrius—dē-mē′-trĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-mĕt′-rĭ-ŭs.
demi (prefix)—dĕm′-ĭ.
"The accent is variable in the compounds."
—*Wcb.*
See *hemi* (*prefix*), *semi* (*prefix*).
Demidov—dyĕm-ē′-dŏf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

demijohn—dĕm′-ĭ-jŏn, *not* dĭm′-ĭ-jŏn.

demi-monde—dĕm′-ĭ-mŏnd; Fr. pron., dē-mē-môNd′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

demise—dē-mīz′, *not* dē-mēz′.

demobilization—dē-mō-bĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or dē-mŏb-ĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

See *mobilization*.

demobilize—dē-mō′-bĭl-īz or dē-mŏb′-ĭl-īz.

democratize—dē-mŏk′-rȧ-tīz.

Democritus—dē-mŏk′-rĭt-ŭs.

See *Heraclitus*.

demoiselle—dĕm-wȧ-zĕl′; Fr. pron., dē-mwȧ-zĕl′.

demolition—dĕm-ō-lĭsh′-ŭn, *not* dē-mō-lĭsh′-ŭn.

demon—dē′-mŏn.

demonetization—dē-mŏn-ē-tĭz-ā′-shun or dē-mŭn-ē-tĭz-ā′-shŭn or dē-mŏn-ē-tī-zā′-shŭn.

demonetize—dē-mŏn′-ē-tīz or dē-mŭn′-ē-tīz.

demoniac—dē-mō′-nĭ-ăk.

demoniacal—dē-mō-nī′-ȧ-kăl or dĕm-ō-nī′-ȧ-kăl.

demonology—dē-mŏn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

demonstrable—dē-mŏn′-strȧ-bl.

demonstrate—dĕm′-ŏn-strāt or dē-mŏn′-strāt.

Worcester gives dē-mŏn′-strāt only, while the Century prefers it. The Standard Dictionary says dē-mŏn′-strāt, and Stormonth, dē-mŏn′-strāt or dĕm′-ŏn-strāt.

See *contemplate*.

demonstrative—dē-mŏn′-strȧ-tĭv.

demonstrator—dĕm′-ŏn-strā-tĕr.

Dē-mŏn′-strā-tôr is Worcester's alternative pronunciation.

Demosthenic — dĕm-ŏs-thĕn′-ĭk or dē-mŏs-thĕn′-ĭk.

demy—dē-mī′.

denarius (coin)—dē-nā′-rĭ-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

denary—dĕn′-ȧ-rĭ or dē′-nȧ-rĭ.
denationalize—dē-năsh′-ŭn-ăl-īz.
Denderah—dĕn′-dĕr-ä.
Deneb—dĕn′-ĕb.
Denebola—dĕn-ĕb′-ō-lȧ.
dengue—dĕng′-gā.
denier (coin)—dē-nēr′.

"My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*,
I do mistake my person all this while:"
Shakespeare.

Denio—dē-nī′-ō.
Dent du Midi—däN dü mē-dē′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
dentifrice—dĕn′-tĭ-frĭs.
dénouement—dā-nōō′-mäN or dā-nōō-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
denudate (adj.)—dē-nū′-dāt or dĕn′-ū-dāt.
denudate (vb.)—dĕn′-ū-dāt or dē-nū′-dāt.
denudation—dĕn-ū-dā′-shŭn or dē-nū-dā′-shŭn.
denude—dē-nūd′.
denunciate—dē-nŭn′-shĭ-āt or dē-nŭn′-sĭ-āt.
See *denunciation.*
denunciation—dē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or dē-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
See *denunciate.*
departmental—dē-pärt-mĕn′-tăl; dĕp-ärt-mĕn′-tăl (Wor.).
depends—dē-pĕndz′, *not* dē-pĕnz′.
Pronounce the *d* sound.
depilate—dĕp′-ĭl-āt.
depilatory—dē-pĭl′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
depilous—dĕp′-ĭl-ŭs or dē-pī′-lŭs.
Dépit Amoureux, Le—lŭ dā-pēt′ ȧ-mōō-rö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
deplanate—dĕp′-lȧ-nāt or dē′-plȧ-nāt.
depletive—dē-plē′-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

deplorable—dē-plō′-rȧ-bl, *not* dē-plŏr′-ȧ-bl.
deplumate—dē-plū′-māt.
deplumation—dē-plū-mā′-shŭn or dĕp-lū-mā′-shŭn.
deportation—dē-pōr-tā′-shŭn or dĕp-ōr-tā′-shŭn.

These are Webster's pronunciations. Worcester says dĕp, and the Century Dictionary, dē.

depositary—dē-pŏz′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.

See *depository.*

deposition—dĕp-ō-zĭsh′-ŭn or dē-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn.
depository—dē-pŏz′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.

See *depositary.*

depot—dē′-pō or dā′-pō or dĕp′-ō.

"In the pronunciation of this word usage has varied greatly; the accent is now fairly settled upon the first syllable, dē′-pō prevailing in the United States, though dā′-pō is also common, while dĕp′-ō is apparently more common in England, where dē′-pō is also used."—*Web.*

deprecatory—dĕp′-rē-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
depreciate—dē-prē′-shĭ-āt, *not* dē-prē′-sĭ-āt.
depredatory—dĕp′-rē-dā-tō-rĭ or dē-prĕd′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
deprivation—dĕp-rĭv-ā′-shŭn.
deprivative—dē-prĭv′-ȧ-tĭv.
De Profundis—dē prō-fŭn′-dĭs.
Deptford—dĕt′-fērd.

See *Alnwick.*

depth—dĕpth.
depths—dĕpths, *not* dĕps.

The three consonant sounds, occurring in immediate succession, render this word difficult of articulation.

deputy—dĕp′-ū-tĭ.
De Quincey—dē-kwĭn′-sĭ.
derby (hat)—dēr′-bĭ or dăr′-bĭ.

See note under *Derby (England).*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Derby (England)—dĕr′-bĭ or där′-bĭ.
Webster says: "In England usually där′-bĭ, the southern English pronunciation."
derelict—dĕr′-ē-lĭkt.
de rigueur—dē rē-gûr′; Fr. pron., dŭ rē-gör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
derisive—dē-rī′-sĭv; dē-rī′-zĭv (Hal.).
dermato (prefix)—dĕr′-ma-tō.
"*Dermato*-neurosis."
dernier—dĕr′-nĭ-ĕr; Fr. pron., dĕr-nyā′.
dernier ressort—dĕr-nyā′ rē-sōr′.
derogate—dĕr′-ō-gāt.
derogative—dē-rŏg′-a-tĭv.
derogator—dĕr′-ō-gā-tĕr.
dervis—dĕr′-vĭs.
dervish—dĕr′-vĭsh.
Desaix de Veygoux—dē-sā′ dē vā-gōō′.
Desbrosses (street in New York City)—dĕs-brŏs′-ĕs.
See *Desbrosses* (*Jean Alfred*).
Desbrosses (Jean Alfred)—dā-brôs′.
See *Desbrosses* (*street in New York City*).
descant (n.)—dĕs′-kănt.
descant (vb.)—dĕs-kănt′.
See *absent*.
Descartes—dā-kärt′.
descry—dē-skrī′.
Desdemona—dĕz-dē-mō′-na, *not* dĕs-dē-mō′-na.
desert (wilderness)—dĕz′-ĕrt.
See *desert* (*merit*), *dessert*.
desert (merit)—dē-zĕrt′.
See *desert* (*wilderness*), *dessert*.
desert (adj.)—dĕz′-ĕrt.
"He . . . went aside privately into a *desert* place."—*Luke ix.*, 10.
desert (vb.)—dē-zĕrt′.
Desgoffe—dā-gŏf′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

deshabille—dĕz-a-bēl′; dĕs-ha-bĭl′ (Wor.); dĕz′-ă-bēl (Stor.).
See *déshabillé, dishabille.*
déshabillé—dā-za-bē-yā′.
See *deshabille, dishabille.*
desiccant—dĕs′-ĭk-ănt or dē-sĭk′-ănt.
desiccate—dĕs′-ĭk-āt.
Rarely, dē-sĭk′-āt.
desideratum—dē-sĭd-ēr-ā′-tŭm, *not* dē-sĭd-ēr-ä′-tŭm.
design (n.)—dē-zīn′ or dē-sīn′.
design (vb.)—dē-zīn′ or dē-sīn′.
designable—dĕs′-ĭg-na-bl; dē-sī′-na-bl or dē-zī′-na-bl (C.).
designate—dĕs′-ĭg-nāt or dĕz′-ĭg-nāt.
designation—dĕs-ĭg-nā′-shŭn.
designative—dĕs′-ĭg-na-tĭv or dĕz′-ĭg-na-tĭv.
designator—dĕs′-ĭg-nā-tẽr, *not* dĕz′-ĭg-nā-tẽr.
designatory—dĕs′-ĭg-na-tō-rĭ.
designedly—dē-zī′-nĕd-lĭ or dē-sī′-nĕd-lĭ.
designer—dē-zī′-nẽr or dē-sī′-nẽr.
desist—dē-zĭst′ or dē-sĭst′.
Des Lys, Gaby—ğă-bē′ dā-lēs′.
Des Moines—dē moin′.
Desmoulins—dā-mōō-lăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
desolate—dĕs′-ō-lāt, *not* dĕz′-ō-lāt.
desolation—dĕs-ō-lā′-shŭn, *not* dĕz-ō-lā′-shŭn.
De Soto—dē sō′-tō or dā sō′-tō.
desperado—dĕs-pẽr-ā′-dō.
Dĕs-pẽr-ä′-dō is often heard.
despicable—dĕs′-pĭk-a-bl, *not* dē-spĭk′-a-bl.
despumate—dē-spū′-māt or dĕs′-pū-māt.
despumation—dĕs-pū-mā′-shŭn.
desquamate—dĕs′-kwa-māt or dē-skwā′-māt.
desquamation—dĕs-kwa-mā′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

desquamative—dē-skwăm′-ȧ-tĭv.
Dessalines—dā-sȧ-lēn′.
dessert—dĕz-zẽrt′, *not* dĕz′-zẽrt.
See *desert* (*wilderness*), *desert* (*merit*).
destine—dĕs′-tĭn.
Destinn (Emily)—dĕs′-tĭn.
desuetude—dĕs′-wē-tūd.
"Innocuous *Desuetude.*"
desultory—dĕs′-ŭl-tō-rĭ.
detail (n.)—dē-tāl′ or dē′-tāl.
The second pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.
detail (vb.)—dē-tāl′.
Detaille—dē-tä′-yŭ, *not* dā-tä′-yŭ.
Final syllable to be lightly pronounced.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
detestable—dē-tĕst′-ȧ-bl.
Formerly dĕt′-ĕs-tȧ-bl, as in Spenser and Shakespeare.
detestation—dē-tĕs-tā′-shŭn or dĕt-ĕs-tā′-shŭn.
detonate—dĕt′-ō-nāt or dē′-tō-nāt.
detonation—dĕt-ō-nā′-shŭn.
detour—dē-tōōr′.
See *détour.*
détour—dā-tōōr′.
See *detour.*
detritus—dē-trī′-tŭs.
de trop—dŭ trō′.
Dettingen (Battle of)—dĕt′-ĭng-ĕn.
Deucalion—dū-kā′-lĭ-ŏn.
"*Deucalion* and Pyrrha."
See *Pyrrha.*
deus ex machina—dē′-ŭs ĕks măk′-ĭn-ȧ.
Deutsch—doich.
See *Beust, von.*
Deutschland—doich′-länt.
See *Beust, von.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

deutzia—dūt′-sĭ-ȧ or doit′-sĭ-ȧ.
See *Beust, von.*
devastate—dĕv′-ȧs-tāt or dē-vȧs′-tāt.
devastation—dĕv-ăs-tā′-shŭn.
Deventer—dā′-vĕn-tẽr.
device—dē-vīs′.
devil—dĕv′-l, *not* dĕv′-ĭl.
See *evil.*
devilish—dĕv′-l-ĭsh, *not* dĕv′-lĭsh.
devise—dē-vīz′.
devisee—dĕv-ĭz-ē′ or dē-vī-zē′.
devisor—dē-vī′-zŏr or dē-vī′-zôr.
devoir—dē-vwär′ or dē-vwôr′ or dĕv′-wŏr.
dew—dū, *not* dyū *nor* dōō.
dexterous—dĕks′-tẽr-ŭs.
See *dextrous.*
dextrine—dĕks′-trĭn.
Also written *dextrin*, but pronounced as above.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
dextrous—dĕks′-trŭs.
See *dexterous.*
Dey—dā.
Dey (street in New York City)—dī.
Dhaulagiri—dow-lä-gē′-rē.
Also written *Dhawalaghiri*, but pronounced dȧ-wä-lȧ-gĭr′-ē.
diabetes—dī-ȧ-bē′-tēz; coll., dī-ȧ-bē′-tĭs.
diabetic—dī-ȧ-bĕt′-ĭk or dī-ȧ-bē′-tĭk.
diabetical—dī-ȧ-bĕt′-ĭk-ăl or dī-ȧ-bē′-tĭk-ăl.
diable—dyä′-bl.
diablerie—dĭ-ä′-blẽ-rĭ; Fr. pron., dyȧ-blẽ-rē′.
diabolic—dī-ȧ-bŏl′-ĭk.
diabolical—dī-ȧ-bŏl′-ĭk-ăl.
diabolism—dī-ăb′-ō-lĭzm.
diachylon—dī-ăk′-ĭl-ŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

diæresis—dī-ĕr′-ē-sĭs or dī-ē′-rē-sĭs.
The second pronunciation is prevalent in Great Britain.
diagnose—dī-ăg̃-nōs′ or dī-ăg̃-nōz′.
diagnosis—dī-ăg̃-nō′-sĭs.
diagnosticate—dī-ăg̃-nŏs′-tĭk-āt.
diagnostician—dī-ăg̃-nŏs-tĭsh′-ăn.
dialectal—dī-a-lĕk′-tăl, *not* dī′-a-lĕk-tăl.
diallage—dī′-ăl-āj or dī-ăl′-ā-jē.
Webster and Stormonth give the first pronunciation; Worcester, the Century Dictionary, and Smart the second.
dialogism—dī-ăl′-ō-jĭzm.
dialogist—dī-ăl′-ō-jĭst.
dialogize—dī-ăl′-ō-jīz.
dialogue—dī′-a-lŏg̃, *not* dĭ′-a-lôg̃.
diameter—dī-ăm′-ē-tēr.
diamond—dī′-a-mŭnd.
"The pronunciation, dī′-mŭnd, usual in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is now archaic or dialectic."—*Web.*
Diana—dī-ăn′-a or dī-ā′-na.
Diane de Poitiers—dē-an′ dŭ pwä-tyā′.
diapason—dī-a-pā′-zŏn or dī-a-pā′-sŏn.
diaper—dī′-a-pēr.
diaphanous—dī-ăf′-a-nŭs.
diaphragm—dī′-a-frăm.
See *diaphragmatic*
diaphragmatic—dī-a-frăg̃-măt′-ĭk.
See *diaphragm.*
diarrhea—dī-a-rē′-a.
Also written *diarrhœa*, but pronounced as above.
diastole—dī-ăs′-tō-lē.
See *systole.*
diathesis—dī-ăth′-ē-sĭs, *not* dī-a-thē′-sĭs.
diatom—dī′-a-tŏm, *not* dī-ăt′-ŏm.
diatribe—dī′-a-trīb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Diaz—dē′-ăs or dē′-ăth.
See *Chimborazo, Zamacoïs.*

dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene—dī-klō-rō-tĕt-rā-hī-drŏks-ĭ-bĕn′-zēn.
This word is given as a sample of certain almost unpronounceable terms produced by the requirements of modern chemistry.
See *tetrabromohydroquinine.*

diclinous—dī′-klĭn-ŭs or dī-klī′-nŭs.

dicotyledon—dī-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn.
See *monocotyledon.*

dicotyledonous—dī-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn-ŭs or dī-kŏt-ĭl-ĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.
See *monocotyledonous.*

dicrotism—dī′-krō-tĭzm or dĭk′-rō-tĭzm.

dictator—dĭk-tā′-tĕr.
See *abdomen.*

didactic—dĭd-ăk′-tĭk or dī-dăk′-tĭk.

Diderot—dēd-rō′.

didrachm (coin)—dī′-drăm.

Dieppe—dē-ĕp′ or dyĕp.

Dies Iræ—dī′-ēz ī′-rē.

Diespiter—dī-ĕs′-pĭt-ĕr.

dietary—dī′-ĕt-ā-rĭ.

dietist—dī′-ĕt-ĭst.

Dieudonné—dyö-dŏn-ā′.
For ö, see p. 25

difference—dĭf′-ĕr-ĕns, *not* dĭf′-rĕns.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

different—dĭf′-ĕr-ĕnt, *not* dĭf′-rĕnt.

differentiate—dĭf-ĕr-ĕn′-shĭ-āt.

differentiation—dĭf-ĕr-ĕn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.

diffuse (adj.)—dĭf-fūs′.

diffuse (vb.)—dĭf-fūz′.

diffusive—dĭf-fū′-sĭv, *not* dĭf-fū′-zĭv.

digest (n.)—dī′-jĕst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

digest (vb.)—dĭ-jĕst′ or dī-jĕst′.
digestion—dĭ-jĕs′-chŭn, *not* dī-jĕs′-chŭn.
digitalis—dĭj-ĭ-tā′-lĭs, *not* dĭj-ĭ-tä′-lĭs.
digitigrade—dĭj′-ĭ-tĭ-grād, *not* dĭ-jĭt′-ĭ-grād.
digress—dĭ-grĕs′ or dī-grĕs′.
digression—dĭ-grĕsh′-ŭn or dī-grĕsh′-ŭn.
Dijon—dē-zhôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

dilapidate—dĭl-ăp′-ĭ-dāt.
dilatation—dĭl-ȧ-tā′-shŭn or dī-lȧ-tā′-shŭn.
dilate—dĭl-āt′ or dī-lāt′.
dilemma—dĭl-ĕm′-ȧ or dī-lĕm′-ȧ.

Worcester gives the first only.

dilettant—dĭl-ĕ-tȧnt′ or dĭl′-ĕ-tȧnt.
dilettante—dĭl-ĕ-tăn′-tē; It. pron., dē-lĕt-tän′-tā.
dilettanti—dĭl-ĕ-tăn′-tē; It. pron., dē-lĕt-tän′-tē.
diligence (coach)—dĭl′-ĭ-jĕns; Fr. pron., dē-lē-zhäNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Dilke—dĭlk.
dilogy—dĭl′-ō-jĭ.

The Century and Oxford English Dictionaries give dī′-lō-jĭ as an alternative pronunciation.

dilute—dĭ-lūt′ or dī-lūt′.
dilution—dĭ-lū′-shŭn or dī-lū′-shŭn.
diluvial—dĭ-lū′-vĭ-ăl.
diluvian—dĭ-lū′-vĭ-ăn.
diluvium—dĭ-lū′-vĭ-ŭm.
dimeter—dĭm′-ē-tĕr.
dimissory—dĭm′-ĭ-sō-rĭ.
dimity—dĭm′-ĭ-tĭ.
dinarchy—dĭn′-ăr-kĭ.
dinghy—dĭng′-gĭ.

Also written *dingey*, *dingy*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Dinorah—dē-nō′-rä.
dinosaur—dī′-nō-sôr.
dinotherium—dī-nō-thē′-rĭ-ŭm.
diocesan—dī-ŏs′-ē-săn or dī′-ō-sē-săn.
The first pronunciation is the preference of most orthoëpists.
diocese—dī′-ō-sēs or dī′-ō-sĕs.
Diocletian—dī-ō-klē′-shăn.
Diodorus Siculus—dī-ō-dō′-rŭs sĭk′-ū-lŭs.
dioecious—dī-ē′-shŭs.
Also written *diecious*, but pronounced as above.
Diomed—dī′-ō-mĕd.
Diomede—dī′-ō-mēd; class., dī-ō-mē′-dē.
Diomedes—dī-ō-mē′-dēz.
Dion-Bouton, de—dē dē-ôN′ bo͞o-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Dione—dī-ō′-nē.
Dionysia—dī-ō-nĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
Dionysian—dī-ō-nĭsh′-ăn or dī-ō-nĭs′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Dionysian* Period."
Dionysius—dī-ō-nĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
Dionysus—dī-ō-nī′-sŭs.
dioptric—dī-ŏp′-trĭk.
diorama—dī-ō-rä′-mȧ, *not* dī-ō-rā′-mȧ *nor* dī-ō-răm′-ȧ.
diphtheria—dĭf-thē′-rĭ-ȧ.
The Century and Stormonth give dĭp-thē′-rĭ-ȧ as an alternative pronunciation.
diphtheritic—dĭf-thē-rĭt′-ĭk.
diphthong—dĭf′-thŏng.
Worcester and Stormonth say dĭp′-thŏng. The Century gives it as an alternative pronunciation. See *triphthong*.
diploë—dĭp′-lō-ē.
diploma—dĭp-lō′-mȧ, *not* dī-plō′-mȧ.
diplomacy—dĭp-lō′-mȧ-sĭ, *not* dī-plō′-mȧ-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

diplomat—dĭp′-lō-măt.
See *diplomate.*
diplomate—dĭp′-lō-māt.
See *diplomat.*
diplomatic—dĭp-lō-măt′-ĭk.
diplomatist—dĭp-lō′-mȧ-tĭst.
diptych—dĭp′-tĭk.
Dircæan—dẽr-sē′-ăn.
"The *Dircæan* Swan."
direct—dĭr-ĕkt′, *not* dī-rĕkt′.
directly—dĭr-ĕkt′-lĭ, *not* dī-rĕkt′-lĭ.
Directoire—dē-rĕk-twär′.
dirigible—dĭr′-ĭj-ĭb-l, *not* dĭr-ĭj′-ĭb-l.
dis (prefix)—dĭs or dĭz; dĭs (C.).
"There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the *z* or the sharp *s* sound should be employed in some of the words formed with the prefix *dis*— (Walker, etc., favoring dĭz; late orthoëpists, dĭs)."—*Web.*
disable—dĭs-ā′-bl or dĭz-ā′-bl.
The second is Worcester's pronunciation.
disarm—dĭs-ärm′; dĭz-ärm′ (Wor.).
disaster—dĭz-ȧs′-tẽr, *not* dĭs-ȧs′-tẽr.
disauthorize—dĭs-ô′-thŏr-īz; dĭz-ô′-thŏr-īz (Wor.).
disband—dĭs-bănd′; dĭz-bănd′ (Wor.).
disbark—dĭs-bärk′; dĭz-bärk′ (Wor.).
disbelieve—dĭs-bē-lēv′.
disburse—dĭs-bûrs′; dĭz-bûrs′ (Wor.).
discard—dĭs-kärd′.
discern—dĭz-ẽrn′, *not* dĭs-ẽrn′.
See *sacrifice (vb.).*
discernible—dĭz-ẽr′-nĭb-l.
See *indiscernible.*
discernment—dĭz-ẽrn′-mĕnt, *not* dĭs-ẽrn′-mĕnt.
discharge (n.)—dĭs-chärj′.
discharge (vb.)—dĭs-chärj′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

discipline—dĭs′-ĭ-plĭn.
disclosure—dĭs-klō′-zhūr.
Discobolos—dĭs-kŏb′-ō-lŏs.
See *Discobolus.*
Discobolus—dĭs-kŏb′-ō-lŭs.
See *Discobolos.*
Discordia—dĭs-kôr′-dĭ-ȧ.
discount (n.)—dĭs′-kownt.
discount (vb.)—dĭs′-kownt or dĭs-kownt′.
"The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun."—*Smart.*
discourse (n.)—dĭs-kōrs′, *not* dĭs′-kōrs.
discourse (vb.)—dĭs-kōrs′.
discourteous—dĭs-kûr′-tē-ŭs or dĭs-kōrt′-yŭs.
See *courteous.*
discourtesy—dĭs-kûr′-tē-sĭ.
discovery—dĭs-kŭv′-ēr-ĭ, *not* dĭs-kŭv′-rĭ.
discrepance—dĭs-krĕp′-ȧns or dĭs′-krē-pȧns.
"The older accentuation in this and allied words is *dis′-cre-pance*, etc., and this is still often heard in *discrepance* and *discrepant*, and occasionally in *discrepancy.*—*Web.*
discrepancy—dĭs-krĕp′-ȧn-sĭ.
See note under *discrepance.*
discrepant—dĭs-krĕp′-ȧnt or dĭs′-krē-pȧnt.
See note under *discrepance.*
discretion—dĭs-krĕsh′-ŭn.
See *indiscretion.*
discursive—dĭs-kûr′-sĭv.
disdain—dĭs-dān′; dĭz-dān′ (Wor.).
disease—dĭz-ēz′, *not* dĭs-ēz′.
disenfranchise—dĭs-ĕn-frăn′-chīz or dĭs-ĕn-frăn′-chĭz.
See *enfranchise.*
disenfranchisement—dĭs-ĕn-frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.
See *enfranchisement.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

disfranchise—dĭs-frăn′-chīz or dĭs-frăn′-chĭz.
disfranchisement—dĭs-frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.
disgorge—dĭs-gôrj′; dĭz-gôrj′ (Wor.).
disgrace—dĭs-grās′; dĭz-grās′ (Wor.).
disguise—dĭs-gīz′; dĭz-gīz′ (Wor.).
disgust—dĭs-gŭst′; dĭz-gŭst′ (Wor.).
dishabille—dĭs-à-bēl′ or dĭs-à-bĭl′.
See *deshabille, déshabillé.*
dishevel—dĭsh-ĕv′-l.
dishonest—dĭs-ŏn′-ĕst.
Worcester is the only authority of prominence that pronounces this word dĭz-ŏn′-ĕst.
dishonor—dĭs-ŏn′-ẽr.
The note under *dishonest* applies to this word also.
dishumor—dĭs-hū′-mẽr; dĭz-ū′-mẽr (Wor.).
disintegrate—dĭs-ĭn′-tē-grāt; dĭz-ĭn′-tē-grāt (Wor.).
disinterested—dĭs-ĭn′-tẽr-ĕs-tĕd, *not* dĭs-ĭn-tẽr-ĕs′-tĕd.
Worcester pronounces the *first* syllable dĭz.
See *interested, uninterested.*
disjoin—dĭs-join′; dĭz-join′ (Wor.).
disjoint—dĭs-joint′; dĭz-joint′ (Wor.).
disjunctive—dĭs-jŭngk′-tĭv; dĭz-jŭngk′-tĭv (Wor.).
dislike—dĭs-līk′; dĭz-līk′ (Wor.).
dislodge—dĭs-lŏj′; dĭz-lŏj′ (Wor.).
disloyal—dĭs-loi′-ăl; dĭz-loi′-ăl (Wor.).
dismantle—dĭs-măn′-tl; dĭz-măn′-tl (Wor.).
dismast—dĭs-mȧst′; dĭz-mȧst′ (Wor.).
dismay (n. and vb.)—dĭs-mā′; dĭz-mā′ (Wor.).
dismember—dĭs-mĕm′-bẽr; dĭz-mĕm′-bẽr (Wor.).
dismiss—dĭs-mĭs′; dĭz-mĭs′ (Wor.).
dismount—dĭs-mownt′; dĭz-mownt′ (Wor.).
disoblige—dĭs-ō-blīj′.
disorder—dĭs-ôr′-dẽr; dĭz-ôr′-dẽr (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

disorganize — dĭs-ôr′-găn-īz; dĭz-ôr′-găn-īz (Wor.).
disown—dĭs-ōn′; dĭz-ōn′ (Wor.).
disperse—dĭs-pẽrs′.
dispersion—dĭs-pẽr′-shŭn.
dispossess—dĭs-pŏz-ĕs′.
dispossession—dĭs-pŏz-ĕsh′-ŭn.
disputable—dĭs′-pū-tȧ-bl or dĭs-pū′-tȧ-bl.
See *indisputable.*
disputant—dĭs′-pū-tănt, *not* dĭs-pū′-tănt.
See *acclimate.*
disputative—dĭs-pū′-tȧ-tĭv.
disqualify—dĭs-kwŏl′-ĭf-ī.
Disraeli—dĭz-rā′-lĭ.
"Formerly also dĭz-rē′-lĭ or dĭz-rȧ-ē′-lĭ."—*Web.*
disrelish—dĭs-rĕl′-ĭsh; dĭz-rĕl′-ĭsh (Wor.).
disreputable—dĭs-rĕp′-ū-tȧ-bl.
See *reputable.*
disrobe—dĭs-rōb′; dĭz-rōb′ (Wor.).
disruption—dĭs-rŭp′-shŭn; dĭz-rŭp′-shŭn (Wor.).
dissemble—dĭs-sĕm′-bl, *not* dĭz-zĕm′-bl.
dissent (n.)—dĭs-sĕnt′.
dissent (vb.)—dĭs-sĕnt′.
dissidence—dĭs′-sĭd-ĕns.
dissociate—dĭs-sō′-shĭ-āt.
dissociation—dĭs-sō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn or dĭs-sō-sĭ-ā′-shŭn.
dissoluble—dĭs′-sō-lū-bl or dĭs-sŏl′-ū-bl.
See *indissoluble.*
dissolute—dĭs′-sō-lūt, *not* dĭs′-sō-lōōt.
dissolve—dĭz-ŏlv′, *not* dĭs-ŏlv′.
dissyllabic—dĭs-sĭl-ăb′-ĭk.
See *trisyllabic.*
dissyllable—dĭs-sĭl′-ȧ-bl or dĭs′-sĭl-ȧ-bl.
See *trisyllable.*
distich—dĭs′-tĭk, *not* dĭs′-tĭch.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

distillate—dĭs-tĭl′-āt or dĭs′-tĭl-āt.
distingué—dēs-tăN-gā′.
The feminine—*distinguée*—is pronounced as above.
For ăN, see p. 26.
distrait—dĭs-trā′; Fr. pron., dēs-trā′.
distraite—dĭs-trāt′; Fr. pron., dēs-trāt′.
distraught—dĭs-trôt′.
district—dĭs′-trĭkt, *not* dē′-strĭkt.
dithyramb—dĭth′-ĭ-răm̆b or dĭth′-ĭ-răm̆.
diuresis—dī-ū-rē′-sĭs.
diuretic—dī-ū-rĕt′-ĭk.
diva—dē′-vä.
divagation—dī-vȧ-gā′-shŭn.
divalent—dī-vā′-lĕnt or dĭv′-ȧ-lĕnt.
divan—dĭv-ăn′.
This word is commonly pronounced dī′-văn, when meaning either a large, low couch, or a coffee and smoking saloon.
divaricate—dī-văr′-ĭk-āt.
dive (low resort)—dīv.
diverge—dĭv-ērj′, *not* dī-vērj′.
divergence—dĭv-ēr′-jĕns.
divers—dī′-vērs.
"*Divers* of Antonio's Creditors."—*Shakespeare.*
See *diverse.*
diverse—dĭv-ērs′ or dī′-vērs.
See *divers.*
diversely—dĭv-ērs′-lĭ or dī′-vērs-lĭ.
diversion—dĭv-ēr′-shŭn, *not* dĭv-ēr′-zhŭn.
divert—dĭv-ērt′, *not* dī-vērt′.
divertissement—dē-vĕr-tēs-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Dives—dī′-vēz, *not* dīvz.
divest—dĭv-ĕst′, *not* dī-vĕst′.
Divina Commedia—dē-vē′-nä kŏm-mā′-dyä.
divisive—dĭv-ī′-sĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

divorce—dĭv-ōrs′, *not* dī′-vōrs.

divorcée—dē-vōr-sā′.

The masculine form—*divorcé*—is pronounced as above.

divulge—dĭv-ŭlj′.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives dī-vŭlj′ as an alternative pronunciation.

Dmitriev—dmē′-trē-yĕf.

Dnieper —nē′-pĕr; Russian pron., dnyĕp′-r.

Dniester—nēs′-tĕr; Russian pron., dnyĕst′-r.

Dobell (Sydney)—dō-bĕl′.

docent—dō′-sĕnt; Ger. pron., dōt-sĕnt′.

See *privat-docent.*

docible—dŏs′-ĭb-l.

docile—dŏs′-ĭl or dō′-sīl.

In Great Britain, commonly pronounced dō′-sīl. See *indocile.*

doctrinaire—dŏk-trĭn-âr′.

Dodonæus—dō-dō-nē′-ŭs.

does—dŭz.

"By some erroneously pronounced dŏ̄z."

Wor.

dog—dô̄g.

Many persons, in their effort to avoid the ô sound in this word, fall into the error of pronouncing it dŏg. The correct sound is midway between ô and ŏ. See *accost.*

doge—dōj.

dogged (adj.)—dô̄g′-ĕd or dô̄g′-ĭd.

See *accost, dog.*

dogged (part.)—dô̄gd.

See *dog, learned.*

doggerel—dô̄g′-ẽr-ĕl.

See *accost, dog.*

dogma—dŏg′-mȧ, *not* dŏg′-mȧ *nor* dô̄g′-mȧ.

See *accost.*

Dolbear—dōl′-bēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

dolce—dōl′-chā.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

Dolce (Carlo)—dōl′-chā.
Also written *Dolci*, but pronounced dōl′-chē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

dolce far niente—dōl′-chā fär nyĕn′-tā.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

doldrums—dŏl′-drŭmz; dōl′-drŭmz (Stor.).

Dolgorouki—dȧl-ğȧ-rō̆ō′-kē.
Also written *Dolgorukova*, but pronounced dȧl-ğȧ-rō̆ō-kȧ′-vŏ.

Döllinger (Dr.)—dœl′-ĭng-ēr.
For ö, see p. 25.

dolman—dŏl′-măn.
See *dolmen.*

dolmen—dŏl′-mĕn.
See *dolman.*

Dolomites—dŏl′-ō-mīts.

dolor—dō′-lēr.
Also written *dolour*, but pronounced as above.
"The Seven *Dolors* of Mary."

Dolores—dō-lō′-rĕs.

dolorific—dŏl-ŏr-ĭf′-ĭk.

doloroso—dō-lō-rō′-sō.

dolorous—dŏl′-ēr-ŭs.

Dom (cathedral)—dōm.

Dom (title)—dŏm; Port. pron., dōm.
"*Dom* Pedro."

domain—dō-mān′, *not* dō′-mān.

Domenichino—dō-mā-nē-kē′-nō.

Domesday—dōmz′-dā or dō̆ōmz′-dā.
"The *Domesday* Book."

Domett (Alfred)—dŏm′-ĕt, *not* dō-mĕt′.

domical—dō′-mĭk-ăl or dŏm′-ĭk-ăl.

domicile—dŏm′-ĭs-īl.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives dŏm′-ĭs-īl as an alternative form.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Domingue—dō-măn′-gŭ.
For ăn, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Dominica—dŏm-ĭn-ē′-kȧ.

Dominical—dō-mĭn′-ĭk-ăl.
"The *Dominical* Letter."

Dominican—dō-mĭn′-ĭk-ăn.
"The *Dominican* Republic."

dominie—dŏm′-ĭn-ē or dō′-mĭn-ē.
"The second is common in the United States, probably through the influence of the Dutch pronunciation."—*Web.*

Domitian—dō-mĭsh′-ĭ-ăn or dō-mĭsh′-ăn.

Dom Pedro de Alcántara—dōm pā′-drō dā ăl-kăn′-tä-rä.

Domremy-la-Pucelle—dôn-rĕ-mē′ là pü-sĕl′.
For ŭ, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Don (river)—dŏn.

Don (title)—dŏn; Sp. pron., dōn.
"*Don* Carlos."

Dona (title)—dō′-nȧ.
See *Donna (title).*

Doña (title)—dō′-nyä.
"*Doña* Sol."
See *cañon.*

Donalbain—dŏn′-ăl-bān.

donate—dō′-nāt or dō-nāt′.

Donati—dō-nä′-tē.
"*Donati's* Comet."

donative—dŏn′-ȧ-tĭv.
Haldeman prefers dō′-nȧ-tĭv.

Doncaster—dŏngk′-ȧs-tẽr.
See *Alnwick.*

Don César de Bazan—dôn sā-zär′ dŭ bȧ-zăn′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Don Cleofas—dŏn klē′-ō-fȧs.

Donegal—dŏn-ē-gôl′ or dŏn′-ē-gôl.

Don Giovanni—dōn jō-vän′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Donizetti—dō-nēd-zĕt′-tē.
See *Abruzzi*.

donjon—dŭn′-jŭn or dŏn′-jŏn.

Don José—dŏn jō′-zā; Sp. pron., dōn hō-zā′.
See *Jorullo*.

Don Juan—dŏn jū′-ăn; Sp. pron., dōn hwän′.
In Spanish, *j* before a vowel is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*.

donkey—dŏng′-kĭ.
The Century Dictionary prefers dŭng′-kĭ, an obsolescent pronunciation.

Donna (title)—dŏn′-à; It. pron., dôn′-nä.
See *Dona* (*title*).

Donne (John)—dŏn or dŭn.

Don Pasquale—dōn päs-kwä′-lā.

Don Quixote—dŏn kwĭks′-ōt; Sp. pron., dōn kē-hō′-tā.
In Spanish, *x* before a vowel is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*, approximating the German ĸ.
See p. 28.

D'ooge—dō′-ğĕ.

door—dōr.
"The *o* sound (*ō*) in this position (*i.e.*, before *r* in accented syllables) has been largely replaced in the cultivated speech of the South of England (especially in London) by the sound of *ô* (*ôrb*), so that *mourning* is pronounced like *morning*, *pork* rimes with *fork*, *court* with *tort*, etc. The ordinary modern English 'long' *o* (*ō*) is still retained even in this position, however, in the North of England, and, as a rule, in America."—*Web.*

dopey—dō′-pĭ.
Also written *dopy*, but pronounced as above.

Dordogne—dôr-dŏn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Doré, Gustave—ğüs-täv′ dō-rā′.
For ŭ, see p. 26

Doria—dō′-rē-à.

Doria, Andrea—än-drā′-à dôr′-ē-ä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Dorian—dō′-rĭ-ăn.
Doric—dŏr′-ĭk, *not* dō′-rĭk.
Doricize—dŏr′-ĭs-īz.
Doris—dō′-rĭs.
dormant (heraldry)—dôr′-mănt.
dormitory—dôr′-mĭt-ō-rĭ.
Dorothea—dŏr-ō-thē′-ȧ.
Dorritt (Little)—dŏr′-ĭt.
D'Orsay, Quai—kā dôr-sā′.
D'Orsay (Count)—dôr-sā′.
dos-à-dos—dō-ȧ-dō′.
dost—dŭst.
"Sometimes pronounced dōst."—*Wor.*
dot (dowry)—dŏt; Fr. pron., dôt.
T final, in French words, is *generally* silent.
dotage—dō′-tāj, *not* dŏt′-āj.
dotard—dō′-tȧrd, *not* dŏt′-ȧrd.
doth—dŭth, *not* dōth.
Dotheboys' Hall—dōō′-thē-boiz hôl.
"Nicholas Nickleby."
douane—dōō-ȧn′ or dwȧn.
douanier—dwȧ-nyā′.
Douai—dōō-ā′.
See *Douay.*
Douay—dōō-ā′.
"The *Douay* Bible."
See *Douai.*
double-entendre—dŭb′-bl ĕN-tĕN′-drŭ.
For ĕN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer, double-entente.*
double-entente—dŭb′-bl ĕN-tĕNt′.
The phrase—*double-entendre*—is of English coinage, and is rendered in French by *double-entente.*
For ĕN, see p. 26.
See *double-entendre.*
doubloon (coin)—dŭb-lōōn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

douce—dōōs.
"And this is a *douce*, honest man."—*Scott.*
douceur—dōō-sûr′; Fr. pron., dōō-sör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
douche—dōōsh.
doughty—dow′-tĭ.
Douma—dōō′-mȧ.
See *Duma*, another spelling.
dour—dōōr.
Dovrefjeld—dŏv-rĕ-fyăl′.
Dow (Gerard)—dow.
Also written *Dou*, *Douw*, but pronounced as above.
doyen—dwȧ-yăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Drachenfels—drä′-kĕn-fĕls.
For K, see p. 28.
drachm—drăm.
drachma—drăk′-mȧ.
Draco—drā′-kō.
Draconian—drā-kō′-nĭ-ăn.
draconic—drā-kŏn′-ĭk.
draft—drȧft, *not* drăft.
See *ask*.
dragée—drȧ-zhā′.
dragoman—drăg′-ō-măn.
dragonnades—drăg-ŏn-ādz′; Fr. pron., drä-gôN-näd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
dragoon—drȧ-gōōn′.
drama—drä′-mȧ.
Worcester says drā′-mȧ or drăm′-ȧ.
dramatis personæ—drăm′-ȧ-tĭs pēr-sō′-nē, *not* drä-mä′-tĭs pēr-sō′-nē.
dramatist—drăm′-ȧ-tĭst.
draught—drȧft, *not* drăft.
See *ask*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

draughts (checkers)—drȧfts, *not* drăfts.
See *ask*.

Drawcansir—drô′-kăn-sẽr.

drawer—drô′-ẽr, *not* drôr.

drawers—drô′-ẽrz, *not* drôrz.
A word of *two* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Dreibund—drī′-bo͝ont.

Dreyfus—drā-fŭs′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Drogheda—drŏ′-hē-dȧ.
The *h* is strongly aspirated in this word.

drollery—drōl′-ẽr-ĭ.

dromedary—drŭm′-ē-dā-rĭ or drŏm′-ē-dā-rĭ.
"The leading dictionaries all prefer the pronunciation *drŭm′-*, but *drŏm′-* is now much used, both in England and America."—*Web.*

Dromio—drō′-mĭ-ō.
"Comedy of Errors."

droschke—drōsh′-kē.

droshky—drŏsh′-kĭ.

drosky—drŏs′-kĭ.

dross—drôs, *not* drôs *nor* drŏs.
See *accost*.

Drouet d'Erlon—dro͞o-ĕ′ dĕr-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

Drouyn de Lhuys—dro͞o-ăn′ dŭ lü-ēs′.
For ü, ăn, see p. 26.

drown—drown.

drowned—drownd.

drowning—drown′-ĭng.

Druid—dro͞o′-ĭd.

Druses—dro͞o′-zĕz.

dryad—drī′-ăd.

dryades—drī′-ȧ-dēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

dryas—drī′-ăs.
Dryburgh—drī′-bŭr-ō.
"*Dryburgh* Abbey."
Drysdale—drĭz′-dāl.
dual—dū′-ăl, *not* dōō′-ăl.
See *duel.*
Du Barry—dü bà-rē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
dubiety—dū-bī′-ē-tĭ.
dubious—dū′-bĭ-ŭs.
Dubois—dü-bwä′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Du Boisgobey—dü bwä-gō-bā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Du Bois-Reymond—dü-bwä′ rā-môN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Dubuque—dŏŏ-būk′.
ducat—dŭk′-ăt, *not* dū′-kăt.
Du Chaillu—dü shà-yü′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Duchesne—dü-shĕn′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Duclos—dü-klō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Ducos—dü-kō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Ducrot—dü-krō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
ductile—dŭk′-tĭl, *not* dŭk′-tēl.
Dudevant (Mme.)—düd-väN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
due—dū, *not* dōō.
duel—dū′-ĕl, *not* dōō′-ĕl.
See *dual.*
duello—dōō-ĕl′-ō.
dueña—dwā′-nyä.
See *cañon.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

duenna—dū-ĕn′-à.
duet—dū-ĕt′.
Du Guesclin—dü gā-klăN′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
duke—dūk, *not* dōōk *nor* dyūk.
dulcamara—dŭl-kà-mā′-rà.
Dulcamara (Dr.)—dōōl-kä-mä′-rä.
"L'Elisir d'Amore."
dulciana—dŭl-sĭ-ăn′-à.
dulcimer—dŭl′-sĭm-ēr.
dulcinea—dŭl-sĭn′-ē-à or dŭl-sĭn-ē′-à.
Dulcinea del Toboso—dŭl-sĭn′-ē-à dĕl tō-bō′-sō;
Sp. pron., dōōl-thē-nā′-ä dĕl tō-bō′-sō.
See *Cáceres.*
Dulwich—dŭl′-ĭj or dŭl′-ĭch.
See *Alnwick.*
duly—dū′-lĭ, *not* dōō′-lĭ.
Duma—dōō′-mä.
See *Douma*, another spelling.
Du Maurier—dü mō-ryā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Dumas—dü-mä′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Dumfries—dŭm-frēs′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Dumouriez—dü-mōō-ryā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Duncan—dŭng′-kăn, *not* dŭn′-kăn.
Dundee—dŭn-dē′.
Dunsinane—dŭn-sĭn-ān′ or dŭn-sĭn′-ān.
To conform with the meter, Shakespeare uses the second pronunciation in the following lines from *Macbeth:*

"——until
Great Birnam wood to high *Dunsi′-nane* hill
Shall come against him."

See *Andronicus, Lupercal.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

duodenum—dū-ō-dē′-nŭm.
Duomo—dwō′-mō; It. pron., dwô′-mō.
Duplessis—dü plĕ-sē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Dupont (Admiral)—dū-pŏnt′.
Dupré, Jules—zhül dü-prā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Dupuy—dü-pwē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Dupuytren—dü-pwē-trăN′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
Duquesne—dü-kān′.
For ü, see p. 26.
dura mater—dū′-rȧ mā′-tĕr.
See *pia mater*.
Durbar—dûr′-bär.
Dürer, Albrecht—äl′-brĕʞt dü′-rĕr.
For ü, ʞ, see pp. 26, 28.
duress—dū′-rĕs or dū-rĕs′.
Duroc—dü-rŏk′.
For ü, see p. 26.
durst—dûrst.
Duse—dōō′-zā.
Düsseldorf—düs′-ĕl-dôrf.
For ü, see p. 26.
duteous—dū′-tē-ŭs.
duty—dū′-tĭ, not dōō′-tĭ *nor* dyū′-tĭ.
duumvir—dū-ŭm′-vĕr.
See *triumvir*.
duumvirate—dū-ŭm′-vĭr-āt.
See *triumvirate*.
duumviri—dū-ŭm′-vĭr-ī.
See *triumviri*.
Duval, Armand—är-mäN′ dü-văl′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
Duyckinck—dī′-kĭngk.
Dvořák, Anton—än′-tōn dvōr′-zhäk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

dwarf—dwôrf.
Dwina—dwē′-nȧ.
Also written *Dvina*, but pronounced dvē′-nȧ.
dyad—dī′-ăd.
Dyak—dī′-ăk.
Dyaus-pitri—dyows-pē′-trĭ.
dynamic—dī-năm′-ĭk or dĭn-ăm′-ĭk.
dynamics—dī-năm′-ĭks or dĭn-ăm′-ĭks.
dynamite—dī′-nȧ-mīt or dĭn′-ȧ-mīt.
dynamo—dī′-nȧ-mō.
dynasty—dī′-năs-tĭ or dĭn′-ăs-tĭ.
Dysart—dī′-zȧrt.
dysentery—dĭs′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.
dyspepsia—dĭs-pĕp′-sĭ-ȧ or dĭs-pĕp′-shȧ.
dyspepsy—dĭs-pĕp′-sĭ.
dyspnœa—dĭsp-nē′-ȧ.
Also written *dyspnea*, but pronounced as above.
dysuria—dĭs-ū′-rĭ-ȧ.
dysury—dĭs′-ū-rĭ.

E

Eames (Emma)—āmz, *not* ēmz.
eastward—ēst′-wērd.
eau de cologne—ō dē kō-lōn′.
eau de vie—ō-dē-vē′.
Eaux, Les—lā zō′.
Eaux Vives—ō vēv′.
Ebal—ē′-băl.
"*Ebal* and Gerizim."
Ebers, Georg—gā-ōrg′ ā′-bērs.
For G, see p. 28.
Ebionite—ē′-bĭ-ō-nīt.
Eblis—ĕb′-lĭs.
Eboracum—ē-bŏr′-ȧ-kŭm or ĕb-ō-rā′-kŭm.
See *Novum Eboracum*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ebro—ē′-brō; Sp. pron., ā′-brō.
ebullience—ē-bŭl′-yĕns.
ebullition—ĕb-ŭl-ĭsh′-ŭn.
eburin—ĕb′-ū-rĭn.
Also written *eburine*, but pronounced as above.
eburnation—ē-bûr-nā′-shŭn or ĕb-ŭr-nā′-shŭn.
eburnine—ē-bŭr′-nĭn or ĕb′-ŭr-nĭn.
écarté—ā-kär-tā′.
Ecbatana—ĕk-băt′-ȧ-nȧ.
ecce homo—ĕk′-sē hō′-mō.
Ecclefechan—ĕk-l-fĕk′-ăn.
echelon—ĕsh′-ē-lŏn; Fr. pron., āsh-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
echinoderm—ē-kī′-nō-dĕrm.
Echo—ĕk′-ō or ē′-kō.
Eckmühl (Battle of)—ĕk′-mül.
For ü, see p. 26.
éclair—ā-klâr′.
éclaircissement—ā-klâr-sēs′-mäN.
For äN, see p. 26.
éclat—ā-klä′.
eclectic—ĕk-lĕk′-tĭk.
eclecticism—ĕk-lĕk′-tĭs-ĭzm.
eclogue—ĕk′-lŏg.
École des Beaux Arts—ā-kŏl′ dā bōz-ȧr′.
École Polytechnique—ā-kŏl′ pŏl-ē-tĕk-nēk′.
economic—ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk or ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk.
Webster and the Century prefer ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk; Worcester prefers ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk; while the Standard and Stormonth give ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk only.
economical—ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl or ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl.
economics—ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭks or ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭks.
economist—ē-kŏn′-ō-mĭst.
economize—ē-kŏn′-ō-mīz.
écru—ā′-krōō or ĕk′-rōō; Fr. pron., ā-krü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

écu (coin)—ā-kū′.
For ū, see p. 26.
Ecuador—ĕk-wȧ-dôr′.
ecumenical—ĕk-ū-mĕn′-ĭk-ăl.
eczema—ĕk′-zē-mȧ.
"The pronunciation ĕk-zē′-mȧ, though common, is contrary to the Latin accentuation."—*Web.*
Edam (cheese)—ē′-dăm.
Edam—ā-däm′.
edelweiss—ā′-dĕl-vīs.
edema—ē-dē′-mȧ.
See *œdema*, the preferred spelling.
Eden—ē′-dn, *not* ē′-dĕn.
edible—ĕd′-ĭb-l.
edict—ē′-dĭkt.
"Formerly also accented e-dikt′, as in Shakespeare, who uses both."—*Web.*
edile—ē′-dīl.
See *ædile*, another spelling.
Edinburgh—ĕd′-n-bŭr-ō, *not* ĕd′-ĭn-bûrḡ.
édition de luxe—ā-dē-syôN′ dē lüks.
For ū, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
educate—ĕd′-ū-cāt, *not* ĕj′-ōō-kāt.
education—ĕd-ū-kā′-shŭn, *not* ĕj-ōō-kā′-shŭn.
e'en—ēn.
e'er—âr or ār.
eerie—ē′-rĭ.
See *eery*.
eery—ē′-rĭ.
See *eerie*.
efferent—ĕf′-fēr-ĕnt, *not* ĕf-fĕr′-ĕnt.
See *afferent*.
effigies—ĕf′-ĭ-jĭz.
effigy—ĕf′-ĭ-jĭ.
effort—ĕf′-ōrt or ĕf′-ērt.
"Formerly also ef-fort′."—*Web.*
effrontery—ĕf-frŭn′-tēr-ĭ; ĕf-frŏnt′-ēr-ĭ (Hal.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

effusive—ĕf-fū′-sĭv, *not* ĕf-fū′-zĭv.

Égalité—ā-gȧ-lē-tā′.

"Philippe *Égalité*."

Egeria—ē-jē′-rĭ-ȧ.

Egeus—ē-jē′-ŭs.

"Midsummer Night's Dream."

See *Ægeus*.

eggnog—ĕg-nŏg′.

egis—ē′-jĭs.

See *ægis*.

eglantine—ĕg′-lăn-tīn or ĕg′-lăn-tĭn.

ego—ē′-gō or ĕg′-ō.

"In the United States, the pronunciation ē′-gō, in accordance with the accepted rules for English pronunciation of Latin words, still prevails for this word and its derivatives, but, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, this pronunciation is now seldom heard in England."—*Web.*

egoism—ē′-gō-ĭzm or ĕg′-ō-ĭzm.

See note under *ego*.

egoist—ē′-gō-ĭst or ĕg′-ō-ĭst.

See note under *ego*.

egotism—ē′-gō-tĭzm or ĕg′-ō-tĭzm.

See note under *ego*.

egotist—ē′-gō-tĭst or ĕg′-ō-tĭst.

See note under *ego*.

egotistic—ē-gō-tĭs′-tĭk or ĕg-ō-tĭs′-tĭk.

See note under *ego*.

egotize—ē′-gō-tīz or ĕg′-ō-tīz.

egregious—ē-grē′-jŭs or ē-grē′-jĭ-ŭs.

egret—ē′-grĕt or ĕg′-rĕt.

eh (interj.)—ā or ĕ.

Ehrenbreitstein—ā-rĕn-brīt′-shtīn.

Ehrenfels—ā′-rĕn-fĕls.

eider (duck)—ī′-dĕr.

Eiffel (Tower)—ĕf-ĕl′, *not* ī′-fĕl.

Although this name is of German origin, M. Eiffel, the builder of the tower, is a French engineer, and

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

his countrymen pronounce the word as if spelled Effel, with the accent on the *final* syllable.

eighth—ātth.

Eikon Basilike—ī′-kŏn bà-sĭl′-ĭk-ē.

Eikonoclastes—ī-kŏn-ō-klăs′-tēz.

"Milton's *Eikonoclastes.*"

Eildon (Hills)—ēl′-dŭn.

Eileen—ā-lēn′.

Eisteddvod—ās-tĕth′-vōd.

either—ē′-thēr or ī′-thēr (Web., C., Stor.); ē′-thēr (Stand., Wor.).

"The pronunciation ī′-thēr is both American and English, but is more prevalent in England (especially in London and the south) than in America. In the 17th century the word was pronounced approximately ā′-thēr, as shown by Ellis, and, according to the most reliable orthoëpists of the period, ī′-thēr seems to have been the preferred pronunciation, succeeding ā′-thēr in the 18th century. According to Walker, both ē′-thēr and ī′-thēr were in general cultivated use by 1791, since which time the orthoëpists have favored ē′-thēr as being more generally preferred by good speakers."—*Web.*

"*Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced *ī′-ther* and *nī′-ther* that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes."—*Walker.*

"Between *ēi′-ther* and *eī′-ther* there is little, in point of good usage, to choose; . . . but usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of *ē* in these two words."—*Smart.*

"For the pronunciation ī′-ther and nī′-ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers."—*R. G. White.*

The consensus of the above authorities is decidedly in favor of ē′-thēr; although ī′-thēr is the

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pronunciation of a very respectable minority in the United States.

A Scotch professor, being asked which of the two pronunciations of this word he preferred, replied: "Ayther (ā′-thēr) will do."

eject (n.)—ē′-jĕkt.

eject (vb.)—ē-jĕkt′.

Elagabalus—ē-là-găb′-à-lŭs.

See *Heliogabalus.*

élan—ā-läN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

eland—ē′-lănd.

The Standard Dictionary prefers ĕl′-ănd.

elasticity—ē-lăs-tĭs′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ē-lăs-tĭz′-ĭt-ĭ.

Elbe—ĕlb; Ger. pron., ĕl′-bē.

Elbruz—ĕl-brōōz′.

Elburz—ĕl-bōōrz′.

El Caney—āl kä-nā′.

El Dorado—ĕl dō-rä′-dō.

Elean (dialect)—ē′-lē-ăn.

Eleanor—ĕl′-à-nôr or ĕl′-ē-à-nôr.

Eleanora d'Este—ā-lā-ō-nôr′-ä dĕs′-tā.

Eleazar—ĕl-ē-ā′-zär or ē-lē-ā′-zär.

"*Eleazar* and Ithamar.

Electra—ē-lĕk′-trà.

electrician—ē-lĕk-trĭsh′-ăn.

electricity—ē-lĕk-trĭs′-ĭt-ĭ or ĕl-ĕk-trĭs′-ĭt-ĭ.

electrize—ē-lĕk′-trīz.

electrolier—ē-lĕk-trō-lēr′.

electrolysis—ē-lĕk-trŏl′-ĭs-ĭs.

electrolyze—ē-lĕk′-trō-līz.

electron—ē-lĕk′-trŏn.

electrotypy—ē-lĕk′-trō-tī-pĭ; ē-lĕk-trŏt′-ĭp-ĭ (Wor.).

eleemosynary—ĕl-ē-mŏs′-ĭn-ā-rĭ or ĕl-ē-ē-mŏs′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

Stormonth says ĕl-ē-mŏz′-ĭn-ēr-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

elegiac—ĕl-ē′-jĭ-ăk or ĕl-ē-jī′-ăk.
This is the pronunciation given by Webster, the Century, and the Standard.
The Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and Worcester say ĕl-ē-jī′-ăk.

elegiacal—ĕl-ē-jī′-a-kăl.

elegiast—ĕl-ē′-jĭ-ăst.

elegist—ĕl′-ē-jĭst.

elegize—ĕl′-ē-jīz.

elephantiasis—ĕl-ē-făn-tī′-a-sĭs, *not* ĕl-ē-făn-tī-ā′-sĭs.

elephantine—ĕl-ē-făn′-tĭn or ĕl-ē-făn′-tīn, *not* ĕl-ē-făn′-tēn.

elephantoid—ĕl-ē-făn′-toid.

Eleusinian—ĕl-ū-sĭn′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Eleusinian* Mysteries."

Eleusis—ē-lū′-sĭs; Modern Greek, ĕl-ĕf′-sĭs.

élève—ā-lĕv′.

eleven—ē-lĕv′-n, *not* lĕv′-n.

Elgin (Marbles)—ĕl′-gĭn, *not* ĕl′-jĭn.

Elgin (Canada)—ĕl′-gĭn.

Elgin (Illinois)—ĕl′-jĭn.

Elgin (Scotland)—ĕl′-gĭn.

Eli—ē′-lī.
"The Sons of *Eli*."

Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani!—ā′-lē, ā′-lē, lä′-mä sä-bäĸ-thä-nē′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Elia—ē′-lĭ-a.
"Lamb intended the name, which was that of an Italian acquaintance, to be pronounced el′-lia, but this pronunciation has apparently never been used to any extent."—*Web.*
"The Essays of *Elia*."

Elian—ē′-lĭ-ăn.
"*Elian* Doctrines."

Elias—ē-lī′-ăs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

elicit—ē-lĭs′-ĭt.
To be distinguished from *illicit*, which see.
eligible—ĕl′-ĭ-jĭb-l.
Elihu—ē-lī′-hū or ĕl′-ĭ-hū.
Elijah—ē-lī′-jȧ.
See *Elisha.*
Elinor—ĕl′-ĭn-ôr.
Eliphalet—ē-lĭf′-ȧ-lĕt.
Elisha—ē-lī′-shȧ.
See *Elijah.*
Elisir d'Amore, L'—lā lē-zēr′ dä-mō′-rā.
elisor—ĕl′-ĭz-ēr or ē-lī′-zēr.
élite—ā-lēt′.
elixir—ē-lĭk′-sēr, *not* ĕl′-ĭk-sēr.
Elizabethan—ē-lĭz-ȧ-bē′-thăn or ē-lĭz′-ȧ-bĕth-ăn.
Elizur—ē-lī′-zēr.
Ellen—ĕl′-ĕn, *not* ĕl′-ŭn.
ellipse—ĕl-ĭps′.
Ellora—ĕl-ō′-rȧ.
"The Cave-Temples of *Ellora.*"
elm—ĕlm, *not* ĕl′-ŭm.
See *chasm, prism.*
Elnathan—ĕl-nā′-thăn.
elocution—ĕl-ō-kū′-shŭn.
éloge—ā-lŏzh′.
Elohim—ĕl-ō′-hĭm or ĕl-ō′-hēm.
The Century and Standard Dictionaries say ĕl′-ō-hĭm.
Elohist—ē-lō′-hĭst.
elongate—ē-lŏng′-gāt or ē′-lŏng-gāt, *not* ē-lŏn′-gāt.
The Century Dictionary says ē-lông′-gāt.
elongation—ē-lŏng-gā′-shŭn, *not* ē-lŏn-gā′-shŭn.
eloquence—ĕl′-ō-kwĕns.
Elsass-Lothringen—ĕl-zäs′ lōt′-rĭng-ĕn.
See *Alsace-Lorraine, Luther.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Elsinore—ĕl-sĭn-ōr′, *not* ĕl′-sĭn-ōr.
"But what is your affair in *Elsinore?*"
Shakespeare.

Elssler (Fanny)—ĕls′-lēr, *not* ĕs′-lēr.

elusive—ē-lū′-sĭv; ē-lū′-zĭv (Stor.).
See *illusive.*

elusory—ē-lū′-sō-rĭ.

Élysée, L'—lā-lē-zā′.

Elysian—ē-lĭzh′-ăn or ē-lĭz′-ĭ-ăn, *not* ē-lē′-zhăn.
Stormonth says ē-lĭzh′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Elysian* Fields."

Elysium—ē-lĭzh′-ĭ-ŭm or ē-lĭz′-ĭ-ŭm.

elytrin—ĕl′-ĭ-trĭn.

Elzevir—ĕl′-zē-vēr or ĕl′-zē-vēr.

emaciate—ē-mā′-shĭ-āt.

embalm—ĕm-bäm′.

embassador—ĕm-băs′-ȧ-dōr.
See *ambassador,* the preferred spelling.

emblazon—ĕm-blā′-zŭn.

emblematist—ĕm-blĕm′-ȧ-tĭst.

emblematize—ĕm-blĕm′-ȧ-tīz.

embonpoint—äN-bôN-pwäN′.
For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

emboss—ĕm-bŏs′.
See *accost.*

embouchure—äN-bōō-shür′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.

embrasure—ĕm-brā′-zhūr.
Stormonth says ĕm-brā′-zhŏŏr.

embryo—ĕm′-brĭ-ō.

embryonal—ĕm′-brĭ-ō-năl.

emeer—ē-mēr′.
See *emir.*

emendation—ē-mĕn-dā′-shŭn or ĕm-ĕn-dā′-shŭn.

emeritus—ē-mĕr′-ĭt-ŭs.

emersion—ē-mēr′-shŭn.
See *immersion.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

émeute—ā-mût′; Fr. pron., ā-möt′.
For ö, see p. 25.
emigrant—ĕm′-ĭ-grănt.
See *immigrant.*
emigrate—ĕm′-ĭ-grāt.
See *immigrate.*
emigration—ĕm-ĭ-grā′-shŭn.
See *immigration.*
émigré—ā-mē-grā′.
Émil—ā-mēl′.
Émile—ā-mēl′.
" Rousseau's *Émile.*"
Emilia—ē-mĭl′-ĭ-ȧ.
Éminence Grise, L'—lā-mē-näNs′ grēz.
For äN, see p. 27.
Éminence Rouge, L'—lā-mē-näNs′ rōōzh.
For äN, see p. 27.
eminent—ĕm′-ĭn-ĕnt.
See *imminent.*
emir—ē-mēr′ or ē′-mēr.
See *emeer.*
Emma—ĕm′-mȧ, *not* ĕm′-mēr.
Emmanuel—ĕm-măn′-ū-ĕl.
See *Immanuel.*
Emmaus—ĕm-ā′-ŭs or ĕm′-ā-ŭs.
Emmeline—ĕm′-ē-līn.
Also written *Emeline*, but pronounced as above.
emmenagogue—ĕm-ĕn′-ȧ-gŏg or ĕm-ē′-nȧ-gŏg.
emolliate—ē-mŏl′-ĭ-āt.
emollient—ē-mŏl′-yĕnt or ē-mŏl′-ĭ-ĕnt.
emphasis—ĕm′-fȧ-sĭs.
empiric (n.)—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭk, formerly also ĕm′-pĭr-ĭk.
empiric (adj.)—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭk.
empiricism—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭs-ĭzm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

employé—ĕm-ploi-ā′; Fr. pron., ăN-plwȧ-yā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *employee.*

employee—ĕm-ploi-ē′.
See *employé.*

employée—ăN-plwȧ-yā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

empress—ĕm′-prĕs, *not* ĕm′-prŭs.
See *damage.*

empressement—ăN-prĕs-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

empyema—ĕm-pī-ē′-mȧ.

empyreal—ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăl or ĕm-pĭr-ē′-ăl.

empyrean—ĕm-pĭr-ē′-ăn.
The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester give ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăn as an alternative form.

empyreuma—ĕm-pī-rōō′-mȧ.

empyreumatic—ĕm-pī-rōō-măt′-ĭk.

Ems—ĕms, *not* ĕmz.
In German, *s* final is sharp, as in *this.*

emu—ē′-mū.
Also written *emeu,* but pronounced as above.

emulsion—ē-mŭl′-shŭn.

emulsive—ē-mŭl′-sĭv.

enallage—ĕn-ăl′-ȧ-jē.

enate—ē′-nāt or ē-nāt′.

enceinte—ăn-sānt′; Fr. pron., ăN-săNt′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

Enceladus—ĕn-sĕl′-ȧ-dŭs.

encephalic—ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk, *not* ĕn-sĕl′-ȧ-lĭk.

encephalon—ĕn-sĕf′-ȧ-lŏn.

enchant—ĕn-chȧnt′, *not* ĕn-chănt′.
See *ask.*

enchiridion—ĕn-kī-rĭd′-ĭ-ŏn or ĕn-kĭr-ĭd′-ĭ-ŏn.

Encke—ĕng′-kē.
"*Encke's* Comet."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

enclasp—ĕn-klȧsp′, *not* ĕn-klăsp′.
See *ask*.
encomium—ĕn-kō′-mĭ-ŭm.
encore—äng-kōr′; Fr. pron., äN-kōr′.
For äN, see p. 26.
encrinite—ĕn′-krĭn-īt.
encyclic—ĕn-sĭk′-lĭk or ĕn-sī′-klĭk.
encyclical—ĕn-sĭk′-lĭk-ăl or ĕn-sī′-klĭk-ăl.
encyclopedia—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭ-ȧ.
Also written *encyclopædia*, but pronounced as above.
encyclopedic—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭk or ĕn-sī-klō-pĕd′-ĭk.
Also written *encyclopædic*, but pronounced as above.
Encyclopédie, L′—läN-sē-klō-pā-dē′.
For äN, see p. 26.
encyclopedism—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭzm.
Also written *encyclopædism*, but pronounced as above.
encyclopedist—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭst.
Also written *encyclopædist*, but pronounced as above.
endive—ĕn′-dĭv or ĕn′-dīv.
endocarditis—ĕn-dō-kär-dī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
endogamy—ĕn-dŏg′-ȧ-mĭ.
See *exogamy*.
endogen—ĕn′-dō-jĕn.
See *exogen*.
endogenous—ĕn-dŏj′-ē-nŭs.
See *exogenous*.
endorse—ĕn-dôrs′.
endosmose—ĕn′-dŏz-mōs or ĕn′-dŏs-mōs.
See *exosmose*.
endosmosis—ĕn-dŏz-mō′-sĭs or ĕn-dŏs-mō′-sĭs.
See *exosmosis*.
Endymion—ĕn-dĭm′-ĭ-ŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Eneid—ē-nē′-ĭd or ē′-nē-ĭd.
See *Æneid*, the preferred spelling.

enema—ĕn′-ē-mȧ or ē-nē′-mȧ.
"The second pronunciation is very common, but, being contrary to the Latin and Greek accentuation, it has been usually considered erroneous by orthoëpists."—*Web.*

enemata—ē-nĕm′-ȧ-tȧ.

enervate—ĕn′-ēr-vāt or ē-nûr′-vāt.
"The second pronunciation formerly prevailed, and is still preferred by many."—*Web.*

en évidence—ăN nā-vē-dăNs′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

en famille—ăN fȧ-mē′-yŭ.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

enfilade—ĕn-fĭl-ād′.

enfranchise—ĕn-frăn′-chīz or ĕn-frăn′-chĭz.
See *disenfranchise.*

enfranchisement—ĕn-frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.
See *disenfranchisement.*

Engadine—ĕn-gȧ-dēn′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Enghien, d'—dăN-gĂN′ or dăN-gē-ĂN′.
For ăN, ĂN, see p. 26.

engine—ĕn′-jĭn, *not* ĕn′-jīn.

enginery—en′-jĭn-rĭ, *not* ĕn′-jĭn-ēr-ĭ.

Engis (skull)—ăN-zhēs′.
"The *Engis* Skull."
For ăN, see p. 26.

England—ĭng′-glănd, *not* ĕng′-glănd.

English—ĭng′-glĭsh, *not* ĕng′-glĭsh.

engross—ĕn-grōs′.

enhance—ĕn-hȧns′, *not* ĕn-hăns′.
See *ask.*

Enid—ē′-nĭd.

enigma—ē-nĭg′-mȧ; ĕn-ĭg′-mȧ (Stor.).

enigmatic—ē-nĭg-măt′-ĭk or ĕn-ĭg-măt′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

en masse—äN más′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ennui—äng-nwē′; Fr. pron., äN-nwē′.
"Although *ennui* has long been used in English, it has not been naturalized in pronunciation, but the plural, which is rare, may be pronounced with sounded 's'."—*Web.*
For äN, see p. 26.

ennuyé—äN-nwē-yā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ennuyée—äN-nwē-yā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

en passant—äN pä-säN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enquiry—ĕn-kwī′-rĭ.
See *inquiry*, the preferred spelling.

en rapport—äN rȧ-pôr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

en règle—äN rĕg′-l.
For äN, see p. 26.

en route—äN rōōt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ensemble—äN-säN′-bl.
For äN, see p. 26.

ensign—ĕn′-sīn, *not* ĕn′-sĭn.
See *ensigncy*.

ensigncy—ĕn′-sīn-sĭ.
Worcester says ĕn′-sĭn-sĭ.
See *ensign*.

ensilage—ĕn′-sĭl-āj.

en suite—äN swēt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entelechy—ĕn-tĕl′-ē-kĭ.

entente cordiale—äN-täNt′ kôr-dyäl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enteric—ĕn-tĕr′-ĭk.
"*Enteric* Fever."

enteritis—ĕn-tē-rī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

enthusiasm—ĕn-thū′-zĭ-ăzm.
Do not pronounce the *final* syllable ăzŭm.

enthymeme—ĕn′-thĭ-mēm.

entourage—äN-tōō-räzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entozoön—ĕn-tō-zō′-ŏn.

entr'-acte—äN-trȧkt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Entragues, Henriette d'—äN-rē-ĕt′ däN-träg′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entrails—ĕn′-trālz.

entrance (n.)—ĕn′-trăns.

entrance (vb.)—ĕn-trȧns′.

entrée—äN-trā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entremets—äN-trē-mā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entre nous—äN-trē nōō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entrepôt—äN-trē-pō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entresol—ĕn′-tĕr-sŏl; Fr. pron., äN-trē-sŏl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enunciate—ē-nŭn′-shĭ-āt.
See *annunciate*.

enunciation—ē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or ē-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester say ē-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
See *annunciation*.

enunciative—ē-nŭn′-shĭ-ȧ-tĭv or ē-nŭn′-sĭ-ȧ-tĭv.

envelop (n.)—ĕn-vĕl′-ŏp or ĕn′-vĕl-ōp.
Often pronounced, when meaning an "inclosing cover," approximately, as French, äN-vē-lōp′.
For äN, see p. 26.

envelop (vb.)—ĕn-vĕl′-ŭp.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

envelope (n.)—ĕn′-vĕl-ōp.
"The Century Dictionary prefers ĕn-vĕl′-ŭp. The note under envelop (n.) applies to this word also.

enveloppe—äN-vĕ-lŏp′.
For äN, see p. 26.

environment—ĕn-vī′-rŭn-mĕnt.

environs—ĕn-vī′-rŭnz or ĕn′-vĭr-ŏnz.

envoi—äN-vwȧ′.
For äN, see p. 26.

envoy (messenger)—ĕn′-voi.
See *envoy* (*postscript*).

envoy (postscript)—ĕn′-voi.
The Century says ĕn-voi′.
See *envoy* (*messenger*).

Eocene—ē′-ō-sēn.

eohippus—ē-ō-hĭp′-ŭs.

Eolian—ē-ō′-lĭ-ăn.
See *Æolian*, the preferred spelling.

Eolic—ē-ŏl′-ĭk.
See *Æolic*, the preferred spelling.

eon—ē′-ŏn.
See *æon*, another spelling.

Eos—ē′-ŏs.

Eothen—ē-ō′-thĕn.

Eozoic—ē-ō-zō′-ĭk.

eozoön—ē-ō-zō′-ŏn.
"*Eozoön* Canadense."

epact—ē′-păkt.
The Standard Dictionary says ĕp′-ăkt, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative form.

Epaminondas—ē-păm-ĭn-ŏn′-dȧs.

Epaphroditus—ē-păf-rō-dī′-tŭs.

epaulet—ĕp′-ô-lĕt.
Also written *epaulette*, but pronounced as above.

epencephalic—ĕp-ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk.

epencephalon—ĕp-ĕn-sĕf′-ȧ-lŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

epergne—ē-pûrn′ or ā-pĕrn′.
Épernay—ā-pâr-nā′.
Epes—ĕps, *not* ē′-pēz.
Epeus—ē-pē′-ŭs.
ephah—ē′-fȧ, *not* ĕf′-ȧ.
Also written *epha*, but pronounced as above.
ephemera—ē-fĕm′-ēr-ȧ.
ephemeral—ē-fĕm′-ēr-ăl.
Ephialtes—ĕf-ĭ-ăl′-tēz.
ephod—ĕf′-ŏd.
ephor—ĕf′-ŏr.
ephphatha—ĕf′-ȧ-thȧ.
Ephraim—ē′-frā-ĭm, *not* ē′-frŭm.
Ephratah—ĕf′-rȧ-tȧ.
Also written *Ephrata*, but pronounced as above.
epicene—ĕp′-ĭ-sēn.
Also written *epicœne*, but pronounced as above.
Epictetus—ĕp-ĭk-tē′-tŭs.
"*Epictetus's* Manual."
Epicurean—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ăn.
Less properly, ĕp-ĭ-kū′-rē-ăn.
Epicureanism—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ăn-ĭzm.
Epicurus—ĕp-ĭ-kū′-rŭs.
epicycle—ĕp′-ĭ-sī-kl.
epicyclic—ĕp-ĭ-sĭk′-lĭk or ĕp-ĭ-sī′-klĭk.
epiglottis—ĕp-ĭ-glŏt′-ĭs.
See *glottis*.
epilepsy—ĕp′-ĭ-lĕp-sĭ.
epilogism—ē-pĭl′-ō-jĭzm.
See *epilogize*.
epilogize—ĕp-ĭl′-ō-jīz or ē-pĭl′-ō-jīz.
epilogue—ĕp′-ĭ-lŏg, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-lōg.
epimysium—ĕp-ĭ-mĭzh′-ĭ-ŭm or ĕp-ĭ-mĭz′-ĭ-ŭm.
Épinay, d'—dā-pē-nā′.
Epiphany—ē-pĭf′-ȧ-nĭ.
Epirus—ē-pī′-rŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

episode—ĕp′-ĭ-sōd.
episodic—ĕp-ĭ-sŏd′-ĭk, *not* ĕp-ĭ-sō′-dĭk.
epistle—ē-pĭs′-l, *not* ē-pĭst′-l.
epitaph—ĕp′-ĭ-tȧf, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-tăf.
See *ask*.
epithalamion—ĕp-ĭ-thȧ-lā′-mĭ-ŏn.
See *epithalamium*, another spelling.
epithalamium—ĕp-ĭ-thȧ-lā′-mĭ-ŭm.
See *epithalamion*.
epithelial—ĕp-ĭ-thē′-lĭ-ăl.
epithelium—ĕp-ĭ-thē′-lĭ-ŭm.
epitome—ē-pĭt′-ō-mē, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-tōm.
epitomize—ē-pĭt′-ō-mīz.
epizoötic—ĕp-ĭ-zō-ŏt′-ĭk, *not* ĕp-ĭ-zo͞o′-tĭk.
epizoöty—ĕp-ĭ-zō′-ō-tĭ, *not* ĕp-ĭ-zo͞o′-tĭ.
epoch—ĕp′-ŏk or ē′-pŏk.
This is the pronunciation of Webster, Worcester, and the Oxford English Dictionary.
The Century says ē′-pŏk or ĕp′-ŏk; the Standard, ĕp′-ŏk; and Stormonth, ē′-pŏk.
epochal—ĕp′-ō-kăl.
epode—ĕp′-ōd.
eponym—ĕp′-ō-nĭm.
epopee—ĕp′-ō-pē or ĕp-ō-pē′.
epos—ĕp′-ŏs.
epsilon—ĕp′-sĭl-ŏn.
equability—ē-kwȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ or ĕk-wȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.
equable—ē′-kwȧ-bl or ĕk′-wȧ-bl.
equably—ē′-kwȧ-blĭ or ĕk′-wȧ-blĭ.
equanimity—ē-kwȧ-nĭm′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ĕk-wȧ-nĭm′-ĭt-ĭ.
equation—ē-kwā′-shŭn or ē-kwā′-zhŭn.
This is the marking of Webster and the Century Dictionary.
The Oxford English Dictionary, the Standard, Stormonth, and Worcester say ē-kwā′-shŭn.
equatorial—ē-kwȧ-tō′-rĭ-ăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

equerry—ĕk′-wĕr-ĭ or ē-kwĕr′-ĭ.
This is the marking of Webster, Worcester, the Century, and the Oxford English Dictionary. The Standard and Stormonth say ĕk′-wĕr-ĭ.
Also written *equery*, but pronounced as above.
equestrienne—ē-kwĕs-trĭ-ĕn′.
equilibrant—ē-kwĭl′-ĭ-brănt.
equilibrate—ē-kwĭl-ī′-brāt, *not* ē-kwĭl′-ĭ-brāt.
equilibration—ē-kwĭl-ī-brā′-shŭn, *not* ē-kwĭl′-ĭ-brā-shŭn.
equilibrator—ē-kwĭl-ī′-brā-tĕr, *not* ē-kwĭl′-ĭb-rā-tĕr.
equilibrist—ē-kwĭl′-ĭb-rĭst.
The Century Dictionary says ē-kwĭl-ī′-brĭst.
equilibrium—ē-kwĭ-lĭb′-rĭ-ŭm.
equilibrize—ē-kwĭl′-ĭ-brīz.
equine—ē′-kwīn.
The Century and Standard Dictionaries say ē′-kwĭn or ē′-kwīn.
equinoctial—ē-kwĭ-nŏk′-shăl.
equinox—ē′-kwĭn-ŏks.
equipage—ĕk′-wĭ-pāj, *not* ē-kwĭp′-āj.
equipoise—ē′-kwĭ-poiz.
Smart says ĕk′-wĭ-poiz.
equisonance—ē-kwĭ-sō′-năns or ē-kwĭs′-ō-năns.
equitable—ĕk′-wĭ-tȧ-bl, *not* ē-kwĭt′-ȧ-bl.
equites—ĕk′-wĭ-tēz.
equivoke—ĕk′-wĭ-vōk or ē′-kwĭ-vōk.
Also written *equivoque*, but pronounced as above.
See *équivoque*.
équivoque—ā-kē-vŏk′.
See *equivoke*.
era—ē′-rȧ.
Érard—ā-rȧr′.
erasable—ē-rā′-sȧ-bl.
erasion—ē-rā′-zhŭn.
Erasmus—ē-răz′-mŭs, *noi* ē-răs′-mŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

erasure—ē-rā′-zhūr, *not* ē-rā′-shūr.
Erato—ĕr′-ȧ-tō.
Eratosthenes—ĕr-ȧ-tŏs′-thē-nēz.
Ercilla y Zúñiga, de—dā ĕr-thēl′-yä ē thōō′-nyē-gä.
See *Cáceres, Zamacoïs.*
Erckmann-Chatrian—ĕrk′-män shä-trē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
ere—âr.
Stormonth says ār.
Erebus—ĕr′-ē-bŭs.
"Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention."
Shakespeare.
Erectheum—ĕr-ĕk-thē′-ŭm, *not* ĕr-ĕk′-thē-ŭm.
erectile—ē-rĕk′-tĭl.
eremacausis—ĕr-ē-mȧ-kô′-sĭs.
eremite—ĕr′-ē-mīt.
erethism—ĕr′-ē-thĭzm.
ergo—ēr′-gō.
ergot—ēr′-gŏt.
Eric—ē′-rĭk or ĕr′-ĭk.
Erie—ē′-rĭ.
Erigena—ē-rĭj′-ē-nȧ or ĕr-ĭ-jē′-nȧ.
Erin—ē′-rĭn or ĕr′-ĭn.
Erin go bragh—ā′-rĭn gō brȧG′.
For G, see p. 28.
Erinyes—ē-rĭn′-ĭ-ēz.
Also written *Erinnyes*, but pronounced as above.
Erinys—ē-rĭn′-ĭs or ē-rī′-nĭs or ĕr-ī′-nĭs.
Also written *Erinnys*, but pronounced as above.
Eris—ē′-rĭs or ĕr′-ĭs.
Erlangen—ĕr′-läng-ĕn.
ermine—ēr′-mĭn.
Ernani—ĕr-nä′-nē.
See *Hernani*, another spelling.
Eros—ē′-rŏs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Erostratus—ē-rŏs′-trȧ-tŭs.
err—ēr.
errand—ĕr′-ȧnd.
errata—ĕr-rā′-tȧ.
erratum—ĕr-rā′-tŭm.
Erskine—ûrs′-kĭn.
erudite—ĕr′-o͝o-dīt.
erudition—ĕr-o͝o-dĭsh′-ŭn.
erysipelas—ĕr-ĭ-sĭp′-ē-lăs, *not* ĭr-ĭ-sĭp′-ē-lăs.
The first syllable of this word is almost universally mispronounced.
Erythræan—ĕr-ĭ-thrē′-ăn.
"The *Erythræan* Sibyl."
Esaias—ē-zā′-yăs or ē-zī′-ăs.
escalade—ĕs-kȧ-lād′.
escalop—ĕs-kŏl′-ŭp or ĕs-kăl′-ŭp.
Also written *escallop*, but pronounced as above.
escapade—ĕs-kȧ-pād′.
eschatology—ĕs-kȧ-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
escheat—ĕs-chēt′.
eschew—ĕs-cho͞o′.
eschscholtzia—ĕ-shōlt′-sĭ-ȧ or ĕ-shŏlt′-sĭ-ȧ.
The pronunciation ĕs-kŏlt′-shȧ is frequently heard.
Escorial—ĕs-kō′-rĭ-ăl; Sp. pron., ĕs-kō-rē-äl′.
See *Escurial*.
escort (n.)—ĕs′-kôrt.
escort (vb.)—ĕs-kôrt′.
See *absent*.
escritoire—ĕs-krĭ-twär′; Fr. pron., ĕs-krē-twär′.
escudo—ĕs-ko͞o′-thō.
See *Guadalquivir*.
Escurial—ĕs-kū′-rĭ-ăl.
See *Escorial*.
escutcheon—ĕs-kŭch′-ŭn.
Esdraelon—ĕs-drȧ-ē′-lŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Eskimo—ĕs′-kĭm-ō.
See *Esquimau.*
Eskimos—ĕs′-kĭm-ōz.
See *Esquimaux.*
esophagus—ē-sŏf′-ȧ-gŭs.
Also written *œsophagus*, but pronounced as above.
esoteric—ĕs-ō-tĕr′-ĭk.
See *exoteric.*
Esperanto—ĕs-pĕr-ăn′-tō.
espial—ĕs-pī′-ăl.
espionage—ĕs′-pĭ-ō-nāj or ĕs-pī′-ō-nāj.
esplanade—ĕs-plȧ-nād′; Fr. pron., ĕs-plȧ-näd′.
Esprémesnil—ā-prā-mā-nēl′.
Also written *Épréménil*, but pronounced as above.
esprit—ĕs-prē′.
esprit de corps—ĕs-prē′ dŭ kōr.
esquamate—ē-skwā′-māt.
Esquiline (Hill)—ĕs′-kwĭl-īn or ĕs-kē-lēn′.
Esquilino, Monte—mōn′-tā ĕs-kwē-lē′-nō.
Esquilinus, Mons—mŏnz ĕs-kwĭl-ī′-nŭs.
Esquimau—ĕs′-kĭm-ō.
See *Eskimo.*
Esquimaux—ĕs′-kĭm-ō or ĕs′-kĭm-ōz.
See *Eskimos.*
esquire—ĕs-kwīr′.
Esquirol—ĕs-kwē-rōl′.
Esquiros—ĕs-kwē-rōs′.
essay (n.)—ĕs′-ā.
"Formerly, often ĕs-ā′."—*Web.*
essay (vb.)—ĕs-ā′.
See *absent.*
essayist—ĕs′-ā-ĭst, *not* ĕs-ā′-ĭst.
Essene—ĕs-ēn′.
See *Essenes.*
Essenes—ĕs-ēnz′ or ĕs′-ē-nēz.
See *Essene.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Essenism—ĕs′-ē-nĭzm or ĕs-ē′-nĭzm.
estafette—ĕs-tȧ-fĕt′.
Also written *estafet*, but pronounced as above.
Estaing, d'—dĕs-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
estate—ĕs-tāt′, *not* ĕs′-tāt.
Este, d'—dĕs′-tā.
"Villa *d'Este*."
Esterházy—ĕs′-tĕr-hä-zē.
Also written *Eszterházy*, but pronounced as above.
Esther—ĕs′-tĕr.
esthete—ĕs′-thēt.
Estienne—ā-tyĕn′.
See *Étienne*, another spelling.
estival—ĕs′-tĭv-ăl or ĕs-tī′-văl.
See *æstival*, the preferred spelling.
estivate—ĕs′-tĭv-āt.
See *æstivate*, the preferred spelling.
estoppel—ĕs-tŏp′-ĕl.
Estrées, Gabrielle d'—găb-rē-ĕl′ dĕs-trā′.
Estremadura—ĕs-trā-mä-thōō′-rä.
See *Guadalquivir*.
eta—ē′-tȧ or ā′-tȧ.
etacism—ā′-tȧ-sĭzm.
étagère—ā-tȧ-zhâr′.
etc. (abbreviation)—ĕt sĕt′-ĕr-ȧ.
et cetera—ĕt sĕt′-ĕr-ȧ.
eternize—ē-tĕr′-nīz.
"Formerly often, and still occasionally, ē′-tĕr-nīz."—*Web.*
Etesian—ē-tē′-zhăn.
"*Etesian* Winds."
ethene—ĕth′-ēn.
The Century and Stormonth say ē′-thēn.
ethereal—ē-thē′-rē-ăl.
etherean—ē-thē′-rē-ăn.
ethereous—ē-thē′-rē-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

ethide—ĕth′-īd or ĕth′-ĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

ethine—ĕth′-ĭn or ĕth′-ēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

Ethiopic—ē-thĭ-ŏp′-ĭk.

ethnicism—ĕth′-nĭ-sĭzm.

ethnography—ĕth-nŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

ethyl—ĕth′-ĭl.

Étienne—ā-tyĕn′.
See *Estienne*.

etiology—ē-tĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
See *ætiology*.

etiquette—ĕt′-ĭ-kĕt.
The Century and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

Etnean—ĕt-nē′-ăn.
See *Ætnean*, the preferred spelling.

étude—ā-tūd′.
For ū, see p. 26.

étui—ā-twē′.

Eubœa—ū-bē′-ȧ.

eucalyptus—ū-kȧ-lĭp′-tŭs.

Eucharist—ū′-kȧ-rĭst.

Euclid—ū′-klĭd.

Euclidean—ū-klĭd′-ē-ăn or ū-klĭd-ē′-ăn.
"*Euclidean* Geometry."

eudæmonism—ū-dē′-mŏn-ĭzm.
Also written *eudemonism*, but pronounced as above.

Eudoxus—ū-dŏk′-sŭs.

Euergetes (Ptolemy)—ū-ēr′-jē-tēz.

Eugen—oi′-gān or oi-gān′.

Eugene—ū-jēn′ or ū′-jēn.

Eugène—ö-zhĕn′.
For ö, see p. 25.

eugenics—ū-jĕn′-ĭks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Eugénie de Montijo—ö-zhā-nē′ dē môN-tē-zhō′.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
Eulalia—ū-lā′-lĭ-ȧ; It. pron., ā-o͝o-lä′-lē-ä.
Eulalie—ö-lȧ-lē′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Eulenspiegel, Tyll—tĭl oi′-lĕn-shpē-gĕl or tĭl oi′-lĕn-spē-gĕl.
Euler—ū′-lēr; Ger. pron., oi′-lēr.
See *Beust, von.*
eulogium—ū-lō′-jĭ-ŭm.
Eumenes—ū′-mē-nēz.
Eumenides—ū-mĕn′-ĭd-ēz.
Eunice—ū′-nĭs or ū-nī′-sē.
Eupatrid—ū-păt′-rĭd or ū′-pȧ-trĭd.
Euphemia—ū-fē′-mĭ-ȧ.
euphemism—ū′-fē-mĭzm.
euphemistic—ū-fē-mĭs′-tĭk.
euphonic—ū-fŏn′-ĭk.
euphony—ū′-fō-nĭ.
euphrasy—ū′-frȧ-sĭ.
Euphrates—ū-frā′-tēz.
Euphrosyne—ū-frŏs′-ĭn-ē.
Euphues—ū′-fū-ēz.
"Lyly's *Euphues.*"
euphuistic—ū-fū-ĭs′-tĭk.
eupione—ū′-pĭ-ōn or ū-pī′-ōn.
Eurasia—ū-rā′-shĭ-ȧ or ū-rā′-shȧ.
See *Eurasian.*
Eurasian—ū-rā′-shăn or ū-rā′-zhăn.
Eurasiatic—ū-rā-shĭ-ăt′-ĭk or ū-rā-zhĭ-ăt′-ĭk.
Eure-et-Loire—ör-ā-lwär′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Eureka—ū-rē′-kȧ.
Euripides—ū-rĭp′-ĭd-ēz.
Euroclydon—ū-rŏk′-lĭd-ŏn.
Europa—ū-rō′-pȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

European—ū-rō-pē′-ăn, *not* ū-rō′-pē-ăn.
Euryale—ū-rī′-ȧ-lē.
Euryalus—ū-rī′-ȧ-lŭs.
Euryanthe—ū-rĭ-ăn′-thē.
Eurydice—ū-rĭd′-ĭs-ē.
Eurynome—ū-rĭn′-ō-mē.
Eurystheus—ū-rĭs′-thē-ŭs or ū-rĭs′-thūs.
Eusebius—ū-sē′-bĭ-ŭs.
Eustachian—ū-stā′-kĭ-ăn.
"The *Eustachian* Tubes."
Eustachius—ū-stā′-kĭ-ŭs.
Euterpe—ū-tẽr′-pē.
Euterpean—ū-tẽr′-pē-ăn.
euthanasia—ū-thȧ-nā′-zhĭ-ȧ or ū-thȧ-nā′-zĭ-ȧ.
euthanasy—ū-thăn′-ȧ-sĭ.
Euxine (Sea)—ūk′-sĭn, *not* ūk′-sīn.
Eva—ē′-vȧ.
evangel—ē-văn′-jĕl.
evangelic—ē-văn-jĕl′-ĭk or ĕv-ăn-jĕl′-ĭk.
evangelical—ē-văn-jĕl′-ĭk-ăl or ĕv-ăn-jĕl′-ĭk-ăl.
Evangeline—ē-văn′-jē-lēn or ē-văn′-jē-līn or ē-văn′-jē-lĭn.
"Longfellow's *Evangeline*."
evangelization—ē-văn-jĕl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or ē-văn-jĕl-ī-zā′-shŭn.
evangelize—ē-văn′-jĕl-īz.
evasive—ē-vā′-sĭv, *not* ē-vā′-zĭv.
Evelina—ĕv-ē-lī′-nȧ.
Eveline—ĕv′-ē-līn or ĕv′-ē-lĭn, *not* ĕv-ĕl-ēn′.
Evelyn—ĕv′-ē-lĭn.
even—ēv′-n.
evening—ēv′-nĭng.
Worcester and Stormonth make it a word of *three* syllables.
eversion—ē-vẽr′-shŭn, *not* ē-vẽr′-zhŭn.
eversive—ē-vẽr′-sĭv, *not* ē-vẽr′-zĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

every—ĕv′-ēr-ĭ or ĕv′-rĭ.

Evesham—ēv′-shăm or ĕv′-zăm.

"Locally also ē′-shăm or ē′-săm."—*Web.*

evident—ĕv′-ĭ-dĕnt.

See *damage.*

evil—ē′-vl, *not* ē′-vĭl.

Some persons, desiring to seem exact in pronunciation, pronounce this word ē′-vĭl. It displays as much ignorance to introduce a sound that is superfluous as to neglect one that is requisite.

eviscerate—ē-vĭs′-ēr-āt.

evolution—ĕv-ō-lū′-shŭn.

In England, frequently pronounced ē-vō-lū′-shŭn.

Ewart—ū′-ȧrt.

"William *Ewart* Gladstone."

ewe—ū.

ewer—ū′-ēr.

exacerbate—ĕgz-ăs′-ēr-bāt.

Stormonth says ĕks-ăs′-ēr-bāt, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative pronunciation.

exact—ĕg̃z-ăkt′, *not* ĕks-ăkt′.

exaggerate—ĕg̃z-ăj′-ēr-āt.

exaggeration—ĕg̃z-ăj-ēr-ā′-shūn.

exalt—ĕg̃z-ôlt′, *not* ĕks-ôlt′.

exaltation—ĕg̃z-ôl-tā′-shŭn.

examination—ĕg̃z-ăm-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.

examine—ĕg̃z-ăm′-ĭn.

example—ĕg̃z-ăm′-pl or ĕg̃z-ȧm′-pl.

exarch—ĕks′-ärk.

exarchate—ĕks′-är-kāt or ĕks-är′-kāt.

exarillate—ĕks-ăr′-ĭl-āt.

exasperate—ĕg̃z-ăs′-pēr-āt.

exasperation—ĕg̃z-ăs-pēr-ā′-shŭn.

Excalibur—ĕks-kăl′-ĭb-ŭr.

Also written *Excalibar*, but pronounced ĕks-kăl′-ĭb-ȧr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

excarnificate—ĕks-kär-nĭf′-ĭk-āt.

ex cathedra—ĕks kȧ-thē′-drȧ or ĕks kăth′-ē-drȧ.

"This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced căth′-e-dra or ca-thē′-drȧ."—*Wor.*

See *cathedra.*

excellent—ĕk′-sĕl-ĕnt.

See *evident.*

excerpt—ĕk′-sẽrpt or ĕk-sẽrpt′.

exchequer—ĕks-chĕk′-ẽr.

excisable—ĕk-sī′-zȧ-bl.

excise—ĕk-sīz′, *not* ĕk′-sīz.

exciseman—ĕk-sīz′-măn, *not* ĕk′-sīz-măn.

excitant—ĕk-sī′-tănt.

excitation—ĕk-sĭt-ā′-shŭn.

excitative—ĕk-sī′-tȧ-tĭv.

exclamatory—ĕks-klăm′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

exclusive—ĕks-klū′-sĭv, *not* ĕks-klū′-zĭv.

excrement—ĕks′-krē-mĕnt.

excreta—ĕks-krē′-tȧ.

excretin—ĕks′-krē-tĭn or ĕks-krē′-tĭn.

excretive—ĕks-krē′-tĭv or ĕks′-krē-tĭv.

excretory—ĕks′-krē-tō-rĭ or ĕks-krē′-tō-rĭ.

excruciate—ĕks-krōō′-shĭ-āt.

excruciation—ĕks-krōō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn or ĕks-krōō-sĭ-ā′-shŭn.

exculpate—ĕks-kŭl′-pāt or ĕks′-kŭl-pāt.

See *inculpate.*

excursion—ĕks-kûr′-shŭn or ĕks-kûr′-zhŭn.

See *incursion.*

excuse (n.)—ĕks-kūs′.

excuse (vb.)—ĕks-kūz′.

execute—eks′-ē-kūt.

executer—ĕks′-ē-kū-tẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

execution—ĕks-ē-kū′-shŭn.
executive—ĕgz-ĕk′-ū-tĭv or ĕks-ĕk′-ū-tĭv.
exécutoire—āgz-ā-kü-twär′.
For ü, see p. 26.
executor—ĕgz-ĕk′-ū-tẽr or ĕks-ĕk′-ū-tẽr.
executrix—ĕgz-ĕk′-ū-trĭks or ĕks-ĕk′-ū-trĭks.
exedra—ĕk′-sē-drȧ or ĕk-sē′-drȧ.
exegesis—ĕks-ē-jē′-sĭs.
exegete—ĕks′-ē-jēt.
exegetic—ĕks-ē-jĕt′-ĭk.
exegetist—ĕks-ē-jē′-tĭst.
exemplar—ĕgz-ĕm′-plȧr.
exemplary—ĕgz′-ĕm-plā-rĭ or ĕgz-ĕm′-plā-rĭ.
exemplify—ĕgz-ĕm′-plĭf-ī.
exempt—ĕgz-ĕmpt′.
exemption—ĕgz-ĕmp′-shŭn.
exequatur—ĕks-ē-kwā′-tŭr.
exequies—ĕks′-ē-kwĭz, *not* ĕks′-ē-kwēz.
exequy—ĕks′-ē-kwĭ.
exergue—ĕgz-ûrg′ or ĕks-ûrg′.
exert—ĕgz-ẽrt′.
Exeter—ĕks′-ē-tẽr, *not* ĕks′-tẽr.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.
exeunt—ĕks′-ē-ŭnt, *not* ĕgz′-ē-ŭnt.
exhalation—ĕks-hȧ-lā′-shŭn or ĕks-ȧ-lā′-shŭn.
exhale—ĕks-hāl′ or ĕgz-hāl′.
exhaust—ĕgz-ôst′ or ĕgz-hôst′.
exhaustible—ĕgz-ôst′-ĭb-l or ĕgz-hôst′-ĭb-l.
See *inexhaustible*.
exhaustion—ĕgz-ôs′-chŭn or ĕgz-hôs′-chŭn.
exhaustive—ĕgz-ôs′-tĭv or ĕgz-hôs′-tĭv.
exhibit—ĕgz-ĭb′-ĭt or ĕgz-hĭb′-ĭt.
exhibition—ĕks-ĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn or ĕks-hĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn.
exhibitive—ĕgz-ĭb′-ĭt-ĭv or ĕgz-hĭb′-ĭt-ĭv.
exhibitor—ĕgz-ĭb′-ĭt-ẽr or ĕgz-hĭb′-ĭt-ẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

exhibitory—ĕgz-ĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ or ĕgz-hĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
exhilarate—ĕgz-ĭl′-à-rāt or ĕgz-hĭl′-à-rāt.
exhilaration—ĕgz-ĭl-à-rā′-shŭn or ĕgz-hĭl-à-rā′-shŭn.
exhort—ĕgz-ôrt′ or ĕgz-hôrt′.
exhortation—ĕks-ôr-tā′-shŭn.
exhortative—ĕgz-ôr′-tà-tĭv or ĕgz-hôr′-tà-tĭv.
exhorter—ĕgz-ôr′-tẽr or ĕgz-hôr′-tẽr.
exhume—ĕks-hūm′ or ĕgz-hūm′.
exigeant—āg-zē-zhäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
exigeante—āg-zē-zhäNt′.
For äN, see p. 26.
exigence—ĕks′-ĭj-ĕns.
exigency—ĕks′-ĭj-ĕn-sĭ.
exiguity—ĕks-ĭ-gū′-ĭt-ĭ.
exiguous—ĕgz-ĭg′-ū-ŭs or ĕks-ĭg′-ū-ŭs.
exile (n.)—ĕks′-īl or ĕgz′-īl.
exile (vb.)—ĕks′-īl or ĕgz′-īl.
"Formerly accented *ex-ile′*, as in Shakespeare (except as participial adjective), and hence still often pronounced with *x* = *gz* (ĕg′-zīl), though now always stressed on first syllable."—*Web.*
exilian—ĕgz-ĭl′-ĭ-ăn or ĕks-ĭl′-ĭ-ăn.
exilic—ĕgz-ĭl′-ĭk or ĕks-ĭl′-ĭk.
exist—ĕgz-ĭst′, *not* ĕks-ĭst′.
existence—ĕgz-ĭs′-tĕns, *not* ĕks-ĭs′-tĕns.
exit—ĕks′-ĭt, *not* ĕgz′-ĭt.
ex libris—ĕks lī′-brĭs.
Exodus—ĕks′-ō-dŭs.
exogamy—ĕks-ŏg′-à-mĭ.
See *endogamy.*
exogen—ĕks′-ō-jĕn.
See *endogen.*
exogenous—ĕks-ŏj′-ē-nŭs.
See *endogenous.*

exonerate—ĕgz-ŏn′-ēr-āt.
exoneration—ĕgz-ŏn-ēr-ā′-shŭn.
exonerator—ĕgz-ŏn′-ēr-ā-tēr.
exorable—ĕks′-ō-rȧ-bl.
See *inexorable.*
exorbitant—ĕgz-ôr′-bĭt-ănt.
exorcise—ĕks′-ŏr-sīz or ĕgz-ôr′-sīz.
Also written *exorcize*, but pronounced as above.
exorcism—ĕks′-ŏr-sĭzm or ĕgz-ôr′-sĭzm.
exorcist—ĕks′-ŏr-sĭst or ĕgz-ôr′-sĭst.
exordium—ĕgz-ôr′-dĭ-ŭm.
exosmose—ĕks′-ŏs-mōs or ĕks′-ŏz-mōs.
See *endosmose.*
exosmosis—ĕks-ŏs-mō′-sĭs or ĕks-ŏz-mō′-sĭs.
See *endosmosis.*
exoteric—ĕks-ō-tĕr′-ĭk.
See *esoteric.*
exotic—ĕgz-ŏt′-ĭk, *not* ĕks-ŏt′-ĭk.
expansible—ĕks-păn′-sĭb-l.
expatiate—ĕks-pā′-shĭ-āt.
expatriate—ĕks-pā′-trĭ-āt.
expedient—ĕks-pē′-dĭ-ĕnt, *not* ĕks-pē′-jĕnt.
expert (n.)—ĕks′-pērt or ĕks-pērt′.
expert (adj.)—ĕks-pērt′.
See *adept.*
expiable—ĕks′-pĭ-ȧ-bl.
See *inexpiable.*
expirant—ĕks-pī′-rănt.
See *expiration.*
expiration—ĕks-pĭr-ā′-shŭn.
See *inspiration.*
expiratory—ĕks-pī′-rȧ-tō-rĭ.
See *inspiratory.*
explanatory—ĕks-plăn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
expletive (n.)—ĕks′-plē-tĭv.
expletive (adj.)—ĕks′-plē-tĭv or ĕks-plē′-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

explicable—ĕks′-plĭk-ȧ-bl, *not* ĕks-plĭk′-ȧ-bl.
See *inexplicable.*
explicative—ĕks′-plĭk-ȧ-tĭv, *not* ĕks-plĭk′-ȧ-tĭv.
explicatory—ĕks′-plĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* ĕks-plĭk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
explicit (abbreviation)—ĕks′-plĭs-ĭt.
"*Explicitus* est liber."
See *explicit* (*adj.*).
explicit (adj.)—ĕks-plĭs′-ĭt.
See *explicit* (*abbreviation*).
exploit (n.)—ĕks-ploit′, *not* ĕks′-ploit.
exploit (vb.)—ĕks-ploit′.
explorative—ĕks-plō′-rȧ-tĭv.
exploratory—ĕks-plō′-rȧ-tō-rĭ or ĕks-plŏr′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
explore—ĕks-plōr′.
explorer—ĕks-plō′-rēr.
explosive—ĕks-plō′-sĭv, *not* ĕks-plō′-zĭv.
exponent—ĕks-pō′-nĕnt, *not* ĕks′-pō-nĕnt.
export (n.)—ĕks′-pōrt.
export (vb.)—ĕks-pōrt′.
When contrasted with *import*, this word is often accented on the *first* syllable.
exposé—ĕks-pō-zā′.
expository—ĕks-pŏz′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
expugnable—ĕks-pŭg̃′-nȧ-bl or ĕks-pū′-nȧ-bl.
See *inexpugnable.*
expurgate—ĕks′-pŭr-g̃āt or ĕks-pûr′-g̃āt.
expurgator—ĕks′-pŭr-g̃ā-tēr or ĕks-pûr′-g̃ā-tēr.
expurgatory—ĕks-pûr′-g̃ȧ-tō-rĭ.
exquisite (n.)—ĕks′-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ĕks-kwĭz′-ĭt.
exquisite (adj.)—eks′-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ĕks-kwĭz′-ĭt.
exsiccate—ĕk′-sĭk-āt or ĕk-sĭk′-āt.
extant—ĕks′-tănt or ĕks-tănt′.
ex-tempore—ĕks-tĕm′-pō-rē, *not* ĕks-tĕm′-pōr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

extirpate—ĕks′-tẽr-pāt or ĕks-tûr′-pāt.
Worcester and Stormonth give ĕks-tûr′-pāt only.
extirpator—ĕks′-tẽr-pā-tẽr or ĕks-tûr′-pā-tẽr.
extol—ĕks-tŏl′ or ĕks-tōl′.
extra—ĕks′-trȧ, *not* ĕks′-trē.
extract (n.)—ĕks′-trăkt.
extract (vb.)—ĕks-trăkt′.
extraditable—ĕks-trȧ-dī′-tȧ-bl.
extradite—ĕks′-trȧ-dīt.
extrados—ĕks-trā′-dŏs.
See *intrados.*
extraordinary—ĕks-trôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ or ĕks-trȧ-ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ.
Good usage, and the dictionaries generally, favor the first pronunciation.
extravaganza—ĕks-trăv-ȧ-găn′-zȧ.
extravasate—ĕks-trăv′-ȧ-sāt.
extravasation—ĕks-trăv-ȧ-sā′-shŭn.
extricable—ĕks′-trĭk-ȧ-bl, *not* ĕks-trĭk′-ȧ-bl.
See *inextricable.*
extrude—ĕks-trōōd′.
exuberance—ĕg̃z-ū′-bẽr-ăns.
exuberant—ĕg̃z-ū′-bẽr-ănt.
exudate—ĕks′-ū-dāt.
exudation—ĕks-ū-dā′-shŭn.
exude—ĕks-ūd′ or ĕg̃z-ūd′.
exult—ĕg̃z-ŭlt′, *not* ĕks-ŭlt′.
exultant—ĕg̃z-ŭl′-tănt.
exultation—ĕks-ŭl-tā′-shŭn or ĕg̃z-ŭl-tā′-shŭn.
exultingly—ĕg̃z-ŭlt′-ĭng-lĭ.
exuviæ—ĕg̃z-ū′-vĭ-ē.
Eylau (Battle of)—ī′-low.
eyre—âr.
"Justices in *eyre.*"
Eyre (Jane)—âr, *not* īr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

eyrie—ē′-rĭ or ā′-rĭ.
Also written *eyry*, but pronounced as above.
See *ærie*.
Eytinge—ĕt′-ĭng.
Ezekiel—ĕ-zē′-kĭ-ĕl or ē-zēk′-yĕl.

F

Faber (George Stanley)—fā′-bẽr.
Faber, Johannes—yō-hän′-ĕs fā′-bẽr.
Fabius—fā′-bĭ-ŭs.
Fabliaux—fȧ-blē-ō′.
Fabricius—fȧ-brĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
fabulist—făb′-ū-lĭst, *not* fā′-bū-lĭst.
fabulize—făb′-ū-līz.
façade—fȧ-sȧd′.
C cedilla (ç) has the sound of *s*.
Stormonth says fȧ-sād′.
facet—făs′-ēt, *not* fā′-sĕt.
See *faucet*.
facetiæ—fȧ-sē′-shĭ-ē.
facetious—fȧ-sē′-shŭs.
facial—fā′-shăl or fā′-shĭ-ăl.
facient—fā′-shĕnt.
facies—fā′-shĭ-ēz.
facile—făs′-ĭl, *not* fā′-sĭl.
facile princeps—fā′-sĭl-ē prĭn′-sĕps.
fac-simile—făk-sĭm′-ĭl-ē.
factious—făk′-shŭs.
factitious—făk-tĭsh′-ŭs.
factory—făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* făk′-trĭ.
facula—făk′-ū-lȧ.
fæcal—fē′-kăl.
Also written *fecal*, but pronounced as above.
fæces—fē′-sēz.
Also written *feces*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Faenza—fä-ĕnt′-sä.
See *Abruzzi.*

faërie—fā′-ēr-ĭ.
Also written *faëry*, but pronounced as above.

Faërie Queene—fā′-ēr-ĭ kwēn.

Fagin—fā′-gĭn.
"Oliver Twist."

Fahrenheit—fä′-rĕn-hīt, *not* făr′-ĕn-īt.

faience—fā-yäNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

fainéant—fā-nā-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Fainéants, Les Rois—lā rwä′ fā-nā-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

fait accompli—fā tä-kôN-plē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

faker—fā′-kēr.
See *fakir.*

fakir—fā-kēr′ or fā′-kēr.
See *faker.*

falchion—fôl′-chŭn or fôl′-shŭn.

falcon—fôk′-n or fôlk′-n.
This is Webster's marking.
The Century and the Standard prefer fôk′-n, while Worcester and Stormonth give fôk′-n only.

Falconbridge—fôk′-n-brĭj.
"King John."

falconer—fôk′-n-ēr.

Falconer—fôk′-n-ēr or fôlk′-n-ēr.

falconet—fô′-kō-nĕt or făl′-kō-nĕt.

falconine—făl′-kō-nīn or făl′-kō-nĭn.

falconry—fôk′-n-rĭ.

Falkland (Islands)—fôk′-lănd.

Falkland—fôk′-lănd.
"Caleb Williams."

fallen—fôl′-n.

Fallières—fál-yâr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

false—fôls.
falsetto—fôl-sĕt′-ō.
falsi crimen—făl′-sī krī′-mĕn.
familiar—fȧ-mĭl′-yȧr.
familiarity—fȧ-mĭl-ĭ-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ or fȧ-mĭl-yăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
familiarization—fȧ-mĭl-yȧr-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or fȧ-mĭl-yȧr-ī-zā′-shŭn.
familiarize—fȧ-mĭl′-yȧr-īz.
family—făm′-ĭl-ĭ, *not* făm′-lĭ.
fanatic—fȧ-năt′-ĭk.
fancy—făn′-sĭ, *not* fȧn′-sĭ.
fandango—făn-dăng′-gō.
fane—fān.
Faneuil (Hall)—făn′-l or făn′-yĕl or fŭn′-l.

"The last is the oldest pronunciation, still often heard; the others are due to the influence of the spelling."—*Web.*

fanfare—făn′-fâr.
fanfaronade—făn-fȧ-rŏn-ād′.
fantasia—fȧn-tȧ-zē′-ȧ or făn-tā′-zĭ-ȧ.
fantasie—făn-tȧ-zē′.
fantassin—făn′-tȧ-sĭn.
Fantine—fäN-tēn′.

"Les Misérables."
For äN, see p. 26.

fantoccini—făn-tō-chē′-nē.

See *Abbatucci.*

far—fär, *not* fŭr.
farad—făr′-ăd.
faradic—făr-ăd′-ĭk.
faradism—făr′-ȧ-dĭzm.
faradize—făr′-ȧ-dīz.
farandole—fȧ-răn′-dōl; Fr. pron., fȧ-räN-dŏl′.

For äN, see p. 26.

far-fetched—fär′-fĕcht or fär-fĕcht′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

farina—fȧ-rī′-nȧ or fȧ-rē′-nȧ.
The second pronunciation is the one generally heard.
Farnese—fär-nā′-sā.
"The *Farnese* Hercules."
faro—fâr′-ō or fā′-rō.
Faroe (Islands)—fâr′-ō or fā′-rō.
Farquhar—fär′-kwȧr or fär′-kȧr.
farrago—fȧr-ā′-gō.
Farrar (Canon)—fȧr′-ȧr, *not* fȧr-är′.
Farrar (Geraldine)—fȧr′-ȧr, *not* fȧr-är′.
far-reaching—fär′-rēch-ĭng or fär-rēch′-ĭng.
farthingale—fär′-thĭng-gāl.
fasces—fȧs′-ēz.
fascia—fȧsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
fascine—fȧs-ēn′.
fast—fȧst, *not* fȧst.
See *ask*.
fasten—fȧs′-n, *not* fȧs′-n.
See *ask*.
fastener—fȧs′-n-ẽr, *not* fȧs′-n-ẽr.
See *ask*.
fastening—fȧs′-n-ĭng, *not* fȧs′-n-ĭng.
See *ask*.
Fata Morgana—fä′-tȧ môr-gä′-nȧ.
Fatima—fȧt′-ĭm-ȧ or fä′-tē-mȧ.
"The Arabian Nights."
fatuity—fȧ-tū′-ĭt-ĭ.
faubourg—fō′-bo͝org; Fr. pron., fō-bo͝or′.
Faubourg St. Antoine—fō-bo͝or′ sȧNt ȧN-twän′.
For ȧN, ȧN, see p. 26.
Faubourg St. Germain—fō-bo͝or′ sȧN zhär-mȧN′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
fauces—fô′-sēz.
faucet—fô′-sĕt or fô′-sĭt, *not* fȧs′-ĕt.
Frequently mispronounced.
See *facet*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Faucit (Helen)—fô′-sĭt.

faugh—fô.

fault—fôlt.

"Although the *l* was often inserted in the spelling from the 16th century, it was commonly mute at least as late as the middle of the 18th century. Pope rimed *fault* with *ought* and *thought*, and Dr. Johnson (1755) says: 'The *l* is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed.' The *l* is still often silent in dialect." —*Web.*

faun—fôn.

"The *Faun* of Praxiteles."

fauna—fô′-nȧ.

Fauntleroy—fänt′-lē-roi or fônt′-lē-roi.

"Little Lord *Fauntleroy*."

Faure—fōr.

Faust—fowst.

Faustina—fôs-tī′-nȧ, *not* fôs-tē′-nȧ.

Faustus (Dr.)—fôs′-tŭs; Ger. pron., fows′-to͝os.

"The Tragical History of Doctor *Faustus*."

fauteuil—fō-tö′-yŭ.

For ō, see p. 25.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

faux pas—fō-pä′, *not* fo͞o′-pô.

Favorita, La—lä fä-vō-rē′-tä.

favorite—fā′-vēr-ĭt.

Favre, Jules—zhül fȧ′-vr.

For ü, see p. 26.

Fayal—fī-ȧl′.

fayalite—fā′-ăl-īt.

fealty—fē′-ăl-tĭ.

Sheridan and Jameson say fēl′-tĭ.

febrifugal—fē-brĭf′-ū-găl or fĕb-rĭ-fū′-găl.

febrifuge—fĕb′-rĭ-fūj, *not* fē′-brĭ-fūj.

febrile—fē′-brĭl or fĕb′-rĭl.

See *antifebrile*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

February—fĕb′-rōō-ā-rĭ, *not* fĕb′-yōō-ā-rĭ.
Do not pronounce the *second* syllable yōō.

Fechter—fĕĸ′-tẽr.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

fecit—fē′-sĭt, *not* fĕs′-ĭt.

fecund—fĕk′-ŭnd or fē′-kŭnd.
See *infecund*.

fecundate—fĕk′-ŭn-dāt.

fecundation—fĕk-ŭn-dā′-shŭn.

fecundity—fē-kŭn′-dĭt-ĭ.

federal—fĕd′-ẽr-ăl, *not* fĕd′-răl.

Federalist —fĕd′-ẽr-ăl-ĭst, *not* fĕd′-răl-ĭst.

Fédora—fā-dō′-rä.

feldspar—fĕld′-spär.

Felice—fā-lē′-chā.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Félice—fā-lēs′.

Felicia—fē-lĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ or fē-lĭsh′-ȧ; It. pron., fā-lē′-chä.

feline—fē′-līn or fē′-lĭn.
The Oxford English Dictionary and the Century give fē′-lĭn as an alternative pronunciation.

Felix—fē′-lĭks.

fellah—fĕl′-ȧ.

felloe—fĕl′-ō.

fellow—fĕl′-ō, *not* fĕl′-ẽr.
See *damage*.

felo-de-se—fē′-lō-de-sē or fĕl′-ō-dē-sē.

felucca—fĕl-ŭk′-ȧ.

feme-covert—fĕm-kŭv′-ẽrt
Also written *femme-covert*, but pronounced as above.

feme-sole—fĕm-sōl′.
Also written *femme-sole*, but pronounced as above.

femineity—fĕm-ĭn-ē′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *femininity*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

femininity—fĕm-ĭn-ĭn′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *femineity.*

femoral—fĕm′-ō-răl.
"The *Femoral* Artery."

femur—fē′-mŭr.

Fénelon—fā-nē-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Fenian—fē′-nĭ-ăn, *not* fēn′-yăn.

Fenwick—fĕn′-ĭk, *not* fĕn′-wĭk.
See *Alnwick.*

feod—fūd.

feodal—fū′-dăl.

feodality—fū-dăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

feoff—fĕf.

ferine—fē′-rīn or fē′-rĭn.

ferment (n.)—fĕr′-mĕnt.

ferment (vb.)—fĕr-mĕnt′.
See *absent.*

Ferney—fĕr-nā′.
"The Patriarch of *Ferney.*"

Feronia—fē-rō′-nĭ-ȧ.

Ferrara—fĕr-rä′-rä.

Ferrero, Guglielmo—gōōl-yē-āl′-mō fĕr-rā′-rō.

ferriage—fĕr′-ĭ-āj, *not* fĕr′-āj.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

ferrocyanide—fĕr-ō-sī′-ȧ-nīd or fĕr-ō-sī′-ȧ-nĭd.
See *ide*(*chemical termination*).

ferrule (ring)—fĕr′-ōōl or fĕr′-ĭl.
See *ferule* (*rod*).

Ferry, Jules—zhül fĕr-ē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

fertile—fēr′-tĭl or fēr′-tīl.
In England, frequently pronounced fēr′-tīl.

fertilization—fĕr-tĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or fĕr-tĭl-ī-zā′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ferule (rod)—fĕr′-o͝ol or fĕr′-ĭl.
See *ferrule (ring)*.
Fesole—fĕs′-ō-lā.
See *Fiesole.*
fesse—fĕs.
festina lente—fĕs-tī′-nȧ lĕn′-tē.
fetal—fē′-tăl.
See *fœtal*, another spelling.
fête—fāt.
fête champêtre—fât shäɴ-pâ′-trŭ.
For ɑ̈ɴ, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
fetiales—fē-shĭ-ā′-lēz.
fetich—fē′-tĭsh or fĕt′-ĭsh.
See *fetish.*
fetichism—fē′-tĭsh-ĭzm or fĕt′-ĭsh-ĭzm.
See *fetishism.*
feticide—fē′-tĭs-īd.
See *fœticide*, another spelling.
fetid—fĕt′-ĭd or fē′-tĭd.
fetish—fē′-tĭsh or fĕt′-ĭsh.
See *fetich.*
fetishism—fē′-tĭsh-ĭzm or fĕt′-ĭsh-ĭzm.
See *fetichism.*
fetor—fē′-tŏr.
Also written *fœtor*, but pronounced as above.
fetus—fē′-tŭs.
See *fœtus*, another spelling.
feu—fū.
feuar—fū′-ȧr.
Feuerbach—foi′-ĕr-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
See *Beust, von.*
Feuillet, Octave—ŏk-täv′ fö-yā′.
For ö, see p. 25.
feuilleton—fö-yē-tôɴ′.
For ö, ôɴ, see pp. 25, 27.
Fezzan—fĕz-zän′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

fiacre—fyȧ′-krŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
fiancé—fē-äN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
fiancée—fē-äN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
fiasco—fē-ȧs′-kō, *not* fī-ăs′-kō.
fiat—fī′-ăt.
"*Fiat* Money."
fibril—fī′-brĭl, *not* fĭb′-brĭl.
fibrilla—fī-brĭl′-ȧ.
fibrillar—fī′-brĭl-ȧr.
fibrillary—fī′-brĭl-ā-rĭ.
fibrillose—fī′-brĭl-ōs or fī-brĭl′-ōs.
fibrillous—fī′-brĭl-ŭs or fī-brĭl′-ŭs.
fibrin—fī′-brĭn.
fibrinogen—fī-brĭn′-ō-jĕn or fī′-brĭn-ō-jĕn.
fibrinous—fī′-brĭn-ŭs.
Fichte, von—fŏn fĭK′-tē.
For K, see p. 28.
fichu—fĭsh′-ōō; Fr. pron., fē-shü′.
For ü, see p. 26.
fico (trifle)—fē′-kō.
"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakespeare.*
Fidelio—fē-dā′-lē-ō.
fidelity—fĭd-ĕl′-ĭt-ĭ or fī-dĕl′-ĭt-ĭ.
fiducial—fĭ-dū′-shăl.
fiduciary—fĭ-dū′-shĭ-ā-rĭ or fĭ-dū′-shȧ-rĭ.
fief—fēf.
fieldfare—fēld′-fâr.
Fierabras—fē-ā-rä-brä′.
Fiesole—fyĕs′-ō-lā.
See *Fesole.*
Figaro—fē-ḡȧ-rō′, *not* fē-ḡȧ′-rō.
"Le Mariage de *Figaro.*"
figlia—fēl′-yä.
See *Bentivoglio.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Figlia del Reggimento—fēl′-yä dĕl rā-jē-mĕn′-tō.
See *Bentivoglio.*

figlio—fēl′-yō.
See *Bentivoglio.*

Figuier—fē-ğyā′.

figure—fĭğ′-ūr.
"In British usage usually fĭg′-ēr, the pronunciation preferred by the Oxford English Dictionary."—*Web.*
Walker says: "There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur;* the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig′-yure.*"

Fiji (Islands)—fē′-jē.

Fijian—fē′-jē-ăn, *not* fē-jē′-ăn.

filch—fĭlch or fĭlsh.
"He that *filches* from me my good name."
Shakespeare.

filet—fē-lā′.

filet de bœuf—fē-lā′ dŭ bŏf.
For ö, see p. 25.

filial—fĭl′-yăl or fĭl′-ĭ-ăl.

filigree—fĭl′-ĭ-ğrē.

Filioque (Controversy)—fĭl-ĭ-ō′-kwē.

Filipino—fĭl-ĭ-pē′-nō

Fille de Madame Angot, La—lä fē′-yŭ dŭ mà-däm′ äN-ğō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Fille du Régiment, La—lä fē′-yŭ dü rā-zhē-mäN .
For ü, äN, see p. 26.

fillet—fĭl′-ĕt.

fillip—fĭl′-ĭp.

fillipeen—fĭl-ĭp-ēn′.
Written also *philippine,* but pronounced as above.
See *philopena,* the preferred spelling.

film—fĭlm, *not* fĭl′-ŭm.
See *elm.*

filose—fī′-lōs or fī-lōs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

filoselle—fĭl-ō-zĕl′ or fĭl-ō-sĕl′.
fils—fēs.
"Dumas *fils*."
finale—fē-nä′-lā, *not* fī-nā′-lē.
finance (n.)—fĭn-ănz′ or fī-nănz′, *not* fī′-nănz.
finance (vb.)—fĭn-ănz′ or fī-nănz′.
finances—fĭn-ăn′-sĕz or fī-năn′-sĕz, *not* fī′-năn-sĕz.
financial—fĭn-ăn′-shăl, *not* fī-năn′-shăl.
financier—fĭn-ăn-sēr′ or fĭn-ăn′-sĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., fē-näN-syā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
fin du siècle—fäN dü syĕk′-l.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
finesse—fĭn-ĕs′; Fr. pron., fē-nĕs′.
fingrigo—fĭng′-grĭg-ō.
finis—fī′-nĭs.
Finistère—fĭn-ĭs-târ′.
See *Finisterre* (*Cape*).
Finisterre (Cape)—fĭn-ĭs-târ′.
See *Finistère*.
finite—fī′-nīt.
See *infinite*.
finochio—fĭn-ō′-kĭ-ō.
fiord—fyôrd.
See *fjord*, another spelling.
fiorite—fī-ō′-rīt.
See *ite* (*chemical termination*).
Firenze—fē-rĕnt′-sā.
See *Abruzzi*.
firman—fēr′-măn or fēr-män′.
Firmin-Didot—fēr-măN′-dē-dō′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
fissural—fĭsh′-ūr-ăl.
fissure—fĭsh′-ūr.
fistula—fĭs′-tū-lȧ.
Fiume—fyōō′-mā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

fjord—fyôrd.
See *fiord*, another spelling.

flaccid—flăk′-sĭd, *not* flăs′-ĭd.

flagellant—flăj′-ĕl-ănt or flă-jĕl′-ănt.

flagellate—flăj′-ĕl-āt.

flageolet—flăj-ō-lĕt′ or flăj′-ō-lĕt.

flagon—flăg′-ŭn.

flagrant—flā′-grănt.

flambeau—flăm′-bō; Fr. pron., flăN-bō′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

flamboyant—flăm-boi′-ănt.

Flameng—flă-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Flammarion—flă-mă-rē-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

flânerie—flä-nĕr-ē′.
See *flâneur*.

flâneur—flä-nör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

flannel—flăn′-ĕl.
Not flăn′-ĕn, unless written *flannen*, which is an obsolete spelling.

flask—flåsk, *not* flăsk.
See *ask*.

flat-iron—flăt′-ī-ŭrn.

Flaubert, Gustave—güs-täv′ flō-bâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

flaunt—flänt or flônt.
See *craunch*.

Flauto Magico, Il—ēl flow′-tō mä′-jē-kō.

Fleance—flē′-ăns.
" . . . Goes *Fleance* with you?"—*Shakespeare*.

fleur-de-lis—flûr-dē-lē′; Fr. pron., flör-dē-lē′.
For ö, see p. 25.
See *lis (lily), flower-de-luce*.

Fleurus (Battle of)—flö-rüs′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Fleury, de—dŭ flö-rē′.
For ö, see p. 25.
flew—flū, *not* flōō.
flibbertigibbet — flĭb′-ĕr-tĭ-jĭb-ĕt or flĭb′-ĕr-tĭ-jĭb-ĭt.
Fliegende Holländer, Der—dĕr flē′-gĕn-dē hŏl′-ân-dĕr.
flimsy—flĭm′-zĭ.
flinch—flĭnch or flĭnsh.
flocci—flŏk′-sī.
floccose—flŏk′-ōs or flŏk-ōs′.
flocculence—flŏk′-ū-lĕns.
flocculent—flŏk′-ŭ-lĕnt.
flocculose—flŏk′-ū-lōs or flŏk-ū-lōs′.
Flora—flō′-rȧ, *not* flôr′-ȧ.
floral—flō′-răl, *not* flŏr′-ăl.
Floréal—flō-rā-ȧl′.
Florentine—flŏr′-ĕn-tēn or flŏr′-ĕn-tĭn or flŏr′-ĕn-tīn.
floriculture—flō′-rĭ-kŭl-tūr or flŏr′-ĭ-kŭl-tūr.
florid—flŏr′-ĭd, *not* flō′-rĭd.
florin—flŏr′-ĭn, *not* flō′-rĭn.
florist—flō′-rĭst or flŏr′-ĭst.
floss—flŏs, *not* flôs *nor* flŏs.
See *accost.*
Flotow, von—fŏn flō′-tō.
flotsam—flŏt′-săm.
See *jetsam.*
flour—flowr.
See *flower.*
flower—flow′-ĕr.
See *flour.*
flower-de-luce—flow-ĕr-dē-lūs′.
This is a corruption of *fleur-de-lis*, which see.
flue—flū, *not* flōō.
fluency—flū′-ĕn-sĭ, *not* flōō′-ĕn-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

fluent—flū′-ĕnt, *not* flōō′-ĕnt.
fluid—flū′-ĭd, *not* flōō′-ĭd.
flume—flūm, *not* flōōm.
fluoric—flū-ŏr′-ĭk, *not* flōō-ŏr′-ĭk.
fluoride—flū′-ŏr-īd or flū′-ŏr-ĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
fluorine—flū′-ŏr-ĭn or flū′-ŏr-ēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
fluorite—flū′-ŏr-īt.
See *ite* (*chemical termination*).
flute—flūt, *not* flōōt.
fluviatile—flū′-vĭ-ȧ-tĭl.
foci (pl. of focus)—fō′-sī.
fœtal—fē′-tăl.
See *fetal*, the preferred spelling.
fœticide—fē′-tĭs-īd.
See *feticide*, the preferred spelling.
fœtus—fē′-tŭs.
See *fetus*, the preferred spelling.
foehn—fûn; Ger. pron., fœn.
For ō, see p. 25.
foliaceous—fō-lĭ-ā′-shŭs.
foliage—fō′-lĭ-āj.
Folies Bergère, Les—lā fŏ-lē′ bĕr-zhĕr′.
folio—fō′-lĭ-ō or fōl′-yō.
Folkestone—fōk′-stŭn.
See *Alnwick*.
Fomalhaut—fō′-măl-hôt or fō′-măl-hō.
foment (n.)—fō′-mĕnt.
foment (vb.)—fō-mĕnt′.
See *absent*.
Fonseca, da—dä fōn-sā′-kä.
font—fŏnt.
See *fount*.
Fontainebleau—fôN-tān-blō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

fontanel—fŏn-tȧ-nĕl′.
Also written *fontanelle*, but pronounced as above.

Fontenoy (Battle of)—fŏnt′-ĕ-noi; Fr. pron., fôNt-nwä′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Fontevrault—fôN-tē-vrō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

food—fo͞od, *not* fo͝od.
The words *broom*, *room*, *soon*, *soup*, and *spoon*, are liable to be similarly mispronounced.

for—fôr, *not* fŭr.
In rapid speech, this is a common and perhaps an unavoidable error.

forage—fŏr′-āj.

foramen—fō-rā′-mĕn.
"*Foramen* Magnum."

foraminifera—fō-răm-ĭn-ĭf′-ēr-ȧ.

foray—fŏr′-ā.
See *forray*.

forbad—fŏr-băd′.
"*Forbad* has been declared obsolete by some dictionaries, but is still in common use."—*Web.*
See *forbade*.

forbade—fŏr-băd′, *not* fŏr-bād′.
See *forbad*.

forbear (n.)—fŏr-bâr′ or fōr′-bâr.
See *forebear* (n.).

forbear (vb.)—fŏr-bâr′.

forebear (n.)—fōr′-bâr or fōr-bâr′.
See *forbear* (*n.*).

forecast (n.)—fōr′-kȧst.

forecast (vb.)—fōr-kȧst′.
See *absent*.

forecaster—fōr-kȧst′-ēr, *not* fōr′-kȧs-tēr.

forecastle—fōr′-kȧs-l.
Seamen say fōk′-sl.

forefather—fōr′-fäth-ēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

foregone—fōr-gôn′.
"A *Foregone* Conclusion."
See *accost.*

forehead—fŏr′-ĕd.
The Century Dictionary gives fōr′-hĕd as an alternative pronunciation.

forensic—fō-rĕn′-sĭk.

forerunner—fōr-rŭn′-ēr.

foresail—fōr′-sāl.
Seamen say fōr′-sl or fō′-sl.

forest—fŏr′-ĕst, *not* fŏr′-ŭst.
See *damage.*

forge—fōrj or fôrj.

forger—fōr′-jĕr or fôr′-jĕr.

forgery—fōr′-jĕr-ĭ or fôr′-jĕr-ĭ.

forget—fŏr-gĕt′.

forked(adj.)—fôrkt or fôrk′-ĕd.
The second pronunciation is generally used in a poetic sense.

forked (part.)—fôrkt.
See *learned.*

form—fôrm, *not* fôm.
Pronounce the *r* sound.

formidable—fôr′-mĭd-à-bl.

Formosa—fôr-mō′-sà.

Fornarina, La—là fôr-nä-rē′-nä.

forray—fŏr′-ā.
See *foray.*

Fors Clavigera—fôrz klà-vĭj′-ēr-à.

forsooth—fŏr-sōōth′.

forte (n.)—fōrt.

forte (adj.)—fôr′-tā.

forthwith—fōrth-wĭth′ or fōrth-wĭth′.

fortissimo—fŏr-tĭs′-ĭm-ō; It. pron., fōr-tē′-sē-mō.

fortnight—fôrt′-nīt or fôrt′-nĭt.

fortress—fôr′-trĕs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

fortuitous—fŏr-tū′-ĭt-ŭs.
Fortuna—fŏr-tū′-nȧ.
fortune—fôr′-tūn.
Fortuny y Carbo—fōr-tōō′-nē ē kär′-bō.
forty—fôr′-tĭ.
forum—fō′-rŭm, *not* fôr′-ŭm.
forward—fôr′-wĕrd.
Foscari—fŏs′-kä-rē.
"The Two *Foscari.*"
fosse—fŏs.
Foucault—fōō-kō′.
"*Foucault's* Experiment."
Fouché—fōō-shā′.
foulard—fōōl-ärd′; Fr. pron., fōō-lȧr′.
foundery—fown′-dĕr-ĭ or fown′-drĭ.
See *foundry.*
foundry—fown′-drĭ.
See *foundery.*
fount—fownt.
See *font.*
fountain—fown′-tĭn.
Pronounce the *final* syllable distinctly.
See *captain.*
Fouquier-Tinville—fōō-kyā′ tăN-vēl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
four—fōr, *not* fôr.
fourchette—fōōr-shĕt′.
Fourier—fōō-rē-ā′.
Fourierism—fōō′-rĭ-ĕr-ĭzm.
foutra—fōō′-trȧ.
"A *foutra* for the world and worldings base."—*Shakespeare.*
fovea—fō′-vē-ȧ.
foveolate—fō′-vē-ō-lāt.
foyer—fwȧ-yā′, *not* foi′-ĕr.
Fra Angelico—frä än-jĕl′-ē-kō.
Fra Bartolommeo—frä bär-tō-lōm-mā′-ō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

fracas—frā′-kȧs; Fr. pron., frȧ-kä′.
Webster says that the first pronunciation is the usual one in the United States, the second in England.

Fracasse, Capitaine—kä-pē-tān′ frä-käs′

fractious—frăk′-shŭs

Fra Diavolo—frä dē-ä′-vō-lō.

fragile—frăj′-ĭl; Fr. pron., frȧ-zhēl′.

fragmental—frăg-mĕnt′-ăl or frăg′-mĕnt-ăl.

fragmentary—frăg′-mĕnt-ā-rĭ, *not* frăg-mĕnt′-ā-rĭ.

fragrant—frā′-grănt.

franc (coin)—frangk; Fr. pron., fräN.
For ăN, see p. 26.

France—frȧns, *not* frăns; Fr. pron., fräNs.
See *ask*.

France, Anatole—ä-nä-tŏl′ fräNs.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Frances—frȧn′-sĕz.
See *Francis*.

Francesca da Rimini—frăn-sĕs′-kȧ dä rĭm′-ĭn-ē; It. pron., frän-chĕs′-kä dä rē′-mē-nē.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Franche Comté—fräNsh kôN-tā′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Franchi—fräng′-kē.

franchise (n.)—frăn′-chīz or frăn′-chĭz.

franchisement—frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.

Francis—frȧn′-sĭs.
See *Frances*.

François—fräN-swä′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Françoise*.

Françoise—fräN-swäz′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *François*.

frangipane—frăn′-jĭ-pān.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

frangipani—frăn-jĭ-păn′-ĭ or frăn-jĭ-pä′-nĭ.
See *frangipanni*.
frangipanni—frăn-jĭ-păn′-ĭ.
See *frangipani*.
frankincense—frăngk′-ĭn-sĕns.
Franz-Josef—fränts-yō′-zĕf.
Franz Joseph d'or (coin)—fränts yō′-sĕf dôr.
frappé—frȧ-pā′.
frate—frä′-tā.
frater—frā′-tẽr.
fraternal—frȧ-tẽr′-năl.
fraternize—frăt′-ẽr-nīz or frā′-tẽr-nīz.
fraternizer—frăt′-ẽr-nī-zẽr.
fratricidal—frăt′-rĭ-sī-dăl or frā′-trĭ-sī-dăl.
fratricide—frăt′-rĭ-sīd.
Perry pronounces it frā′-trĭ-sīd.
frau—frow.
fräulein—froi′-līn.
Fraunhofer, von—fŏn frown′-hō-fẽr.
"*Fraunhofer's* Lines."
Frédégonde—frā-dā-gôNd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Frederica—frĕd-ẽr-ī′-kȧ.
freemason—frē′-mā-sn.
freemasonry—frē′-mā-sn-rĭ.
Freiburg—frī′-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.
Freischütz, Der—dĕr frī′-shüts.
For ü, see p. 26.
Frelinghuysen—frē′-lĭng-hī-zĕn.
Frémont (John Charles)—frē-mŏnt′.
frenetic (n.)—frē-nĕt′-ĭk.
See *phrenetic* (*n.*).
frenetic (adj.)—frē-nĕt′-ĭk, formerly frĕn′-ē-tĭk.
See *phrenetic* (*adj.*).
frequent (adj.)—frē′-kwĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

frequent (vb.)—frē-kwĕnt′.
See *absent.*
frequentage—frē-kwĕnt′-āj or frē′-kwĕnt-āj.
frequentative—frē-kwĕnt′-ȧ-tĭv.
frequented—frē-kwĕnt′-ĕd.
See *unfrequented.*
frequently—frē′-kwĕnt-lĭ.
Frere—frēr.
Frère—frâr.
Fresenius—frā-zā′-nē-o͝os.
Fresnel—frā-nĕl′.
Freund—froint.
See *Beust, von.*
Frey (Elizabeth)—frī.
Freya—frā′-ȧ.
Freycinet, de—dŭ frā-sē-nā′.
Freytag, Gustav—go͝os-täv′ frī′-täG.
For G, see p. 28.
Fribourg—frē-bo͝or′.
fricandeau—frĭk-ăn-dō′; Fr. pron., frē-käN-dō′.
For äN, see p. 26.
fricassee—frĭk-ȧ-sē′, *not* frĭg-ȧ-zē′.
See *fricassée.*
fricassée—frē-kȧ-sā′.
See *fricassee.*
Friedland (Battle of)—frēd′-länd or frēd′-läunt.
friends—frĕndz, *not* frĕnz.
Pronounce the *d* sound.
friendship—frĕnd′-shĭp, *not* frĕn′-shĭp.
Pronounce the *d* sound.
Friesian—frē′-zhăn.
See *Frisian.*
Friesic—frē′-sĭk.
frieze—frēz.
frijol—frē′-hōl or frē-hōl′.
Frimaire—frē-mâr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

friseur—frē-zûr′; Fr. pron., frē-zör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Frisian—frĭzh′-ăn.
See *Friesian*.
frivolity—frĭv-ŏl′-ĭt-ĭ.
Frobisher—frŏb′-ĭsh-ēr or frō′-bĭsh-ēr.
Froebel—frö′-bĕl.
For ö, see p. 25.
Froissart—froi′-särt; Fr. pron., frwä-sär′.
from—frŏm, *not* frŭm.
Fronde, La—lä frôNd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Frondeurs, Les—lā frôN-dör′.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
frontal—frŭn′-tăl or frŏn′-tăl.
Front de Bœuf—frôN dŭ böf′.
Scott's "Ivanhoe."
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
Frontenac, de—dŭ frôN-tē-nák′; Anglicized, frŏn′-tē-năk.
For ôN, see p. 27.
frontier—frŏn′-tēr or frŭn′-tēr.
frontiersman—frŏn′-tērz-măn or frŭn′-tērz-măn.
frontispiece—frŭn′-tĭs-pēs or frŏn′-tĭs-pēs.
frontlet—frŭnt′-lĕt.
"They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes."
Deut. vi., 8.
frost—frôst, *not* frŏst *nor* frôst.
See *accost*.
froth—frôth, *not* frŏth *nor* frôth.
See *accost*.
Froude—frōōd.
frow (tool)—frō.
See *frow* (*wife*).
frow (wife)—frow.
See *frow* (*tool*).
froward—frō′-wĕrd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

frowzy—frow′-zĭ.
Also written *frouzy*, but pronounced as above.
Fructidor—frük-tē-dōr′.
For ü, see p. 26.
fructiferous—frŭk-tĭf′-ẽr-ŭs.
frugivorous—frōō-jĭv′-ō-rŭs.
frumenty—frōō′-mĕn-tĭ.
Fuchs, Leonhard—lā-ōn-härt′ fŏŏks.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Fuchs, von—fŏn fŏŏks.
fuchsia—fū′-shĭ-ȧ or fū′-shȧ.
"As a Latin generic name, fōōk′-sĭ-ȧ."—*Web.*
Fuegians—fū-ē′-jĭ-ănz.
fuel—fū′-ĕl, *not* fū′-ŭl.
See *damage.*
fugato—fōō-gä′-tō.
fugue—fūg.
Fujiyama—fōō-jē-yä′-mȧ.
See *Fusiyama*, another spelling.
fulcrum—fŭl′-krŭm.
fulsome—fŭl′-sŭm.
funebral—fū′-nē-brăl or fū-nē′-brăl.
funereal—fū-nē′-rē-ăl.
fungi—fŭn′-jī, *not* fŭng′-gī.
fungus—fŭng′-gŭs.
funicle—fū′-nĭk-l.
fureur—fü-rör′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.
furniture—fûr′-nĭt-yūr, *not* fûr′-nĭch-ŭr.
furor—fū′-rŏr.
furore—fōō-rō′-rā or fū-rō′-rē, *not* fū′-rōr.
Fürst—fürst.
"*Fürst* Bismarck."
For ü, see p. 26.
furze—fûrz, *not* fŭz.
furzy—fûr′-zĭ, *not* fŭz′-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

fusel (oil)—fū′-zĕl.
fusil—fū′-zĭl.
fusileer—fū-zĭl-ēr′.
Also written *fusilier*, but pronounced as above.
fusillades—fū-zĭl-ādz′; Fr. pron., fü-zē-yäd′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Fusiyama—fo͞o-zē-yä′-mȧ.
See *Fujiyama*, the preferred spelling.
futile—fū′-tĭl; fū′-tīl or fū′-tīl (Stor.).
future—fū′-tūr; fū′-tūr or fū′-cho͞or (Stor.).
futurist—fū′-tūr-ĭst.
Fyt, Jan—yän fīt.

G

gaberdine—găb-ẽr-dēn′ or găb′-ẽr-dēn.
Gaboriau, Émile—ā-mēl′ gȧ-bō-ryō′.
Gabriel—gā′-brĭ-ĕl.
Gabrielle—găb-rē-ĕl′.
Gadarenes—găd-ȧ-rēnz′ or găd′-ȧ-rēnz.
"The Country of the *Gadarenes*."
Gade—gä′-dĕ.
Gades (Cadiz)—gā′-dēz.
Gadhelic—gȧ-dĕl′-ĭk or găd′-ĕl-ĭk.
"I have been accustomed always to say găd-ĕl′-ĭk."—*William Dwight Whitney.*
gadoid—gā′-doid.
Gadski—gät′-skĭ.
Gæa—jē′-ȧ.
See *Gaia*, another spelling.
Gaelic—gā′-lĭk; gā′-lĭk or gä′-lĭk (Stor.).
Gaeta—gä-ĕt′-ä.
Gaia—gā′-yȧ or gī′-ȧ.
See *Gæa*, another spelling.
Gaillard—gȧ-yär′.
gainsaid—gān-sĕd′ or gān′-sĕd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

gainsay—gān-sā′ or gān′-sā.
Gainsborough—gānz′-brō or gānz′-brŭ.
'gainst—gĕnst.
Formerly written without the apostrophe.
Gairdner (James)—gārd′-nēr.
gairish—gâr′-ĭsh.
See *garish*, the preferred spelling.
gala—gā′-la, *not* găl′-a.
Galahad (Sir)—găl′-a-hăd.
Galápagos (Islands)—gă-lä′-pä-gōs.
Galashiels—găl-a-shēlz′.
Galata (Bridge)—gä′-lä-tä
Galatea—găl-a-tē′-a.
"Pygmalion and *Galatea.*"
See *Galatia.*
Galatia—gā-lā′-shĭ-a or gā-lā′-sha.
See *Galatea.*
galaxy—găl′-ăk-sĭ.
Galen—gā′-lĕn.
Galignani—gä-lēn-yä′-nē.
See *Agnesi.*
Galilean—găl-ĭl-ē′-ăn.
Galileo—găl-ĭl-ē′-ō; It. pron., gä-lē-lā′-ō.
galiot—găl′-ĭ-ŏt.
Also written *galliot*, but pronounced as above.
Gall—gôl; Ger. pron., gäl.
gallant (n.)—gă-lănt′ or găl′-ănt.
gallant (brave)—găl′-ănt.
See *gallant* (*polite*).
gallant (polite)—gă-lănt′.
See *gallant* (*brave*).
gallantly (bravely)—găl′-ănt-lĭ.
See *gallantly* (*politely*).
gallantly (politely)—gă-lănt′-lĭ.
See *gallantly* (*bravely*).
gallantry—găl′-ănt-rĭ, *rarely* gă-lănt′-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Gallatin (Albert)—găl′-ȧ-tĭn; Fr. pron., gȧ-lȧ-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Gallaudet—găl-ô-dĕt′.
Galle—gä′-lē.
Gallegos—gäl-yā′-gōs.
galleon—găl′-ē-ŭn.
gallery—găl′-ēr-ĭ, *not* găl′-rĭ.
gallic—găl′-ĭk.
"*Gallic* Acid."
See *Gallic*.
Gallic—găl′-ĭk.
See *gallic*.
Gallifet, de—dŭ gȧ-lē-fā′.
galligaskin—găl-ĭ-găs′-kĭn.
Gallinger—găl′-ĭn-jēr.
Gallitzin—gȧ-lēt′-sēn.
The Russian form *Golitsyn* is pronounced as above.
gallivant—găl-ĭv-ănt′.
gallop—găl′-ŭp.
See *galop* (*dance*).
gallows—găl′-ōz or găl′-ŭs.
galoche—gȧ-lŏsh′.
See *galoshe*, the preferred spelling.
galop (dance)—găl′-ŭp; Fr. pron., gȧ-lō′.
galore—gȧ-lōr′.
galoshe—gȧ-lŏsh′.
Also written *galosh*, but pronounced as above.
See *galoche*.
galsome—gôl′-sŭm.
Galvani—gäl-vä′-nē.
Galveston—găl′-vĕs-tŭn.
Galway—gôl′-wā.
Gama da, Vasco—väs′-kō dä gä′-mä.
Gamaliel—gȧ-mā′-lĭ-ĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Gambetta—găm-bĕt′-ȧ; Fr. pron., gäN-bĕt-ȧ′.
For äN, see p. 26.

gamboge—găm-bōj′ or găm-bōōj′.

Gambrinus—găm-brī′-nŭs.

gamin—găm′-ĭn; Fr. pron., gȧ-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

gamut—găm′-ŭt.

Gananoque—gă-nă-nōk′.

Gand—gäN.
For äN, see p. 26.

ganglia—găng′-glĭ-ȧ.

ganglion—găng′-glĭ-ŏn.

gangrene—găng′-grēn, *not* găn′-grēn.

gangrenous—găng′-grē-nŭs, *not* găn′-grē-nŭs.

ganoid—găn′-oid.

Gans—gäns.

Gansevoort—găns′-vōōrt.

gantlet (glove)—gȧnt′-lĕt or gänt′-lĕt.
See *gauntlet.*

gantlet (punishment)—gȧnt′-lĕt or gänt′-lĕt.

Ganymede—găn′-ĭm-ēd.
See *Ganymedes.*

Ganymedes—găn-ĭm-ē′-dēz.
See *Ganymede.*

gaol—jāl.

gape—gāp or gāp; coll., găp.
In England, generally pronounced gāp.
"The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (gāp) seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than the slender English *a.*"—*Walker.*

gaper—gā′-pēr or gā′-pēr.

garage—gȧ-räzh′ or găr′-āj.
"*Garage* is recent in English, and has as yet acquired no settled pronunciation; compare *massage*, which has been longer in use as a borrowed word."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Garcia—gär′-shĭ-ȧ; Sp. pron., gär-thē′-ä.
See *Cáceres.*

garçon—gȧr-sôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

garden—gärd′-n, *not* gyärd′-n.
See *card.*

gardenia—gär-dē′-nĭ-ȧ.

Gargantua—gär-găn′-tū-ȧ; Fr. pron., gȧr-gäN-twȧ′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Gargantuan—gär-găn′-tū-ăn.

gargle—gär′-gl.

gargoyle—gär′-goil.

garibaldi—găr-ĭ-bȧl′-dĭ or gär-ĭ-bäl′-dĭ.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe—jōō-sĕp′-pā gä-rē-bäl′-dē; Eng. pron., găr-ĭ-bȧl′-dĭ.
Do not say găr-ĭ-bôl′-dĭ.

Garibaldian—găr-ĭ-bȧl′-dĭ-ăn or gä-rĭ-bäl′-dĭ-ăn.

garish—gâr′-ĭsh; gā′-rĭsh (Stor.).
See *gairish.*

Garnier-Pagès—gȧr-nyā′-pȧ-zhĕs′.

Garonne—gȧ-rŏn′.

garrote—gă-rōt′ or gă-rŏt′.
See *garrotte.*

garrotte—gă-rŏt′.
See *garrote.*

garrulity—gă-rōō′-lĭt-ĭ.

garrulous—găr′-ōō-lŭs.

gas—găs, *not* găz.

gasconade—găs-kŏn-ād′.

Gascony—găs′-kō-nĭ.

gaselier—găs-ĕ-lēr′.

gaseous—găs′-ē-ŭs or gā′-sē-ŭs or gā′-zē-ŭs or găz′-ē-ŭs.

gasoline—găs′-ō-lēn or găs′-ō-lĭn.
See *ine (chemical termination).*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

gasometer—găs-ŏm′-ē-tẽr.
Less properly, găz-ŏm′-ē-tẽr.

gasp—gȧsp, *not* găsp.
See *ask*.

Gaston—gȧs-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

gastræa—găs-trē′-ȧ.
"The *Gastræa* Theory."

gastritis—găs-trī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).

gastropod—găs′-trō-pŏd.

gastrula—găs′-trŏŏ-lȧ.

gather—gă th′-ẽr, *not* gĕ th′-ẽr.

Gatti-Gasazza—gä′-tē gä-zät′-sä.
See *Abruzzi*.

Gatun (Dam)—gä-tōōn′.

gaucherie—gōsh-rē′.

Gaucho—gow′-chō.

Gaudin—gō-dăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

gauge—gāj.

gaunt—gänt or gônt.
See *craunch*.

gauntlet—gänt′-lĕt or gônt′-lĕt.
See *craunch*, *gantlet* (*glove*).

Gauss—gows.

Gautama—gô′-tȧ-mȧ; Hindu pron., gow′-tȧ-mȧ.
See *Gotama*, another spelling.

Gautier, Théophile—tā-ō-fēl′ gō-tyā′.

gavel (mallet)—găv′-ĕl, *not* gā′-vĕl.

gavel (mowed grain)—găv′-ĕl or gā′-vĕl.

gavel (tribute)—găv′-ĕl.

gavelkind—găv′-ĕl-kīnd.

gavelock—găv′-ĕ-lŏk.

gavot—gȧ-vŏt′ or găv′-ŏt.
See *gavotte*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

gavotte—gȧ-vŏt′; Fr. pron., gȧ-vŏt′.
See *gavot.*
Gawain (Sir)—gô′-wān.
Gay-Lussac—gā-lü-sȧk′.
For ü, see p. 26.
gazette—gȧ-zĕt′.
"Originally accented as at present, but later also *ga′-zette*, as given by Dr. Johnson, again becoming *ga-zette′* from the eighteenth century."—*Web.*
gazetteer—găz-ĕt-ēr′, *not* gȧ-zĕt′-ēr.
gazon—gȧ-zo͞on′; Fr. pron., gȧ-zôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Ge—jē or gā.
Geber—gā′-bēr.
Gebhardt, von—fŏn gĕb′-härt.
Gebhart—gā-bȧr′.
Gebir—gā′-bēr.
gee (vb., and interj.)—jē.
Gehenna—gē-hĕn′-ȧ, *not* jē-hĕn′-ȧ.
Geikie (James)—gē′-kĭ, *not* gī′-kĭ.
"The first syllable of the name *Geikie* is pronounced as if spelled gēē—hard *g* as in 'gun', long *e* as in 'me'."—*James Geikie.*
geisha—gā′-shȧ.
gelatinate—jĕl-ăt′-ĭn-āt.
gelatine—jĕl′-ȧ-tĭn.
Also written *gelatin*, but pronounced as above.
gelatinous—jĕl-ăt′-ĭn-ŭs.
gelatinize—jĕl-ăt′-ĭn-īz.
geld—gĕld.
gelding—gĕld′-ĭng.
Gelée, Claude—klŏd zhē-lā′.
See *Lorrain, Claude.*
gelid—jĕl′-ĭd.
Gelon—jē′-lŏn.
Gemini—jĕm′-ĭn-ī, *not* jĭm′-ĭn-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Gemmi (Pass)—ğĕm′-mē.

gendarme—jĕn-därm′; Fr. pron., zhäN-därm′.
For äN, see p. 26.

genealogical—jĕn-ē-ȧ-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl or jē-nē-ȧ-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

genealogist—jĕn-ē-ăl′-ō-jĭst or jē-nē-ăl′-ō-jĭst.
Do not pronounce the *third* syllable ŏl, in this and the two following words.

genealogize—jĕn-ē-ăl′-ō-jīz or jē-nē-ăl′-ō-jīz.
See note under *genealogist.*

genealogy—jĕn-ē-ăl′-ō-jĭ or jē-nē-ăl′-ō-jĭ.
See note under *genealogist.*

Genée—zhē-nā′.

generally—jĕn′-ēr-ăl-ĭ, *not* jĕn′-răl-ĭ.

generic—jē-nĕr′-ĭk.

Genesareth (Lake)—ğē-nĕs′-ȧ-rĕth.
See *Gennesaret* (*Lake*).

Genesis—jĕn′-ē-sĭs.

Genest—zhē-nĕ′.
Also written *Genêt,* but pronounced as above.

Genevese—jĕn-ē-vēz′ or jĕn-ē-vēs′.
See *Chinese.*

Genevieve—jĕn-ē-vēv′.

Geneviève—zhĕn-vē-ĕv′.

Genevra—jē-nĕv′-rȧ.
See *Ginevra,* another spelling.

Genghis Khan—jĕn′-ğĭz Kän.
This name is spelled in more than twenty different ways.
For K, see p. 28.

genial—jē′-nĭ-ăl or jēn′-yăl.

geniality—jē-nĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or jēn-yăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

genialize—jē′-nĭ-ăl-īz or jēn′-yăl-īz.

genie—jē′-nĭ.

génie—zhā-nē′.

genii—jē′-nĭ-ī.

genius (spirit)—jē′-nĭ-ŭs or jēn′-yŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

genius (talent)—jēn′-yŭs or jē′-nĭ-ŭs.
genius loci—jē′-nĭ-ŭs lō′-sī.
Genlis, de—dŭ zhäN-lēs′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Gennesaret (Lake)—ḡĕn-ĕs′-à-rĕt or jē-nĕs′-à-rĕt.
See *Genesareth (Lake)*.
Genoa—jĕn′-ō-à, *not* jĕn-ō′-à.
Genoese—jĕn-ō-ēz′ or jĕn-ō-ēs′.
See *Chinese*.
Genova—jĕn′-ō-vä.
genre—zhäN′-r.
For äN, see p. 26.
gens—jĕnz.
Genseric—jĕn′-sēr-ĭk.
"*Genseric* the Vandal."
gentes—jĕn′-tēz.
gentian—jĕn′-shăn.
Gentile—jĕn′-tīl.
The Century Dictionary prefers jĕn′-tĭl, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative pronunciation.
Gentilism—jĕn′-tīl-ĭzm or jĕn′-tĭl-ĭzm.
Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary say jĕn′-tĭl-ĭzm.
gentilize—jĕn′-tĭl-īz.
gentlemen—jĕn′-tl-mĕn, *not* jĕn′-tl-mŭn.
See *damage*.
genuflection—jĕn-ū-flĕk′-shŭn or jē-nū-flĕk′-shŭn.
genuine—jĕn′-ū-ĭn, *not* jĕn′-ū-īn.
geocentric—jē-ō-sĕn′-trĭk.
See *heliocentric*.
Geoffrey—jĕf′-rĭ.
Geoffrey Crayon—jĕf′-rĭ krā′-ŭn.
Geoffroy—zhŏf-frwä′.
Also written *Geoffroi*, but pronounced as above.
geography—jē-ŏḡ′-rà-fĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

geometry—jē-ŏm′-ē-trĭ.
Georg—gā-ōrG′.
For G, see p. 28.
Georges—zhŏrzh.
Georges (M'd'lle)—zhŏrzh.
Georgics—jôr′-jĭks.
"The *Georgics* of Virgil."
Geraint (Sir)—jĕr-ānt′.
Geraldine—jĕr′-ăl-dĭn.
The usual pronunciation is jĕr-ăl-dēn′.
Gerard—jĕr′-ard or jē-rärd′.
Gérard—zhā-rär′.
gerb—jĕrb.
Also written *gerbe*, but pronounced as above.
Gerber—gĕr′-bĕr.
Gergesenes—gĕr′-gē-sēnz or gĕr-gē-sēnz′.
Gergesites—gĕr′-gē-sīts.
Gerhardt (chemist)—zhā-rär′.
Gerhardt (poet)—gĕr′-härt.
Gerizim—gĕr′-ĭz-ĭm or gē-rī′-zĭm.
See *Ebal*.
germane—jĕr-mān′ or jĕr′-mān.
Germania—jĕr-mā′-nĭ-a; Ger. pron., gĕr-mä′-nē-a.
Germanicus—jĕr-măn′-ĭk-ŭs.
Germinal—zhĕr-mē-nal′.
Gerolstein—zhĕr′-ōl-stīn.
"La Grande Duchesse de *Gerolstein*."
Gérôme—zhā-rōm′.
Geronimo (Apache)—jē-rŏn′-ĭm-ō.
Géronte—zhā-rôNt′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Gerry—gĕr′-ĭ.
gerrymander—gĕr-ĭ-măn′-dĕr.
Gerster—gĕr′-stĕr.
Gertrude—gĕr′-trōōd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

gerund—jĕr′-ŭnd, *not* jē′-rŭnd.
Gervinus—gĕr-vē′-nŏŏs.
Geryon—jē′-rĭ-ŏn.
Gesenius—gē-sē′-nĭ-ŭs; Ger. pron., gē-zā′-nē-ŏŏs.
gest—jĕst.
Also written *geste*, but pronounced as above.
Gesta Romanorum—jĕs′-tȧ rō-mȧ-nō′-rŭm.
gesture—jĕs′-tūr, *not* jĕs′-chŭr.
get—gĕt, *never* gĭt.
Gethsemane—gĕth-sĕm′-ȧ-nē.
gew-gaw—gū′-gô.
geyser—gī′-sẽr or gī′-zẽr.
"This word has long been Anglicized, and current usage is divided about equally between the two pronunciations given above, gē′-sẽr being no longer recognized. The pronunciation gā′-sẽr or gā′-sẽr, little heard, represents approximately the Icelandic pronunciation."—*Web.*
ghastly—gȧst′-lĭ, *not* găst′-lĭ.
See *ask*.
ghaut (landing-place)—gôt.
Also written *ghat*, but pronounced as above.
See *Ghauts* (*The*).
Ghauts (The)—gôts.
"The *Ghauts* of India."
Also written *Ghats*, but pronounced as above.
See *ghaut* (*landing-place*).
Gheber—gē′-bẽr or gā′-bẽr.
Also written *Ghebre*, but pronounced as above.
Gheezeh—gē′-zē.
See *Gizeh*, the preferred spelling.
Ghent—gĕnt.
gherkin—gẽr′-kĭn.
Ghetto—gĕt′-ō.
Ghibelline—gĭb′-ĕl-ĭn.
Ghiberti—gē-bĕr′-tē.
In Italian, *gh*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *g* in *go*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ghirlandajo—gēr-län-dä′-yō.
See *Ghiberti.*
Ghizeh—gē′-zē.
See *Gizeh*, the preferred spelling.
ghoul—gōōl, *not* gowl.
"They are neither man nor woman,
They are neither beast nor human,
They are *Ghouls.*"—*Poe.*
Giacomo—jä′-kō-mō.
See *Giorgio.*
Gianicolo, Monte—mōn′-tā jä-nē′-kō-lō.
See *Giorgio.*
giaour—jowr.
gib (cat)—gĭb, *not* jĭb.
gib (clasp)—gĭb, *not* jĭb.
gib (vb.)—gĭb, *not* jĭb.
gibber—jĭb′-ēr or gĭb′-ēr.
" . . . the sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets."
Shakespeare.
gibberish—gĭb′-ēr-ĭsh.
gibbet—jĭb′-ĕt or jĭb′-ĭt.
gibbon—gĭb′-ŭn.
gibbose—gĭb-ōs′ or gĭb′-ōs.
gibbosity—gĭb-ŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.
gibbous—gĭb′-ŭs.
gibe—jīb.
Also written *jibe*, but pronounced as above.
giblet—jĭb′-lĕt or jĭb′-lĭt.
Gibraltar—jĭb-rôl′-tar; Sp. pron., hē-bräl-tär′.
See *Gila.*
Gide—zhēd.
Giers, de—dŭ gērs.
Giessbach—gēs′-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Gifford—gĭf′-ērd.
gigantean—jī-găn-tē′-ăn, *not* jī-găn′-tē-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Gigantes—jī-găn′-tēz.
gigantic—jī-găn′-tĭk.
giglet—gĭg′-lĕt, *not* jĭg′-lĕt.
gigot—jĭg′-ŏt; Fr. pron., zhē-gō′.
gig-saw—jĭg′-sô.
Gila—hē′-là.

"In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch*, in *ach*."—*Gaz.*

Gila monster—hē′-là mŏn′-stēr.

See *Gila.*

Gilbertine—gĭl′-bĕr-tĭn or gĭl′-bĕr-tīn.
Gil Blas de Santillane—zhēl blàs dŭ săN-tē-lăn′.

Gil Blas, in Spanish, is pronounced hēl blàs.
For âN, see p. 26.
See *Gila.*

Gilboa—gĭl-bō′-à or gĭl′-bō-à.
Gilchrist—gĭl′-krĭst.
Giles—jīlz.
gill (brook)—gĭl.
gill (girl)—jĭl.

"Each Jack with his *Gill.*"—*Ben Jonson.*

gill (glen)—gĭl.
gill (measure)—jĭl.
gillie—gĭl′-ĭ.

Also written *gilly*, but pronounced as above.

gilly-flower—jĭl′-ĭ flow′-ẽr, *not* gĭl′-ĭ flow′-ẽr.
gimbal—gĭm′-băl or jĭm′-băl.
gin (machine)—jĭn, *not* gĭn.

The Cotton *Gin.*"

gin (snare)—jĭn, *not* gĭn.
Ginevra—jē-nĕv′-rà.

See *Genevra.*

gingival—jĭn′-jĭv-ăl or jĭn-jī′-văl.
Gioconda, La—là jō-kōn′-dà.

See *Giorgio.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Gioja—jō′-yä.
See *Giorgio.*

Giordano Bruno—jōr-dä′-nō brōō′-nō.
See *Giorgio.*

Giorgio—jōr′-jō.
G, in Italian, before *e*, *i*, *u*, or *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound of *j*.

Giorgione—jōr-jō′-nā.
See *Giorgio.*

Giotto—jŏt′-tō.
See *Giorgio.*

Giovanni—jō-vän′-nē.
See *Giorgio.*

giraffe—jĭr-ăf′, *not* jĭr-ăf′.
Stormonth gives zhĭr-ăf′ as an alternative pronunciation.

Giralda—hē-räl′-dä.
See *Gila.*

girandole—jĭr′-ăn-dōl; Fr. pron., zhē-räN-dôl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Girard (College)—jĭr-ärd′.

Girard—jĭr-ärd′; Fr. pron., zhē-rär′.

Girardin—zhē-rär-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

gird—gĕrd.

girl—gĕrl, *not* gyĕrl.
See *card.*

Giroflé-Girofla—zhē-rō-flā′ zhē-rō-flä′.

Girolamo—jē-rō′-lä-mō.

Gironde—zhē-rôNd′; Eng. pron., jĭr-ŏnd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Girondin—jĭr-ŏn′-dĭn; Fr. pron., zhē-rôN-dăN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Girondist—jĭr-ŏn′-dĭst.
See *Girondiste.*

Girondiste—zhē-rôN-dēst′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Girondist.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

girth—gẽrth.
gist—jĭst, *not* gīst.
Giulia—jo͞o′-lē-ä.
See *Giorgio.*
Giuliano—jo͞o-lē-ä′-nō.
See *Giorgio.*
Giulio—jo͞o′-lē-ō.
See *Giorgio.*
Giulio Romano—jo͞o′-lē-ō rō-mä′-nō.
See *Giorgio.*
Giuseppe—jo͞o-sĕp′-pā.
See *Giorgio.*
Gizeh—gē′-zē.
"The Pyramids at *Gizeh.*"
glacé—glȧ-sā′.
glacial—glā′-shăl or glā′-shĭ-ăl or glā′-sĭ-ăl.
glacier—glā′-shēr or glăs′-ĭ-ēr or glā′-shĭ-ēr.
glacis—glā′-sĭs or glăs′-ĭs; Fr. pron., glȧ-sē′.
gladiator—glăd′-ĭ-ā-tẽr.
gladiole—glăd′-ĭ-ōl.
gladiolus—glȧ-dī′-ō-lŭs or glăd-ĭ-ō′-lŭs.
"The penultimate *o* in this word is short, and the accent therefore, as Latin, properly falls upon the antepenult (glȧ-dī′-ō-lŭs), as indicated by most orthoëpists; glăd-ĭ-ō′-lŭs is, however, common in popular or colloquial usage."—*Web.*
Gladstone—glăd′-stŭn, *not* glăd′-stōn.
Gladys—glăd′-ĭs.
glaive—glāv.
Glamis—glāms.
Commonly pronounced glā′-mĭs.
"Hail to thee, thane of *Glamis.*"—*Shakespeare.*
glamour—glăm′-ēr or glā′-mēr.
glance—glȧns, *not* glăns.
See *ask.*
Glasgow—glȧs′-kō or glȧs′-gō.
glass—glȧs, *not* glăs.
See *ask.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Glastonbury—glȧs′-ŭn-bĕr-ĭ or glȧs′-tŭn-bĕr-ĭ.
"*Glastonbury* Abbey."
See *Alnwick*.
glauberite—glô′-bĕr-īt or glow′-bĕr-īt.
Glauber's Salts—glô′-bĕrz sôlts or glow′-bĕrz sôlts.
glaucoma—glô-kō′-mȧ.
glaucous—glô′-kŭs.
Glaucus—glô′-kŭs.
"The Last Days of Pompeii."
glazier—glā′-zhĕr or glā′-zĭ-ĕr or glā′-zhĭ-ĕr.
glenoid—glē′-noid.
"The *Glenoid* Cavity."
glissade—glĭs-ȧd′ or glĭs-ād′.
glisten—glĭs′-n, *not* glĭst′-n.
globose—glō′-bōs or glō-bōs′.
globule—glŏb′-ūl.
Gloriana—glō-rĭ-ā′-nȧ.
"The Faërie Queene."
gloss—glôs, *not* glŏs *nor* glŏs.
See *accost*.
glottis—glŏt′-ĭs.
See *epiglottis*.
Gloucester—glŏs′-tĕr.
See *Alnwick*.
glower—glow′-ĕr.
glucinum—glū-sī′-nŭm.
Gluck, von—fŏn glŏŏk.
See *Glück, von*.
Glück, von—fŏn glük.
See *Gluck, von*.
For ü, see p. 26.
glucose—glū′-kōs.
glue—glū, *not* glōō.
gluey—glū′-ĭ, *not* glōō′-ĭ.
gluteal—glū-tē′-ăl or glū′-tē-ăl.
gluten—glū′-tĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

glycerine—ḡlĭs′-ēr-ĭn, *not* ḡlĭs′-ēr-ēn.
Also written *glycerin*, but pronounced as above.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
glycogen—ḡlī′-kō-jĕn.
Glyptotheca—ḡlĭp-tō-thē′-kȧ.
Glyptothek—ḡlĭp-tō-tāk′.
Gneisenau, von—fŏn ḡnī′-zē-now.
gneiss—nīs.
Gneist, von—fŏn ḡnīst.
gnome—nōm.
gnomic—nō′-mĭk or nŏm′-ĭk.
"The *Gnomic* Poets."
gnomical—nō′-mĭk-ăl or nŏm′-ĭk-ăl.
gnomon—nō′-mŏn.
gnostic—nŏs′-tĭk.
See *agnostic*.
gnu—nōō or nū.
goatee—ḡō-tē′.
go-bang—ḡō-băng′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Gobelin—ḡŏb′-ē-lĭn; Fr. pron., ḡō-blăN′.
For ăN, see p. 27.
Gobi—ḡō′-bē.
"The Desert of *Gobi*."
goblin—ḡŏb′-lĭn.
God—ḡŏd.
"From a desire to utter the name of God more deliberately than the short vowel naturally allows, the pronunciation is often (gŏd) or even (gôd)."—*Oxford English Dictionary*.
See *accost*.
Godavery—ḡō-dä′-vēr-ĭ.
Godiva (Lady)—ḡō-dī′-vȧ.
Godoy, de—dā ḡō-thō′-ē; Eng. pron., dŭ ḡō-doi′.
See *Guadalquivir*.
Goelet—ḡō-lĕt′.
Goethals—ḡû′-tălz; Ger. pron., ḡö′-täls.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Goethe, von—fŏn gō′-tē.
Also written *Göthe, von*; but pronounced as above.
For ö, see p. 25.
Goethean—gû′-tē-ăn.
Goethian—gû′-tĭ-ăn.
Goetz—gŏts.
For ö, see p. 25.
goitèr—goi′-tẽr.
Also written *goitre*, but pronounced as above.
goître—gwä′-tr.
See *goiter*.
Golconda—gŏl-kŏn′-dȧ.
golden—gōld′-n, *not* gōld′-ĕn.
Goldmark—gōlt′-märk.
Goldschmidt (M'me)—gōlt′-shmĭt.
Golgotha—gŏl′-gō-thȧ, *not* gŏl-gō′-thȧ.
golf—gŏlf.
The Standard Dictionary gives gôf as an alternative pronunciation.
"Sometimes gŏf, an approximate imitation of the Scotch pronunciation."—*Web.*
Goliath—gō-lī′-ăth, *not* gō-lī′-ȧ.
Frequently mispronounced.
gondola—gŏn′-dō-lȧ, *not* gŏn-dō′-lȧ.
gondolier—gŏn-dō-lēr′.
gone—gôn.
See *accost*.
gonfalon—gŏn′-fȧ-lŏn.
gonfalonier—gŏn-fȧ-lŏn-ēr′.
goniometer—gō-nĭ-ŏm′-ē-tẽr.
gonorrhea—gŏn-ŏr-rē′-ȧ.
Also written *gonorrhœa*, but pronounced as above.
gooseberry—gōōz′-bĕr-ĭ or gōōs′-bĕr-ĭ.
Stormonth says gŏŏz′-bĕr-ĭ.
gopher (wood)—gō′-fẽr.
Gordian—gôr′-dĭ-ăn.
"The *Gordian* Knot."
Gordius—gôr′-dĭ-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

gorgeous—gôr′-jŭs; gŏr′-jĭ-ŭs (Stor.).
gorget—gôr′-jĕt.
Gorgias—gôr′-jĭ-ăs.
Gorgon—gôr′-gŏn.
Gorgonian—gôr-gō′-nĭ-ăn.
gorgonize—gôr′-gŏn-īz.
gorilla—gō-rĭl′-à.
Gorki—gôr′-kē.
gormand—gôr′-mănd.
See *gourmand*.
Gortchakoff—gär-chà-kôf′.
Also written *Gorchakov, Gortchakov, Gortchakow*, but pronounced as above.
goshawk—gŏs′-hôk.
gosling—gŏz′-lĭng, *not* gŏs′-lĭng.
gospel—gŏs′-pĕl.
See *accost*.
gospeler—gŏs′-pĕl-ẽr.
gossamer—gŏs′-à-mẽr, *not* gŏz′-à-mẽr.
Gosse—gŏs.
Got—gō.
Gotama—gō′-tà-mà.
See *Gautama*, another spelling.
Gotha (duchy)—gō′-tä.
See *Luther*.
Gotha (Canal)—gö′-tä or yö′-tä,
For ö, see p. 25.
Gotham (England)—gŏt′-ăm.
Often improperly pronounced gō′-thăm.
"The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of *Gotham*."
See *Gotham* (*New York City*).
Gotham (New York City)—gō′-thăm or gŏth′-ăm.
See *Gotham* (*England*).
Gothamite—gō′-thăm-īt or gŏth′-ăm-īt.
Gothicism—gŏth′-ĭ-sĭzm.
Gothicize—gŏth′-ĭ-sīz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Götterdämmerung—gȫt-tĕr-dâ′-mĕr-o͝ong.
For ö, see p. 25.
Göttingen—gȫ′-tĭng-ĕn.
For ö, see p. 25.
Gottschalk—gŏt′-shâlk, *not* gŏt′-shôk.
gouge—gowj or gō̄o̅j.
Gough (John B.)—gŏf, *not* gowf *nor* gŏf.
See *accost.*
goulash—gō̄o̅′-läsh.
See *gulash.*
Gounod—gō̄o̅-nō′.
gourd—gō̄rd or gō̄o̅rd.
gourde (coin)—gō̄o̅rd.
Gourgaud—gō̄o̅r-gō′.
gourmand—gō̄o̅r′-mănd; Fr. pron., gō̄o̅r-mäN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *gormand.*
gourmet—gō̄o̅r-mĕ′.
gout (drop)—gowt, *not* gō̄o̅t.
"*Gouts* of blood."—*Shakespeare.*
goût (taste)—gō̄o̅.
gouvernante—gō̄o̅-vĕr-näNt′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *governante.*
Gouverneur—gō̄o̅v-ĕr-nēr′; Fr. pron., gō̄o̅-vĕr-nör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
governante—gŭv′-ĕr-nănt.
The Century Dictionary pronounces the final syllable nänt.
See *gouvernante.*
government—gŭv′-ĕrn-mĕnt, *not* gŭv′-ĕr-mĕnt.
Pronounce the second syllable ĕrn, *not* ĕr.
governor—gŭv′-ĕr-nĕr.
Gower—gow′-ĕr or gō̄r.
gown—gown, *not* gownd.
Gracias á Dios—grä′-thē-äs ä dē-ōs′.
See *Cáceres.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

gracile—grăs′-ĭl.

gracioso—grā-shĭ-ō′-sō; Sp. pron., grä-thē-ō′-sō.
See *Cáceres.*

gradual—grăd′-ū-ăl, *not* graj′-ū-ăl.

graduate—grăd′-ū-āt, *not* grăj′-ū-āt.

Graefe, von—fŏn grâ′-fē.

graft—grȧft, *not* grăft.
See *ask.*

grafter—grȧft′-ẽr, *not* grăft′-ẽr.
See *ask.*

Grail (Holy)—grāl.

gramercy—grȧ-mēr′-sĭ.
"*Gramercy,* Mammon, said the gentle knight."
Spenser.

Gramercy (New York City Park)—grăm′-ẽr-sĭ.

graminivorous—grăm-ĭn-ĭv′-ō-rŭs.

gramme—grăm.

Gramont, de—dŭ grȧ-môN′.
For ôN, see p. 26.

Granada—grȧ-nä′-dä; Sp. pron., grä-nä′-thä.
See *Guadalquivir.*

granary—grăn′-ā-rĭ, *not* grā′-nȧ-rĭ.
"We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain;* but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand.* The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *grain;* but this is not the case: it comes from the Latin *granarium,* and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short."—*Walker.*

grandchild—grănd′-chīld, *not* grăn′-chīld.
Pronounce the *d* sound in the first syllable.

granddaughter—grănd′-dô-tẽr, *not* grăn′-dô-tẽr.
See *grandchild.*

Grande Chartreuse, La—lȧ grăNd shär-tröz′.
For ō, ăN, see pp. 25, 26.

Grande Grille (Vichy)—grăNd grē′-yŭ.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Grande Mademoiselle, La—là grănd mâd′-mwà-zĕl′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Grande Terre—grănd târ′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

grandeur—grăn′-dûr, *not* grăn′-jŭr.

grandfather—grănd′-fä-thĕr, *not* grăn′-fä-thĕr.
See *grandchild.*

grandiose—grăn′-dĭ-ōs.

grandma—grănd′-mä; coll., grăn′-mä.

grandmamma—grănd-mà-mä′ or grănd-mä′-mà.
See *grandchild.*

Grand Monarque, Le—lŭ grăn mŏ-närk′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

grandmother—grănd′-mŭth-ĕr.
See *grandchild.*

grandpa—grănd′-pä; coll., grăn′-pä.

grandpapa—grănd-pà-pä′ or grănd-pä′-pà.
See *grandchild.*

Grand Prix de Paris—grăn prē dŭ pà-rē′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

grandsire—grănd′-sīr, *not* grăn′-sīr.
See *grandchild.*

grandson—grănd′-sŭn, *not* grăn′-sŭn.
See *grandchild.*

Granicus (Battle of the)—grà-nī′-kŭs, *not* grăn′-ĭk-ŭs.

granivorous—grà-nĭv′-ō-rŭs.

grant—grànt, *not* grănt.
See *ask.*

grasp—grâsp, *not* grăsp.
See *ask.*

grass—grâs, *not* grăs.
See *ask.*

Gratiano—grä-shĭ-ä′-nō or grä-tē-ä′-nō.

gratis—grā′-tĭs, *not* grăt′-ĭs.
"Free, *gratis*, and for nothing."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

gratitude—grăt′-ĭ-tūd, *not* grăt′-ĭ-tōōd.
gratuitous—grȧ-tū′-ĭ-tŭs.
gratuity—grȧ-tū′-ĭ-tĭ.
gratulatory—grăt′-ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ.
gravamen—grȧ-vā′-mĕn.
Gravelotte (Battle of)—grȧv-lŏt′.
grazier—grā′-zhēr.
grease (n.)—grēs.
grease (vb.)—grēz or grēs.
greaser—grēz′-ēr or grēs′-ēr.
greasy—grēz′-ĭ or grēs′-ĭ.
greave—grēv.
Greenough—grē′-nō.
Greenwich (England)—grĭn′-ĭj.
See *Alnwick*.
Greenwich (U. S.)—grēn′-wĭch.
Popularly pronounced grĭn′-ĭch.
Gregorian—grē-gō′-rĭ-ăn, *not* grē-gôr′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Gregorian* Calendar."
Gregory Nazianzen—grĕg′-ō-rĭ năz-ĭ-ăn′-zĕn.
Grenada (U. S.)—grĕn-ä′-dȧ.
See *Granada*.
Grenada (West Indies)—grĕn-ā′-dȧ.
grenade—grē-nād′.
grenadier—grĕn-ȧ-dēr′.
grenadin (flower)—grĕn′-ȧ-dĭn.
Also written *grenadine*, but pronounced as above.
grenadine (fabric)—grĕn′-ȧ-dēn.
Grenoble—grē-nŏb′-l.
Grétry—grā-trē′.
Greuze—gröz.
For ö, see p. 25.
Greville—grĕv′-ĭl.
See *Gréville, Henri*.
Gréville, Henri—ȧN-rē′ grā-vēl′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Grévy—grā-vē′.
gridiron—grĭd′-ī-ŭrn, *not* grĭd′-ī-rŭn.
Grieg—grēg.
grievous—grē′-vŭs.
grimace—grĭm-ās′.
Grimaldi—grē-mäl′-dē.
grimalkin—grĭm-ăl′-kĭn or grĭm-ôl′-kĭn.
grimly—grĭm′-lĭ.
grimy—grī′-mĭ.
Grindelwald—grĭn′-dĕl-vält.
grindstone—grīnd′-stōn.

"Formerly often spelt without the 'd,' and still commonly pronounced grĭnd′-stŭn, grĭn′-stun, colloquially and in dialect."—*Web.*

gripe—grīp, *not* grĭp.

"Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*."
Shakespeare.

grippe (influenza)—grĭp; Fr. pron., grēp.
grisette—grĭz-ĕt′; Fr. pron., grē-zĕt′.
Grisi—grē′-sē.
grisly—grĭz′-lĭ, *not* grĭs′-lĭ.
Grisons—grē-zôn′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

gristle—grĭs′-l, *not* grĭz′-l.
gristly—grĭs′-lĭ, *not* grĭz′-lĭ.

See *grizzly.*

grizzly—grĭz′-lĭ.

See *gristly.*

groat (coin)—grōt or grôt.

"The second was until recently the preferred pronunciation."—*Web.*

grocery—grō′-sĕr-ĭ, *not* grōs′-rĭ.
grogram—grŏg′-răm.
Grolier—grōl-yā′ or grōl′-yā.

"The *Grolier* Design."

Grolier de Servières—grōl-yā′ dŭ sĕr-vyâr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Groot—ḡrōt, *not* ḡrō͞ot.
In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long (ō).

Gros—ḡrō.

groschen (coin)—ḡrō′-shĕn.

Grosvenor—ḡrōv′-nēr.
See *Alnwick.*

Grote—ḡrōt.

grotesque—ḡrō-tĕsk′.

Grotius—ḡrō′-shĭ-ŭs.

grotto—ḡrŏt′-ō.

Grouchy, de—dŭ ḡrō͞o-shē′, *not* dŭ ḡrō͞o′-chē.

grovel—ḡrŏv′-ĕl, *not* ḡrŭv′-ĕl.

groveler—ḡrŏv′-ĕl-ēr, *not* ḡrŭv′-ĕl-ēr.

gruel—ḡrō͞o′-ĕl.

Grütli—ḡrüt′-lē.
"The Men of *Grütli.*"
For ü, see p. 26.

Gruyère (cheese)—ḡrü-yâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Guadalajara—ḡwä-thä-lä-hä′-rä.
See *Guadalquivir, Jorullo.*

Guadalquivir—ḡô-dăl-kwĭv′-ēr; Sp. pron., ḡwä-thäl-kē-vēr′.
"At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer."—*Gaz.*

Guadalupe—ḡô-dä-lo͞op′; Sp. pron., ḡwä-thä-lo͞o′-pā.
See *Guadalquivir.*

Guadarrama, Sierra da—syĕr′-rä dā ḡwä-dä-rä′-mä.

guaiacum—ḡwī′-ä-kŭm.

Guam—ḡwäm.

guanaco—ḡwä-nä′-kō.

guano—ḡwä′-nō.

guarantee—ḡăr-ăn-tē′.
See *guaranty.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

guarantor—găr′-ăn-tôr, *not* gär-ăn-tôr′.
guaranty—găr′-ăn-tĭ.
See *guarantee.*
guard—gärd, *not* gyärd.
See *card.*
Guardafui (Cape)—gwär-dä-fwē′.
guardian—gär′-dĭ-ăn, *not* gär-dēn′.
Guatemala—gô-tē-mä′-lä; Sp. pron., gwä-tä-mä′-lä.
See *Aguinaldo.*
guava—gwä′-vȧ.
Guayaquil—gwī-ȧ-kēl′.
gubernatorial—gū-bēr-nȧ-tō′-rĭ-ăl.
gudgeon—gŭj′-ŭn.
guelder (rose)—gĕl′-dēr.
Guelph—gwĕlf.
Also written *Guelf*, but pronounced as above.
Guendolen—gwĕn′-dō-lĕn.
See *Gwendolen.*
Guercino—gwĕr-chē′-nō.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
guerdon—gēr′-dŭn.
Guericke, von—fŏn gā′-rĭk-ē.
Guérin, de—dŭ gā-răN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Guernsey—gērn′-zĭ.
Guerrière, La—lä gâr-yâr′.
guerrilla—gĕr-ĭl′-ȧ.
Gueux—gö.
For ö, see p. 25.
Guglielmo—gōōl-yäl′-mō.
See *Bentivoglio.*
Guiana—gē-ä′-nä.
See *Aguinaldo, Guyana.*
Guicciardini—gwē-chär-dē′-nē.
See *Bertuccio.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Guiccioli—gwē′-chō-lē.
"Countess *Guiccioli.*"
See *Bertuccio.*

Guichard—gē-shär′.

guidance—gī′-dăns, *not* gyī′-dăns.
See *card.*

guide—gīd, *not* gyīd.
See *card.*

Guido Reni—gwē′-dō rā′-nē, *not* gē′-dō rā′-nē.

guidon—gī′-dŏn; Fr. pron., gē-dôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

guild—gĭld.
Also written *gild*, but pronounced as above.

Guild—gĭld.

Guildenstern—gĭl′-dĕn-stērn.

guilder (coin)—gĭl′-dĕr.

Guildford—gĭl′-fērd or gĭld′-fērd.

guildhall—gĭld′-hôl.

guile—gīl, *not* gyīl.
See *card.*

Guillaume—gē-yōm′.

guillemot—gĭl′-ē-mŏt.

guilloche—gĭl-ōsh′.

Guillotin—gē-yō-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

guillotine—gĭl′-ō-tēn.
The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester accent the *final* syllable.

guimpe—gămp; Fr. pron., găNp.
For ăN, see p. 26.

guinea (coin)—gĭn′-ĭ.

Guinea—gĭn′-ĭ.

Guiniver—gwĭn′-ĭ-vĕr.

Guinivere—gwĭn-ĭ-vēr′.

Guincy—gĭ′-nĭ.

Guinness—gĭn′-ĕs.
"*Guinness's* Ale."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

guipure—gē-pūr′; Fr. pron., gē-pür′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Guiscard—gēs-kȧr′.
Guiscardo—gwĭs-kär′-dō.
"Sigismonda and *Guiscardo.*"
See *Sigismonda.*
guise—gīz, *not* gyīz.
See *card.*
Guise, de—dŭ gü-ēz′ or dŭ gēz.
See *Barras.*
Guizot—gē-zō′ or gwē-zō′.
See *Barras.*
gulash—gōō′-läsh.
See *goolash*, the preferred spelling.
gulden (coin)—gŏŏl′-dĕn.
gules (heraldry)—gūlz.
gum arabic—gŭm ăr′-ȧ-bĭk, *not* gŭm ăr-ā′-bĭk.
See *Arabic.*
gums—gŭmz.
Gunsaulus—gŭn-sô′-lŭs.
gunstock—gŭn′-stŏk, *not* gŭn′-stôk.
Gunter—gŭn′-tẽr.
Günther—gün′-tẽr.
For ü, see p. 26.
gunwale—gŭn′-ĕl or formally, gŭn′-wāl.
"Commonly pronounced gŭn′-ĕl."—*Wor.*
gustatory—gŭs′-tȧ-tō-rĭ.
Gustavus—gŭs-tā′-vŭs, *not* gŭs-tä′-vŭs.
Gustavus Adolphus—gŭs-tā′-vŭs ȧ-dŏl′-fŭs; Ger. pron., gŏŏs-tä′-vōōs ä-dōl′-fŏŏs.
Gustavus Vasa—gŏŏs-tä′-vōōs vä′-sä.
Gutenberg—gōō′-tĕn-bĕrg.
For g, see p. 28.
Guthrie (Thomas)—gŭth′-rĭ.
gutta-percha—gŭt′-ȧ pẽr′-chȧ.
Guyana—gē-ä′-nä.
Guyandotte—gī-ăn-dŏt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Guy Fawkes—gī fôks′.

Guyon—gī′-on or gē′-ŏn; Fr. pron., gü-ē-ôn′.

For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Guyon (Sir)—gī′-ŭn.

Spenser's "*Faerie Queene.*"

Guyot—gē-yō′.

Guzmán, de—dā gōōth-män′.

See *Zamacoïs.*

Guzmán Blanco—gōōs-män′ bläng′-kō.

In Spanish America, *z* is commonly pronounced like English *s* in *sun.*

"The Spanish language, as spoken in Mexico and South America, differs in some points materially from the true Spanish. Thus *z* and *c* before *e* and *i*, instead of having the sound of *th*, are generally pronounced like *s*. Among the uneducated classes *ll* is universally sounded like *y*: thus, *gallo* is pronounced gä′-yō."—*Biog.*

Gwendolen—gwĕn′-dō-lĕn.

See *Guendolen.*

gybe—jīb.

Also written *jibe*, but pronounced as above.

Gyges—jī′-jēz.

"*Gyges's* Ring."

gymkhana—jĭm-kä′-nȧ.

gymnasium—jĭm-nā′-zĭ-ŭm, *not* jĭm-nā′-zhŭm; Ger. pron., gĭm-nä′-zĭ-ōōm or güm-nä′-zĭ-ōōm.

For ü, see p. 26.

gymnast—jĭm′-năst.

gymnastics—jĭm-năs′-tĭks.

gymnosophist—jĭm-nŏs′-ō-fĭst.

gymnosperm—jĭm′-nō-spẽrm.

See *angiosperm.*

gynæceum—jĭn-ē-sē′-ŭm or jī-nē-sē′-ŭm.

gynarchy—jĭn′-ȧr-kĭ or jī′-nȧr-kĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

gynecologist—jĭn-ē-kŏl′-ō-jĭst or jī-nē-kŏl′-ō-jĭst.
The Encyclopædic Dictionary says gī-nē-kŏl′-ō-jĭst.
Also written *gynæcologist*, but pronounced as above.

gynecology—jĭn-ē-kŏl′-ō-jĭ or jī-nē-kŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Also written *gynæcology*, but pronounced as above.

gynobase—jĭn′-ō-bās or jī′-nō-bās.

gynœcium—jĭn-ē′-sĭ-ŭm or jī-nē′-sĭ-ŭm.
Also written *gynecium*, but pronounced as above.

gynophore—jĭn′-ō-fōr or jī′-nō-fōr.

gypsum—jĭp′-sŭm.

gyrate—jī′-rāt.

gyration—jī-rā′-shŭn.

gyratory—jī′-rȧ-tō-rĭ.

gyrfalcon—jĕr′-fôk-n.
See *jyrfalcon*, another spelling.

gyroscope—jī′-rō-skōp.

Gyula—dyo͝o͝l′-ŏ.

Gyulai—dyo͝o͝l′-ŏ-ĕ.

gyve (fetter)—jīv.
"Formerly, probably until after 1800, gīv."—*Web.*

H

Haakon (King)—hô′-kōn.

Haarlem—här′-lĕm.
See *Boerhaave.*

Haas—häs.

Haase—hä′-zē.

Habakkuk—hȧ-băk′-ŭk or hăb′-ȧ-kŭk.
"The Book of *Habakkuk.*"

Habana—hä-vä′-nä.
In Spanish, *b*, especially between two vowels, often has the sound of English *v*, in *vow*.
See *Havana.*

habeas corpus—hā′-bē-ăs kôr′-pŭs, *not* hăb′-ē-ăs kôr′-pŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

haberdine—hăb′-ẽr-dēn or hăb′-ẽr-dín.
habergeon—hăb′-ẽr-jŭn or hȧ-bẽr′-jŭn.
habiliment—hȧ-bĭl′-ĭm-ĕnt.
Habitant—ȧ-bē-tăN′.
"The *Habitants* of Canada."
For ăN, see p. 26.
habitat—hăb′-ĭ-tăt.
habitué—hȧ-bĭt′-ū-ā; Fr. pron., ȧ-bē-tü-ā′.
For ū, see p. 26.
hacienda—ä-sy̆ĕn′-dä or hä-sĭ-ĕn′-dä.
In Spanish America, *c* before *e* or *i* is usually pronounced like English *s* in *sun*.
Hackert—häk′-ẽrt.
Hades—hā′-dēz.
Hading (Jane)—ȧ-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
hadj—hăj.
hadji—hăj′-ē.
Hadrian—hā′-drĭ-ăn.
See *Adrian*.
Haeckel—hĕk′-l; Ger. pron., hâ′-kl.
hæmatin—hē′-mȧ-tĭn or hĕm′-ȧ-tĭn.
Also written *hematin*, but pronounced as above.
hæmato (prefix)—hĕm′-ȧ-tō or hē′-mȧ-tō.
In this and the four words following, the *first* syllable is written either hæm or hem.
hæmatose—hē′-mȧ-tōs or hĕm′-ȧ-tōs.
See *hæmato* (*prefix*).
hæmic—hē′-mĭk or hĕm′-ĭk.
See *hæmato* (*prefix*).
hæmo (prefix)—hē′-mō or hĕm′-ō.
See *hæmato* (*prefix*).
hæmoglobin—hē-mō-g̃lō′-bĭn or hĕm-ō-g̃lō′-bĭn.
See *hæmato* (*prefix*).
Haensel und Gretel—hân′-sĕl ŏŏnt grā′-tĕl.
Hafiz—hä′-fĭz or hä-fēz′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Hagar—hā′-gȧr.
Hagedorn, von—fŏn hä′-gē-dōrn.
Hagen—hä′-gĕn.
Haggai—hăg′-ā-ī or hăg′-ī.
hagiarchy—hăg′-ĭ-är-kĭ or hā′-jĭ-är-kĭ.
hagiocracy—hăg-ĭ-ŏk′-rȧ-sĭ or hā-jĭ-ŏk′-rȧ-sĭ.
Hagiographa—hăg-ĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fȧ or hā-jĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fȧ.
hagiographer—hăg-ĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fẽr or hā-jĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.
hagiography—hăg-ĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ or hā-jĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
Hague (The)—hāg.
See *'s Gravenhage*, the Dutch name of this city.
ha-ha—hä-hä′.
See *aha.*
Hahnemann—hä′-nē-mȧn.
Hahn-Hahn, von—fŏn hän′-hän.
Haidee—hī-dē′, *not* hā′-dē.
"Don Juan."
Hainan—hī-nän′.
Haiti—hā′-tĭ; Fr. pron., ä-ē-tē′.
See *Hayti*, another spelling.
Haitian—hā′-tĭ-ȧn.
Also written *Haytian*, which see.
Hakluyt—hăk′-lo͝ot.
halberd—hăl′-bẽrd, formerly hôl′-bẽrd.
halcyon (n.)—hăl′-sĭ-ŏn.
halcyon (adj.)—hăl′-sĭ-ŏn.
"*Halcyon* Days."
Halcyone—hăl-sī′-ō-nē.
See *Alcyone*, another spelling.
Haldeman—hôl′-dē-mȧn, *not* hăl′-dē-mȧn.
Halévy—ȧ-lā-vē′.
half—häf; more properly, hȧf.
See *ask.*
halfpenny—hā′-pĕn-ĭ or häf′-pĕn-ĭ or hăp′-ĕn-ĭ or hȧp′-ĕn-ĭ or hā′-pĕn-ĭ.
There is authority for each and all of these pronunciations.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

halibut—hăl′-ĭ-bŭt or hŏl′-ĭ-bŭt.
Halicarnassus—hăl-ĭ-kär-năs′-ŭs.
"Dionysius of *Halicarnassus.*"
halite—hăl′-īt or hā′-līt.
Halle—hä′-lē.
hallelujah—hăl-ē-lōō′-yȧ.
See *alleluia.*
Also written *halleluiah*, but pronounced as above
Haller, von—fŏn hä′-lĕr.
hallo—hăl-ō′.
Also written *halloa*, but pronounced as above.
halloo—hăl-ōō′.
Hals, Franz—fränts häls.
Halsbury—hôlz′-brē.
See *Alnwick.*
Halstead, Murat—mū-răt′ hôl′-stĕd.
halve—häv.
More properly, hȧv.
See *ask.*
Halys—hā′-lĭs.
hamadryad—hăm′-ȧ-drī-ăd.
hamadryades—hăm-ȧ-drī′-ȧ-dēz.
hamadryads—hăm′-ȧ-drī-ădz.
Hamelin—hä′-mē-lĭn.
"The Pied Piper of *Hamelin.*"
Hamilcar Barca—hä-mĭl′-kär bär′-kä.
Hamite—hăm′-īt.
Hanau (Battle of)—hä′-now.
handbook—hănd′-bo͝ok, *not* hăn′-bo͝ok.
Pronounce the *d* sound.
handcuff—hănd′-kŭf, *not* hăn′-kŭf.
See *handbook.*
Handel—hăn′-dĕl.
See *Händel.*
Händel—hân′-dĕl.
See *Handel.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

handful—hănd′-fo͝ol, *not* hăn′-fo͝ol.
See *handbook.*

handkerchief—hăng′-kẽr-chĭf.
See *kerchief.*

handsome—hăn′-sŭm.
Stormonth says hănd′-sŭm.
See *unhandsome.*

hangar—häng′-gär; Fr. pron., äN-gär′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Hanover—hăn′-ō-vẽr.
In German, this word is written *Hannover,* and pronounced hän-ō′-vẽr.

Hans Breitmann—häns brīt′-män.

Hans Sachs—häns zäks.

Hanukka—hä′-no͝ok-kä.
Also written *Hanukkah,* but pronounced as above.

Haphtarah—hȧf-tä′-rä.

Hapsburg—hăps′-bûrg̃; Ger. pron., häps′-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.

hara-kiri—hä′-rä kē′-rē.

harass—hăr′-ăs.
"Often pronounced hȧ-rȧs′, but this has never been countenanced by orthoëpists."—*Web.*

harbinger—här′-bĭn-jẽr.

Hardecanute—här-dē-kȧ-nūt′.

Hardee (General)—här′-dē, *not* här-dē′.

Hardinge—här′-dĭng, *not* här′-dĭnzh *nor* här′-dĭnj.

hareem—hȧ-rēm′.
See *harem.*

harem—hā′-rĕm or hä′-rĕm or hâ′-rĕm.
See *hareem.*

Harfloeur—är-flör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

haricot—hăr′-ĭ-kō or hăr′-ĭ-kŏt.

Harleian—här-lē′-ăn or här′-lē-ăn.
"The *Harleian* Collection."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Harlequin—här′-lē-kwĭn or här′-lē-kĭn.
See *Columbine*.
harmonic—här-mŏn′-ĭk.
harmonica—här-mŏn′-ĭk-ȧ.
harmonicon—här-mŏn′-ĭk-ŏn.
harmonics—här-mŏn′-ĭks.
Haroun-al-Raschid—hȧ-rōōn′ ăr-rȧ-shēd′.
Also written *Harun-al-Raschid*, but pronounced as above.
Harpagon—ăr-pä-gôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Harpocrates—här-pŏk′-rȧ-tēz.
harpsichord—härp′-sĭ-kôrd.
hartbeest—härt′-bēst.
See *hartebeest*, the preferred spelling.
hartebeest—härt′-bēst or här′-tĕ-bēst.
Hartleian—härt-lē′-ăn or härt′-lĭ-ăn.
Hartleyan—härt′-lē-ăn.
Hartz (Mountains)—härts.
Also written *Harz*, but pronounced as above.
haruspex—hȧ-rŭs′-pĕks.
haruspice—hȧ-rŭs′-pĭs.
Harwich (England)—hăr′-ĭj or hăr′-ĭch.
See *Alnwick*.
Harwich (U. S.)—här′-wĭch.
Hasdrubal—hăs′-drōō-băl.
hashish—hăsh′-ēsh or hȧ-shēsh′.
Also written *hasheesh*, but pronounced as above.
haslet—hăs′-lĕt or hăs′-lĭt.
hasten—hās′-n, *not* hāst′-n.
hatchel—hăch′-ĕl.
Hauck (Minnie)—howk or hôk.
Haughton—hô′-tŭn.
haunch—hänch or hônch.
See *craunch*.
haunt—hänt or hônt.
See *craunch*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Hauptmann—howpt′-män.
Hauser, Kaspar—käs′-pär how′-zēr.
Haussmann (Baron)—ōs-män′.
hautboy—hō′-boi.
See *oboe*.
Hautes-Alpes—ōtz-ȧlp′.
Hautes-Pyrénées—ōt-pē-rā-nā′.
Haute-Savoie—ōt-sȧ-vwä′.
hauteur—hō-tûr′; Fr. pron., ō-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Haüy—ȧ-wē′.
Havana—hȧ-văn′-ȧ.
See *Habana*.
Haverhill (Eng.)—hăv′-ēr-ĭl.
Haverhill (U. S.)—hā′-vēr-ĭl.
Havre, Le—lŭ ȧv′-r.
Havre de Grace (U. S.)—hăv′-ēr dŭ grȧs.
Hawaii—hä-wī′-ē.
Hawaiian (Islands)—hä-wī′-yăn.
Hawarden—här′-dĕn or hôr′-dĕn.
See *Alnwick*.
Haweis—hois.
hawse—hôz or hôs.
hawser—hôz′-ēr or hôs′-ēr.
Haydn—hā′-dn; Ger. pron., hī′-dn.
Haye, La—lȧ ā′.
Haye Sainte, La—lȧ ā săNt′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Hayti—hā′-tĭ; Fr. pron., ä-ē-tē′.
See *Haiti*, the preferred spelling.
Haytian—hā′-tĭ-ăn.
See *Haitian*, the preferred spelling.
Hazlitt—hăz′-lĭt.
heard—hērd, *not* hĕrd, formerly given by Webster.
hearth—härth, *not* hĕrth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

heath—hēth.
heather—hĕth′-ẽr.
heathy—hēth′-ĭ.
heaume—hōm.
heaven—hĕv′-n, *not* hĕv′-ĕn.

See *evil.*

hebdomadal—hĕb-dŏm′-ȧ-dăl.

"*Hebdomadal* Council."

Hebe—hē′-bē, *not* hēb.
Hébert—ā-bâr′.
hebetudinous—hĕb-ē-tū′-dĭn-ŭs.
Hebraism—hē′-brā-ĭzm.
Hebraist—hē′-brā-ĭst.
Hebraize—hē′-brā-īz.
Hebrides—hĕb′-rĭd-ēz.
Hebron—hē′-brŭn, *not* hĕb′-rŭn.
Hecate—hĕk′-ȧ-tē.

Also written *Hekate*, but pronounced as above.

"Formerly often hĕk′-āt, as in Shakespeare and Milton."—*Web.*

"In every instance in Shakspere except one, and in one instance in Milton, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hĕk′-āt."—*Century Dictionary.*

hecatomb—hĕk′-ȧ-tŏm or hĕk′-ȧ-tōōm.
hectoliter—hĕk′-tō-lē-tẽr.

Also written *hectolitre*, but pronounced as above.

Hecuba—hĕk′-ū-bȧ.

"What 's *Hecuba* to him, or he to *Hecuba*,
That he should weep for her?"—*Shakespeare.*

Hedone—hĕd′-ō-nē.
hedonism—hē′-dŏn-ĭzm or hĕd′-ŏn-ĭzm.
Hegel—hā′-gĕl.
Hegelian—hā-gā′-lĭ-ăn or hē-gē′-lĭ-ăn.
Hegeman—hĕg̃′-ē-măn.
hegemonic—hĕj-ē-mŏn′-ĭk or hē-jē-mŏn′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

hegemony—hē-jĕm′-ō-nĭ or hĕj′-ē-mō-nĭ or hē′-jē-mō-nĭ.

Webster says that, in the pronunciation of this word, some prefer *hard g* (ğ), as in *go*, after the Greek.

hegira—hĕj′-ĭr-ȧ or hē-jī′-rȧ.

Also written *hejira*, but pronounced as above.

"The first is etymologically the correct pronunciation, but the second is much more widely used both popularly and among scholars."—*Web.*

Heidelberg—hī′-dĕl-bĕrG.

For G, see p. 28.

heigh—hī or hā.

heigh-ho—hī′-hō or hā′-hō.

height—hīt, *not* hītth.

Heine, Heinrich—hīn′-rĭK hī′-nē.

E final, in German, is always sounded.

heinous—hā′-nŭs, *not* hē′-nŭs.

heir—âr.

Helen—hĕl′-ĕn.

Helena—hĕl′-ē-nȧ, *not* hĕl-ē′-nȧ.

See *Saint Helena* (*mother of Constantine*).

Helenus—hĕl′-ē-nŭs, *not* hĕl-ē′-nŭs.

Helgoland—hĕl′-gō-lȧnt.

See *Heligoland.*

heliacal—hē-lī′-ȧ-kȧl.

helices—hĕl′-ĭs-ēz.

Helicon—hĕl′-ĭk-ŏn.

Heligoland—hĕl′-ĭ-gō-lȧnt.

See *Helgoland*, the preferred spelling.

heliocentric—hē-lĭ-ō-sĕn′-trĭk.

See *geocentric.*

heliochromy—hē′-lĭ-ō-krō-mĭ.

Heliogabalus—hē-lĭ-ō-gȧb′-ȧ-lŭs.

See *Elagabalus*, the correct form of this word.

Helios—hē′-lĭ-ŏs.

heliotrope—hē′-lĭ-ō-trōp.

heliotypy—hē′-lĭ-ō-tī-pĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

helix—hē′-lĭks or hĕl′-ĭks.
Hellas—hĕl′-ăs.
Helle—hĕl′-ē.
hellebore—hĕl′-ē-bōr.
Hellene—hĕl′-ēn.
Hellenic—hĕl-ĕn′-ĭk or hĕl-ē′-nĭk.
Worcester says hĕl′-ĕn-ĭk or hĕl-ĕn′-ĭk.
Hellenize—hĕl′-ĕn-īz.
Hellespont—hĕl′-ĕs-pŏnt.
Hellespontine—hĕl-ĕs-pŏn′-tĭn or hĕl-ĕs-pŏn′-tīn.
helm—hĕlm, *not* hĕl′-ŭm.
See *elm*.
Helmholtz, von—fŏn hĕlm′-hōlts.
Héloise—ā-lō-ēz′.
"Abélard and *Héloise*."
See *Abélard*.
helot—hĕl′-ŏt or hē′-lŏt.
helotry—hĕl′-ŏt-rĭ or hē′-lŏt-rĭ.
Helvetia—hĕl-vē′-shĭ-ȧ.
Helvetian—hĕl-vē′-shăn.
Helvetic—hĕl-vĕt′-ĭk.
Helvétius—hĕl-vē′-shĭ-ŭs; Fr. pron., ĕl-vā-sē-ŭs′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
Hemans (Mrs.)—hĕm′-ănz; pop., hē′-mănz.
hematin—hĕm′-ȧ-tĭn or hē′-mȧ-tĭn.
Also written *hæmatin*, but pronounced as above.
hematite—hĕm′-ȧ-tīt or hē′-mȧ-tīt.
Also written *hæmatite*, but pronounced as above.
See *ite* (*chemical termination*).
hemato (prefix)—hĕm′-ȧ-tō or hē′-mȧ-tō.
Also written *hæmato*, but pronounced as above.
hemi (prefix)—hĕm′-ĭ.
See *demi* (*prefix*), *semi* (*prefix*).
hemiopia—hĕm-ĭ-ō′-pĭ-ȧ.
hemiplegia—hĕm-ĭ-plē′-jĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

hemiplegy—hĕm′-ĭ-plē-jĭ.
hemistich—hĕm′-ĭ-stĭk.
henceforth—hĕns-fōrth′ or hĕns′-fōrth.
See *thenceforth*.
Hengest—hĕng′-gĕst.
"*Hengest* and Horsa."
See *Horsa*.
Hengstenberg—hĕng′-stĕn-bĕrG.
For G, see p. 28.
Henlopen (Cape)—hĕn-lō′-pĕn.
Hennepin—hĕn′-ē-pĭn; Fr. pron., ĕn-pĂN′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
Henner—ĕn-ĕr′.
Henri—ĂN-rē′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
Henriade, La—lä ĂN-rē-ăd′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
Henriot—ĂN-rē-ō′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
Henriques—ĕn-rē′-kĕs.
Henriquez—ān-rē′-kĕth.
See *Zamacoïs*.
Henry—hĕn′-rĭ, *not* hĕn′-ĕr-ĭ.
A word of *two* syllables.
hepatic—hē-păt′-ĭk.
hepatite—hĕp′-ȧ-tīt.
Stormonth says hē-păt′-ĭt.
hepatitis—hĕp-ȧ-tī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
hepatization—hĕp-ȧ-tĭz-ā′-shŭn or hĕp-ȧ-tī-zā′-shŭn.
hepatize—hĕp′-ȧ-tīz.
Hephæstion—hē-fĕs′-tĭ-ŏn.
Hephæstus—hē-fĕs′-tŭs.
See *Hephaistos*, another spelling.
Hephaistos—hē-fīs′-tŏs.
See *Hephæstus*, another spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Heptateuch—hĕp′-tȧ-tūk.

Hera—hē′-rȧ.

See *Here*, another spelling.

Heraclean—hĕr-ȧ-klē′-ăn.

See *Heracleian*, another spelling.

Heracleian—hĕr-ȧ-klē′-yăn or hĕr-ȧ-klē′-ăn.

See *Heraclean*, another spelling.

Heracles—hĕr′-ȧ-klēz.

Also written *Herakles*, but pronounced as above.

Heraclidæ—hĕr-ȧ-klī′-dē.

Heraclitean—hĕr-ȧ-klī-tē′-ăn.

Heraclitus—hĕr-ȧ-klī′-tŭs, *not* hĕr-ăk′-lĭt-ŭs.

"The name of *Democ'ritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Heracli'tus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable."—*Wor.*

See *Democritus*.

heraldic—hĕr-ăl′-dĭk, *not* hĕr′-ăl-dĭk.

Hérault de Séchelles—ā-rō′ dŭ sā-shĕl′.

Herat—hĕr-ät′.

herb—ērb or hērb.

"The historical pronunciation is *ûrb*, which still prevails in the best usage in the United States, although *hûrb* is also used. In England *hûrb* has increased in use since about 1800, and now apparently prevails in the best usage."—*Web.*

herbaceous—hēr-bā′-shŭs.

herbage—ērb′-āj or hērb′-āj.

See note under *herb*.

herbal (n.)—hērb′-ăl.

herbal (adj.)—hērb′-ăl.

herbarium—hēr-bā′-rĭ-ŭm.

herbivora—hēr-bĭv′-ō-rȧ.

herbivorous—hēr-bĭv′-ō-rŭs.

herby—ērb′-ĭ or hērb′-ĭ.

See note under *herb*.

Herculaneum—hēr-kū-lā′-nē-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Herculean—hēr-kū′-lē-ăn, *not* hēr-kū-lē′-ăn.

Here—hē′-rē.

See *Hera*, another spelling.

hereafter—hēr-ăf′-tēr, *not* hēr-ăf′-tēr.

hereditament—hĕr-ē-dĭt′-ȧ-mĕnt.

Hereford—hĕr′-ē-fērd.

herein—hēr-ĭn′.

hereinto—hēr-ĭn′-tōō.

hereof—hēr-ŏv′ or hēr-ŏf′.

See *whereof*.

heresiarch—hĕr′-ē-sĭ-ärk or hē-rē′-sĭ-ärk.

Worcester says hē-rē′-zĭ-ärk.

heretic—hĕr′-ē-tĭk.

See *Arabic*.

hereunto—hēr-ŭn-tōō′.

hereupon—hēr-ŭp-ŏn′.

herewith—hēr-wĭth′ or hēr-wĭth′.

Worcester says hēr′-with.

"Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word." —*Webster*.

See *wherewith*.

hermaphrodite—hēr-măf′-rō-dīt, *not* ȧ-môr′-fō-dīt.

hermeneutics—hēr-mē-nū′-tĭks.

Hermes (Mercury)—hēr′-mēz.

Hermes, Georg—gā-ōrG′ hĕr′-mās.

For G, see p. 28.

Hermias—hēr-mī′-ăs or hēr′-mĭ-ăs.

Hermione—hēr-mī′-ō-nē.

"A Winter's Tale."

Hernández—ār-nän′-dĕth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Hernani—ĕr-nä′-nē.

See *Ernani*, another spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Hero—hē′-rō.
"*Hero* and Leander."
Hérodiade—ā-rō-dē-ăd′.
Herod—hĕr′-ŭd.
Herodian—hē-rō′-dĭ-ăn, *not* hĕr′-ŭd-ē-ăn.
Herodias—hē-rō′-dĭ-ăs.
Herodotus—hē-rŏd′-ō-tŭs.
heroine—hĕr′-ō-ĭn.
heroism—hĕr′-ō-ĭzm.
Hérold—ā-rŏld′.
Herr—hĕr.
Herren—hĕr′-ĕn.
herring—hĕr′-ĭng, *not* hĕr′-ĭn.
Herschel—hēr′-shĕl.
Hertford (College at Oxford)—härt′-fērd.
Hertz—hĕrts.
Heruli—hĕr′-ŏŏ-lĭ.
Herzegovina—hĕrt-sĕ-gō-vē′-nä.
Hesiod—hē′-sĭ-ŏd or hē′-shĭ-ŏd.
Hesione—hē-sī′-ō-nē.
hesitate—hĕz′-ĭ-tāt.
The Century Dictionary gives hĕs′-ĭ-tāt as an alternative pronunciation.
Hesperides—hĕs-pĕr′-ĭ-dēz.
Hesse—hĕs.
Hesse-Cassel—hĕs-käs′-ĕl.
Hesse-Nassau—hĕs-năs′-ô.
Hessian—hĕsh′-ăn.
Hester—hĕs′-tēr.
Hestia—hĕs′-tĭ-ȧ.
hetæra—hē-tē′-rȧ.
See *hetaira*, another spelling.
hetærism—hē-tē′-rĭzm.
See *hætairism*, another spelling.
hetaira—hē-tī′-rȧ.
hetairism—hē-tī′-rĭzm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

heterochromous—hĕt-ẽr-ō-krō′-mŭs.
heterodox—hĕt′-ẽr-ō-dŏks.
heterogamy—hĕt-ẽr-ŏg′-ȧ-mĭ.
heterogeneity—hĕt-ẽr-ō-jē-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.
heterogeneous—hĕt-ẽr-ō-jē′-nē-ŭs.
heteropathy—hĕt-ẽr-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.
heterophemy—hĕt′-ẽr-ō-fē-mĭ or hĕt-ẽr-ŏf′-ē-mĭ.
heterophyllous—hĕt-ẽr-ō-fĭl′-ŭs.
heteroscian—hĕt-ẽr-ŏsh′-ĭ-ăn or hĕt-ẽr-ŏsh′-ăn.
hexagonal—hĕks-ăg′-ō-năl.
hexastich—hĕks′-ȧ-stĭk.
Hexateuch—hĕks′-ȧ-tūk.
hey—hā.
heyday—hā′-dā.
Heyne—hī′-nẽ.
Heyse—hī′-zẽ.
hiatus—hī-ā′-tŭs.
Hiawatha—hī-ȧ-wô′-thȧ.

"Other pronunciations of this name are sometimes given, as hĭ-ȧ-wô′-tȧ, hē-ȧ-wô′-thȧ, etc. The Iroquoian pronunciation is hī-ōN-hwä'h′-thä′h (first syllable like *high*)."—*Web.*

hibernacle—hī′-bẽr-nȧ-kl or hī-bẽr′-nȧ-kl.
hibernate—hī′-bẽr-nāt.
Hibernicism—hī-bẽr′-nĭs-ĭzm.
hibernization—hī-bẽr-nĭz-ā′-shŭn.
hiccough—hĭk′-ŭp.

Also written *hiccup*, but pronounced as above.

hidalgo—hĭd-ăl′-ḡō; Sp. pron., ē-däl′-ḡō.
hideous—hĭd′-ē-ŭs.
hierarchy—hī′-ẽr-är-kĭ.
Hiero—hī′-ẽr-ō.
hieroglyphic—hī-ẽr-ō-ḡlĭf′-ĭk.
hieroglyphist—hī-ẽr-ŏg′-lĭf-ĭst or hī-ẽr-ō-ḡlĭf′-ĭst.
Hieronymus—hī-ẽr-ŏn′-ĭm-ŭs.
hierophant—hī′-ẽr-ō-fănt or hī-ĕr′-ō-fănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

highway—hī′-wā, *not* hī-wā′.
highwayman—hī′-wā-măn, *not* hī-wā′-măn.
hilarious—hī-lā′-rĭ-ŭs or hĭl-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
The Century Dictionary prefers hī, and the Standard Dictionary, hĭl.
hilarity—hī-lăr′-ĭt-ĭ or hĭl-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
The Century Dictionary prefers hĭl-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ, and the Standard Dictionary, hī-lăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
Hilary (Term)—hĭl′-ȧ-rĭ.
Hildebrand—hĭl′-dē-brănd.
Hillard (George S.)—hĭl′-ȧrd, *not* hĭl-ärd′.
Hilo—hē′-lō.
Himalaya—hĭm-ä′-lȧ-yȧ.
Less correctly, hĭm-ȧ-lā′-yȧ.
Himalayan—hĭm-ä′-lȧ-yăn.
Less correctly, hĭm-ȧ-lā′-yăn.
hinder (adj.)—hīn′-dēr.
See *hinder* (*vb.*).
hinder (vb.)—hĭn′-dēr.
See *hinder* (*adj.*).
Hindoo—hĭn′-dōō or hĭn-dōō′.
See *Hindu*, the preferred spelling.
Hindoostani—hĭn-dōō-stä′-nē.
See *Hindustani*, the preferred spelling.
Hindu—hĭn′-dōō or hĭn-dōō′.
See *Hindoo*.
Hindustan—hĭn-dŏŏ-stän′.
See *Kurdistan*.
Hindustani—hĭn-dōō-stä′-nē.
hinterland—hĭn′-tēr-lănd; Ger. pron., hĭn′-tēr-länt.
Hippocrates—hĭp-ŏk′-rȧ-tēz.
Hippocrene—hĭp′-ō-krēn; class. pron., hĭp-ō-krē′-nē.
Hippolyta—hĭp-ŏl′-ĭt-ȧ.
"*Midsummer Night's Dream.*"
See *Hippolytus*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Hippolyte—hĭp-ŏl′-ĭt-ē; Fr. pron., ē-pō-lēt′.
Hippolytus—hĭp-ŏl′-ĭt-ŭs.
Hippomenes—hĭp-ŏm′-ē-nēz.
hippophagi—hĭp-ŏf′-ȧ-jī.
hippopotamus—hĭp-ō-pŏt′-ȧ-mŭs.
hirsute—hĕr′-sūt or hĕr-sūt′.
hirundine—hĭr-ŭn′-dĭn or hĭr-ŭn′-dīn.
Hispania—hĭs-pā′-nĭ-ȧ or hĭs-pä′-nĭ-ȧ.
Hispanic—hĭs-păn′-ĭk.
Hispaniola—hĭs-păn-yō′-lȧ.
historiographer—hĭs-tō-rĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.
historiography—hĭs-tō-rĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
history—hĭs′-tō-rĭ, *not* hĭs′-trĭ.
histrionic—hĭs-trĭ-ŏn′-ĭk.
histrionism—hĭs′-trĭ-ō-nĭzm.
h'm—hm.
Hoangho—hwäng-hō′.
Also written *Hwangho*, but pronounced as above.
Hobbema—hŏb′-ĕm-ȧ.
Hobbes—hŏbz.
Hobbesian—hŏb′-zĭ-ăn.
Hobbesism—hŏbz′-ĭzm.
hobo—hō′-bō.
Hoboken—hō′-bō-kĕn.
hoch—hôĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Hoche—ŏsh.
Hohenlohe—hō-ĕn-lō′-ē.
"When preceded by title, as *Fürst*, accented hō′-ĕn-lō-ē."—*Web.*
Hohenstaufen—hō-ĕn-shtow′-fĕn.
See note under *Hohenlohe.*
Hohenzollern—hō-ĕn-tsŏl′-ĕrn.
See note under *Hohenlohe.*
hoist—hoist, *not* hīst.
hoity-toity—hoi′-tĭ toi′-tĭ, *not* hī′-tĭ tī′-tĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Holbein—hōl′-bīn.
Holborn—hō′-bŭrn, *not* hōl′-bŭrn.
See *Alnwick*.
Holinshed—hŏl′-ĭnz-hĕd or hŏl′-ĭn-shĕd.
holla (interj.)—hŏl′-ä or hŏl-ä′.
hollo (n.)—hŏl′-ō or hŏl-ō′.
hollo (vb.)—hŏl′-ō.
hollo (interj.)—hŏl′-ō or hŏl-ō′.
holloa (interj.)—hŏl-ō′.
hollow—hŏl′-ō.
holly-hock—hŏl′-ĭ-hŏk, *not* hŏl′-ĭ-hôk.
holm—hōm.
This is the marking of Webster and the Oxford English Dictionary.
Worcester says hōlm, which is also the preference of Stormonth, the Century, and the Standard.
Holm, Saxe—săks hōm.
holocaust—hŏl′-ō-kôst.
Holofernes—hŏl-ō-fēr′-nēz.
Also written *Holophernes*, but pronounced as above.
Holstein—hōl′-stīn.
Holyhead—hŏl′-ĭ-hĕd.
Holyoke (Mount)—hōl′-yōk, *not* hō′-lĭ-ōk.
Holyrood (Palace)—hŏl′-ĭ-rōōd.
holystone—hō′-lĭ-stōn.
homage—hŏm′-āj, *not* ŏm′-āj.
See *damage*.
Homburg—hōm′-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.
homely—hōm′-lĭ.
Homeric—hō-mĕr′-ĭk.
homestead—hōm′-stĕd, *not* hōm′-stĭd.
homicidal—hŏm′-ĭs-ī-dăl, *not* hŏm-ĭs-ī′-dăl.
homiletics—hŏm-ĭl-ĕt′-ĭks.
homochromous—hō-mō-krō′-mŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

homodont—hŏm′-ō-dŏnt or hō′-mō-dŏnt.

homœo (prefix)—hō′-mē-ō or hŏm′-ē-ō.

Also written *homeo*, but pronounced as above.

"The etymological pronunciation would be hŏ-mē′-ō-, as in hŏ-moi′-ō-; but usage favors hŏm′-ē-ō-, or in popular use hō′-mē-ō-; the last especially in *homœopathy* and its family (the only really popular members of the group)."—*Oxford English Dictionary.*

"Good usage in the United States distinctly favors hō′-mē-ō- in all words beginning with this prefix."—*Web.*

homœopath—hō′-mē-ō-păth or hŏm′-ē-ō-păth.

See note under *homœo* (*prefix*).

Also written *homeopath*, but pronounced as above.

homœopathic—hō-mē-ō-păth′-ĭk or hŏm-ē-ō-păth′-ĭk.

See note under *homœo* (*prefix*).

Also written *homeopathic*, but pronounced as above.

homœopathist—hō-mē-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭst or hŏm-ē-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭst.

See note under *homœo* (*prefix*).

Also written *homeopathist*, but pronounced as above.

homœopathy—hō-mē-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭ or hŏm-ē-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.

See note under *homœo* (*prefix*).

Also written *homeopathy*, but pronounced as above.

homogeneity—hō-mō-jē-nē′-ĭt-ĭ or hŏm-ō-jē-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.

homogeneous—hō-mō-jē′-nē-ŭs or hŏm-ō-jē′-nē-ŭs.

homograph—hŏm′-ō-grȧf or hō′-mō-grȧf.

homoio (prefix)—hō-moi′-ō.

See *homœo* (*prefix*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

homoiousian—hō-moi-o͞o′-sĭ-ăn or hō-moi-ow′-sĭ-ăn.
See *homoousian.*

homologous—hō-mŏl′-ō-gŭs.

homologue—hŏm′-ō-lŏg or hō′-mō-lŏg.

homonym—hŏm′-ō-nĭm or hō′-mō-nĭm.

homoousian—hō-mō-o͞o′-sĭ-ăn or hō-mō-ow′-sĭ-ăn or hŏm-ō-ow′-sĭ-ăn.
See *homoiousian.*

homoplasy—hō-mŏp′-lă-sĭ or hō′-mō-plăs-ĭ or hŏm′-ō-plăs-ĭ.

honest—ŏn′-ĕst, *not* ŏn′-ŭst.
See *damage.*

Hong-Kong—hŏng-kŏng.
Orthoëpists say that neither syllable of this word is accented; but, practically speaking, one or the other is necessarily accented in pronouncing it.

honi soit qui mal y pense—ŏ′-nē swȧ kē măl ē pȧNs.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

Honiton (lace)—hŏn′-ĭt-ŭn.

Honolulu—hō-nō-lo͞o′-lo͞o, *not* hŏn-ō-lo͞o′-lo͞o.

honorable—ŏn′-ēr-ȧ-bl, *not* ŏn′-rȧ-bl.

honorarium—ŏn-ō-rā′-rĭ-ŭm.

hoodlum—ho͞od′-lŭm; hŏ͝od′-lŭm (Wor.).

hoodoo—ho͞o′-do͞o.

hoof—ho͞of, *not* hŏ͝of.
A very common error.

Hooge, de—dŭ hō′-Gē.
For G, see p. 28.
See *Groot.*

Hoogh—hōg.

Hoogvliet—hōG′-vlēt.
For G, see p. 28.

hoop—ho͞op, *not* hŏ͝op.

hoopoe—ho͞o′-po͞o or ho͞o′-pō.

hoosier—ho͞o′-zhēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Hoosier (State)—hōō′-zhēr.
Hôpital, L'—lō-pē-tȧl′.
See *Hospital, de L'*.
Horace—hŏr′-ās, *not* hôr′-ās.
Horæ—hō′-rē.
Horatio—hō-rā′-shĭ-ō or hō-rā′-shō.
Horicon—hŏr′-ĭk-ŏn.
horizon—hō-rī′-zŭn or hō-rī′-zn.
"Formerly accented hor′-i-zon, as in Shakespeare."—*Web.*
See *abdomen.*
hornblende—hôrn′-blĕnd.
horologe—hŏr′-ō-lōj or hŏr′-ō-lŏj.
horoscope—hŏr′-ō-skōp, *not* hō′-rō-skōp.
horrid—hŏr′-ĭd, *not* hôr′-ĭd.
Horsa—hôr′-sȧ.
See *Hengest.*
hors concours—ôr kôN-kōōr′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
hors de combat—ôr dŭ kôN-bȧ′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
hors de propos—ôr dŭ prō-pō′.
hors de saison—ôr dŭ sā-zôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
hors d'œuvre—ôr dö′-vrŭ
For ö, see p. 25.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
horseradish—hôrs′-răd-ĭsh, *not* hôrs′-rĕd-ĭsh.
horseshoe—hôrs′-shōō, *not* hôr′-shōō.
Hortense—ôr-täNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Hortensia—hôr-tĕn′-shĭ-ȧ or hôr-tĕn′-shȧ.
Hortensius—hôr-tĕn′-shĭ-ŭs or hôr-tĕn′-shŭs.
hortus siccus—hôr′-tŭs sĭk′-ŭs.
Hosea—hō-zē′-ȧ, *not* hō′-zē-ȧ *nor* hō′-zhȧ.
This last pronunciation is very common as a colloquialism.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

hosier—hō′-zhẽr.
hosiery—hō′-zhẽr-ĭ.
hospice—hŏs′-pĭs or hŏs′-pēs.
hospitable—hŏs′-pĭt-à-bl, *not* hŏs-pĭt′-à-bl.
Frequently mispronounced.
See *inhospitable.*
hospitably—hŏs′-pĭt-à-blĭ, *not* hŏs-pĭt′-à-blĭ.
See *inhospitably.*
hospital—hŏs′-pĭt-ăl, *not* hŏs′-pĭt-ăl *nor* hôs′-pĭt-ăl.
See *accost.*
Hospital, de L'—dŭ lō-pē-tàl′.
See *Hôpital, L'.*
hospitaler—hŏs′-pĭt-à-lẽr, *not* hŏs-pĭt′-à-lẽr.
Also written *hospitaller*, but pronounced as above.
hospodar—hŏs′-pō-där.
hostage—hŏs′-tāj, *not* hōs′-tāj.
hostel—hŏs′-tĕl; hō-tĕl′ (Wor.).
hosteler—hŏs′-tĕl-ẽr.
hostelry—hŏs′-tĕl-rĭ.
Worcester prefers hō′-tĕl-rĭ.
hostile—hŏs′-tĭl or, especially in British usage, hŏs′-tīl.
hostler—hŏs′-lẽr or ŏs′-lẽr.
The leading authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.
See *ostler.*
Hôtel de Cluny—ŏ-tĕl′ dŭ klü-nē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Hôtel des Invalides—ŏ-tĕl′ dā zăN-và-lēd′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Hôtel Dieu—ŏ-tĕl′ dyö.
For ö, see p. 25.
Hôtel de Ville—ŏ-tĕl′ dŭ vēl.
Hotham—hŏth′-ăm.
Houdin—ōō-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Houdon—o͞o-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
hough—hŏk.
Houghton (Lord)—hô′-tŭn or how′-tŭn.
See *Milnes* (*Richard Monckton*).
Houghton (Henry Oscar)—hō′-tŭn.
Hougomont—o͞o-g̃o͞-môn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
hound—hownd.
houri—ho͞o′-rĭ or how′-rĭ.
housewife—hows′-wīf.
Worcester prefers hŭz′-wĭf.
When this word is used to denote a small bag for needles, thread, etc., it is usually pronounced hŭz′-ĭf.
See *huswife* (*small bag*).
housewifery—hows′-wīf-ĕr-ĭ.
Worcester says hŭz′-wĭf-rĭ or hows′-wīf-rĭ.
housing (saddle-cloth)—howz′-ĭng, *not* hows′-ĭng.
Houssaye, Arsène—ăr-sân′ o͞o-sā′.
Houston (Texas)—hūs′-tŭn, *not* hows′-tŭn.
Houston (Sam)—hūs′-tŭn, *not* hows′-tŭn.
Houyhnhnm—ho͞o-ĭn′-m or hwĭn′-m.
hovel—hŏv′-ĕl.
Formerly and still occasionally, hŭv′-ĕl.
hover—hŭv′-ĕr or hŏv′-ĕr.
howadji—how-ăj′-ĭ.
howdah—how′-dȧ.
howdy-do—how′-dĭ-do͞o.
howitzer—how′-ĭt-sĕr.
Huc—ük or hük.
For ü, see p. 26.
Hudibras—hū′-dĭ-brăs, *not* hū′-dĭ-brȧ.
Huerta—wĕr′-tä.
H, in Spanish, is seldom pronounced.
Hughenden—hū′-ĕn-dĕn.
Hughes (Thomas)—hūz.
Hugli (river)—ho͞o′-g̃lē.

Huguenot—hū′-gē-nŏt.
Huguenots, Les—lā ü-gē-nō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Huidekoper—hī′-dē-kō-pēr.
Hulin—ü-lăN.
Also written *Hullin*, but pronounced as above.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
hullo—hŭl-ō′.
human—hū′-măn, *not* ū′-măn.
humane—hū-mān′, *not* ū-mān′.
"Formerly also accented hu′ mane."—*Web.*
humanity—hū-măn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ū-măn′-ĭt-ĭ.
humanization—hū-măn-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or hū-măn-ī-zā′-shŭn, *not* ū-măn-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.
humanize—hū′-măn-īz, *not* ū′-măn-īz.
humble—hŭm′-bl.
"Formerly, and still occasionally, ŭm′-bl."—*Web.*
Humboldt, von—vŏn hŭm′-bōlt; Ger. pron., fŏn ho͝om′-bōlt.
humerus—hū′-mēr-ŭs.
humid—hū′-mĭd, *not* ū′-mĭd.
humidity—hū-mĭd′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ū-mĭd′-ĭt-ĭ.
humiliate—hū-mĭl′-ĭ-āt, *not* ū-mĭl′-ĭ-āt.
humiliation—hū-mĭl-ĭ-ā′-shŭn, *not* ū-mĭl-ĭ-ā′-shŭn.
humility—hū-mĭl′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ū-mĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.
humor (n. and vb.)—hū′-mēr or ū′-mēr.
"The *h*, formerly silent, is now generally pronounced, both in England and the United States, although many good speakers, following the older orthoëpists, as Smart, omit it, especially in the senses referring to mental states."—*Web.*
humorist—hū′-mēr-ĭst or ū′-mēr-ĭst.
humorous—hū′-mēr-ŭs or ū′-mēr-ŭs.
Humperdinck—ho͝om′-pēr-dĭngk.
hunchback—hŭnch′-băk.
hundred—hŭn′-drĕd, *not* hŭn′-dērd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

hundredth—hŭn′-drĕdth, *not* hŭn′-dērdth.
Hungarian—hŭng-gā′-rĭ-ăn, *not* hŭn-gā′-rĭ-ăn.
Hungary—hŭng′-gȧ-rĭ.
hungry—hŭng′-grĭ.
Hunjadi János—hōōn′-yŏd-ĭ yä′-nōsh.
Hunker—hŭng′-kẽr.
Huron—hū′-rŏn.
"Formerly pronounced hū-rŏn′."—*Gaz.*
hurrah—hōōr-ä′ or hŭr-ä′, *not* hōōr-ô′.
Also written *hurra*, but pronounced as above.
See *hurray.*
hurray—hōōr-ā′ or hŭr-ā′.
See *hurrah.*
hurtleberry—hûrt′-l-bĕr-ĭ.
See *whortleberry.*
Huss (John)—hŭs; Ger. pron., hōōs.
Also written *Hus*, but pronounced as above.
hussar—hōōz-är′, *not* hŭz-är′.
hussy—hŭz′-ĭ, *not* hŭs′-ĭ.
hustle—hŭs′-l, *not* hŭst′-l.
huswife (small bag)—hŭz′-ĭf.
See *housewife.*
Huygens—hī′-gĕnz; Dutch pron., hoi′-gĕns.
Also written *Huyghens*, but pronounced as above.
Huysman—hois′-măn.
See *Huysmans.*
Huysmans—üs-mäN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
See *Huysman.*
huzza—hŭz-ä′ or hōōz-ä′.
hyacinth—hī′-ȧ-sĭnth.
Hyacinthe, Père—pâr ē-ȧ-săNt′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
hyacinthine—hī-ȧ-sĭn′-thĭn.
"The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom
Morn well might break and April bloom."
Emerson.
Hyacinthus—hī-ȧ-sĭn′-thŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Hyades—hī′-ȧ-dēz.
"The Rainy *Hyades.*"
See *Hyads.*
Hyads—hī′-ădz.
See *Hyades.*
hyaline—hī′-ȧ-lĭn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
hyalite—hī′-ȧ-līt.
See *ite* (*chemical termination*).
Hybla—hī′-blȧ.
"But, for your words, they rob the *Hybla* bees,
And leave them honeyless."—*Shakespeare.*
Hyblaean—hī-blē′-ăn.
Also written *Hyblean*, but pronounced as above.
hybrid—hī′-brĭd or hĭb′-rĭd.
hybridism—hī′-brĭd-ĭzm or hĭb′-rĭd-ĭzm.
hybridization—hī-brĭd-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or hĭb-rĭd-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.
hybridize—hī′-brĭd-īz or hĭb′-rĭd-īz.
hydatid—hī′-dȧ-tĭd or hĭd′-ȧ-tĭd.
Hydra—hī′-drȧ.
hydrangea—hī-drăn′-jē-ȧ, *not* hī-drān′-jȧ.
hydraulic—hī-drô′-lĭk, *not* hī-drŏl′-ĭk.
hydraulics—hī-drô′-lĭks, *not* hī-drŏl′-ĭks.
hydride—hī′-drīd or hī′-drĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
hydrometer—hī-drŏm′-ē-tēr.
hydropathic—hī-drō-păth′-ĭk.
hydropathist—hī-drŏp′-ȧ-thĭst.
hydropathy—hī-drŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.
hydrophobia—hī-drō-fō′-bĭ-ȧ.
hydrophobic—hī-drō-fō′-bĭk or hī-drō-fŏb′-ĭk.
Hygeia—hī-jē′-ȧ.
hygiene—hī′-jĭ-ēn or hī′-jēn.
hygienic—hī-jĭ-ĕn′-ĭk.
hygienist—hī′-jĭ-ĕn-ĭst.
hygrometer—hī-grŏm′-ē-tēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Hyksos—hĭk′-sōs or hĭk′-sŏs.
Hylas—hī′-lăs.
Hymen—hī′-mĕn.
Hymenæus—hī-mĕn-ē′-ŭs.
hymeneal—hī-mē-nē′-ăl.
See *ideal.*
Hymettus (Mount)—hī-mĕt′-ŭs.
hymnal—hĭm′-năl.
hymned (part.)—hĭmd.
See *hymning* (*part.*).
hymning (part.)—hĭm′-ĭng or hĭm′-nĭng.
"The *hymning* choir."
"The participles *hymning* and *hymned* are colloquially pronounced *hĭm′-ĭng* and *hĭmd*, but with solemnity, *hĭm′-nĭng* and *hĭm′-nĕd.*"—*Smart.*
hymnody—hĭm′-nō-dĭ.
hymnology—hĭm-nŏl′-ō-jĭ.
hypæthral—hĭp-ē′-thrăl or hī-pē′-thrăl.
Also written *hypethral*, but pronounced as above.
hypallage—hĭp-ăl′-ă-jē or hī-păl′-ă-jē.
Hypatia—hī-pā′-shĭ-ă.
hyperæmia—hī-pĕr-ē′-mĭ-ă.
Also written *hyperemia*, but pronounced as above.
hyperæsthesia—hī-pĕr-ĕs-thē′-sĭ-ă or hī-pĕr-ĕs-thē′-zĭ-ă.
Also written *hyperesthesia*, but pronounced as above.
hyperbaton—hī-pĕr′-bă-tŏn.
hyperbola—hī-pĕr′-bō-lă.
hyperbole—hī-pĕr′-bō-lē.
Hyperborean—hī-pĕr-bō′-rē-ăn.
hypericum—hī-pĕr′-ĭk-ŭm.
Hyperion—hī-pē′-rĭ-ŏn or hī-pĕr-ī′-ŏn.
"*Hyperion* to a satyr."—*Shakespeare.*
hypertrophy—hī-pĕr′-trō-fĭ.
hypnotic—hĭp-nŏt′-ĭk.
hypnotism—hĭp′-nō-tĭzm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

hypnotist—hĭp′-nō-tĭst.

hypnotization—hĭp-nō-tĭz-ā′-shun or hĭp-nō-tī-zā′-shŭn.

hypo (prefix)—hī′-pō or hĭp′-ō.

"The etymological pronunciation is hĭp′-ō (the *y* being short in Greek and Latin), and all words compounded with this prefix were, until comparatively recently, given the short sound in pronouncing dictionaries of English. The best current usage, however, while retaining the short sound in many older words, as *hў̆p′-o-crite*, *hў̆-poc′-ri-sy*, etc., and dividing more or less evenly on others, as *hy-po-chon′-dri-ac*, *hy-pob′-o-le*, etc., almost universally prefers the long sound in recent words, especially in scientific terminology, as in *hȳ-po-der′-mic*, *hȳ-po-phos′-phite*, *hȳ-pog′-e-nous*, etc."—*Web.*

hypochondria—hĭp-ō-kŏn′-drĭ-ȧ or hī-pō-kŏn′-drĭ-ȧ.

hypochondriac—hĭp-ō-kŏn′-drĭ-ăk or hī-pō-kŏn′-drĭ-ăk.

hypochondriacal—hĭp-ō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-kăl or hī-pō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-kal.

hypochondriasis—hĭp-ō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-sĭs or hī-pō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-sĭs.

hypocrisy—hĭp-ŏk′-rĭs-ĭ.

hypocrite—hĭp′-ō-krĭt.

hypocritical—hĭp-ō-krĭt′-ĭk-ăl.

hypocycloid—hī-pō-sī′-kloid or hĭp-ō-sī′-kloid.

hypodermic—hī-pō-dĕr′-mĭk or hĭp-ō-dĕr′-mĭk.

hypogastric—hī-pō-găs′-trĭk or hĭp-ō-găs′-trĭk.

hypogeal—hĭp-ō-jē′-ăl or hī-pō-jē′-al.

"*Hypogeal* Forces."

hypogene—hĭp′-ō-jēn or hī′-pō-jēn.

hypoglossal—hī-pō-glŏs′-ăl or hĭp-ō-glŏs′-ăl.

hypophosphate—hī-pō-fŏs′-fāt or hĭp-ō-fŏs′-fāt.

hypophosphite—hī-pō-fŏs′-fīt or hĭp-ō-fŏs′-fīt.

See *ite* (*chemical termination*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

hypostasis—hī-pŏs′-tȧ-sĭs or hĭp-ŏs′-tȧ-sĭs.
hypostatize—hī-pŏs′-tȧ-tīz or hĭp-ŏs′-tȧ-tīz.
hypotenuse—hī-pŏt′-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏt′-ē-nūs.
See *hypothenuse.*
hypothecate—hī-pŏth′-ē-kāt or hĭp-ŏth′-ē-kāt.
hypothenuse—hī-pŏth′-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏth′-ē-nūs.
See *hypotenuse.*
hypothesis—hī-pŏth′-ē-sĭs or hĭp-ŏth′-ē-sĭs.
hypothetic—hī-pō-thĕt′-ĭk or hĭp-ō-thĕt′-ĭk.
hypothetical—hī-pō-thĕt′-ĭk-ăl or hĭp-ō-thĕt′-ĭk-ăl.
hypoxanthine—hī-pō-zăn′-thĭn or hĭp-ō-zăn′-thĭn.
The final syllable is also pronounced thēn.
Hyrcan—hĕr′-kăn.
"The *Hyrcan* Tiger."—*Shakespeare.*
Hyrcanus—hĕr-kā′-nŭs.
hyson (tea)—hī′-sŭn.
hyssop—hĭs′-ŭp.
hysteria—hĭs-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.

I

Iacchus—ī-ăk′-ŭs.
Iachimo—yä′-kē-mō or ī-ăk′-ĭm-ō.
"Cymbeline."
Iago—ē-ä′-gō; more nearly, yä′-gō.
Iamblichus—ī-ăm′-blĭk-ŭs or jăm′-blĭk-ŭs.
See *Jamblichus.*
Ian—ē′-ăn.
Iapetus—ī-ăp′-ē-tŭs.
iatraliptic—ī-ā-trȧ-lĭp′-tĭk or ī-ăt-rȧ-lĭp′-tĭk.
ibex—ī′-bĕks.
ibid—ĭb′-ĭd.
ibidem—ĭb-ī′-dĕm, *not* ĭb′-ĭd-ĕm.
ibis—ī′-bĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ibrahim Pasha—ĭb-rȧ-hēm′ pȧ-shä′.
Ibsen—ĭb′-sĕn or ĭp′-sĕn.
Icarian—ī-kā′-rĭ-ăn.
Icarus—ĭk′-ȧ-rŭs, *not* ī-kā′-rŭs.
ice cream—īs′ krēm *not* īs krēm′.
See *oatmeal*.
Ichabod—ĭk′-ȧ-bŏd.
Ich Dien—ĭĸ dēn.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
ichneumon—ĭk-nū′-mŏn.
ichor—ī′-kŏr, *not* ĭk′-ŏr.
ichthyology—ĭk-thĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
ichthyosaurus—ĭk-thĭ-ō-sô′-rŭs.
Icilius—ī-sĭl′-ĭ-ŭs.
Icolmkill—ī-kōm-kĭl′.
icon—ī′-kŏn.
iconoclast—ī-kŏn′-ō-klȧst.
Ictinus—ĭk-tī′-nŭs.
Idaho—ī′-dȧ-hō.
ide (chemical termination)—īd or ĭd.

"The endings *-ine* and *-ide* in chemical terms are variously pronounced. In the case of -ine, usage in America is mostly divided between -ēn and -ĭn, very few chemists using -īn. Apparently a majority of chemists at the present time pronounce these words with -ēn, but the pronunciation with -ĭn seems to be slowly gaining ground. The Oxford English Dictionary gives -īn only in most of these chemical terms, but this is by no means the only pronunciation in use in England. In the case of -ide, especially in those words which have been long in the language, usage decidedly favors -īd, though -ĭd is also used by many. . . .

"The Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science voted in 1889 in favor of the pronunciation of all chemical terms in -ine and -ide with short i as in ĭll. It then, further, voted to drop final e in the spelling, as in *bromin*, *chlorin*, *iodid*, *bromid*, *chlorid*, etc.; and

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

these forms are used to some extent in the United States.

"In terms ending in -ine and -ide the pronunciation often varies even in the mouth of the same speaker, and this is especially true of teachers, who often are obliged to pronounce such words in the way that seems most likely to avoid confusion of the endings."—*Web.*

idea—ī-dē′-ȧ.

"The pronunciation ī′-dē-ȧ is a common provincialism throughout the southern United States."—*Web.*

ideal—ī-dē′-ăl, *not* ī′-dē-ăl *nor* ī-dēl′.

"Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; . . . but *hymeneal* and *ideal* take the accent upon the penult."—*Web.*

idealism—ī-dē′-ăl-ĭzm, *not* ī′-dē-ăl-ĭzm.

idealist—ī-dē′-ăl-ĭst, *not* ī′-dē-ăl-ĭst.

idealistic—ī-dē-ăl-ĭs′-tĭk, *not* ī′-dē-ăl-ĭs-tĭk.

ideality—ī-dē-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

idealization—ī-dē-ăl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or ī-dē-ăl-ī-zā′-shŭn.

ideography—ī-dē-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ or ĭd-ē-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

ideology—ī-dē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ or ĭd-ē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Ides—īdz

"The *Ides* of March."

idiosyncrasy—ĭd-ĭ-ō-sĭng′-krȧ-sĭ, *not* ĭd-ĭ-ō-sĭn′-krȧ-sĭ.

idocrase—ī′-dō-krās or ĭd′-ō-krās.

idol—ī′-dŏl, *not* ī′-dl.

Idomeneus—ī-dŏm′-ē-nūs.

Idumæa—ĭd-ū-mē′-ȧ.

Also written *Idumea*, but pronounced as above.

idyl—ī′-dĭl or ĭd′-ĭl.

"The *Idyls* of the King."

Also written *idyll*, but pronounced as above.

idylist—ī′-dĭl-ĭst.

Also written *idyllist*, but pronounced as above.

idyllic—ī-dĭl′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

idyllize—ī′-dĭl-īz.
Iéna (Battle of)—ē-ā′-nȧ.
See *Jena (Battle of)*.
If, Château d′—shȧ-tō′ dēf.
Ignatiev—ĭg-nä′-tyĕf.
Also written *Ignatev*, but pronounced as above.
Ignatius—ĭg-nā′-shĭ-ŭs.
ignes fatui—ĭg′-nēz făt′-ū-ī.
ignis fatuus—ĭg′-nĭs făt′-ū-ŭs.
ignitable—ĭg-nī′-tȧ-bl.
ignition—ĭg-nĭsh′-ŭn.
ignominious—ĭg-nō-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭs.
ignominy—ĭg′-nō-mĭn-ĭ.
ignoramus—ĭg-nō-rā′-mŭs, *not* ĭg-nō-rä′-mŭs.
iguana—ĭg-wä′-nȧ.
iguanadon—ĭg-wăn′-ō-dŏn or ĭg-wä′-nō-dŏn.
ihlang-ihlang—ē-läng′ ē-läng′.
See *ylang-ylang*.
Ik Marvel—īk mär′-vĕl, *not* ĭk mär′-vĕl.
This pronunciation is given on the authority of the late Donald G. Mitchell himself.
ile (termination)—ĭl.
In British usage usually īl, as in *fer′-tile*.
Île de France—ēl dŭ frȧNs′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
Îlfracombe—ĭl-frȧ-kōōm′.
iliopsoas—ĭl-ĭ-ō-sō′-ăs or ĭl-ĭ-ŏp′-sō-ăs.
illative—ĭl′-ȧ-tĭv or ĭl-ā′-tĭv.
illicit—ĭl-ĭs′-ĭt.
See *elicit*.
Illimani—ēl-yē-mä′-nē.
Illinoian—ĭl-ĭ-noi′-ăn.
See *Illinoisian*.
Illinois—ĭl-ĭ-noi′ or ĭl-ĭ-noiz′.
Illinoisian—ĭl-ĭ-noi′-yăn or ĭl-ĭ-noiz′-ĭ-ăn.
See *Illinoian*.
Iloílo—ē-lō-ē′-lō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Illuminati—ĭl-lū-mĭn-ā′-tī or ĭl-lū-mĭn-ä′-tē.
illusion—ĭl-lū′-zhŭn.
illusive—ĭl-lū′-sĭv, *not* ĭl-lū′-zĭv.
See *elusive.*
illusory—ĭl-lū′-sō-rĭ, *not* ĭl-lū′-zō-rĭ.
illustrate—ĭl-lŭs′-trāt or ĭl′-lŭs-trāt.
illustrated—ĭl-lŭs′-trā-tĕd or ĭl′-lŭs-trā-tĕd.
illustration—ĭl-lŭs-trā′-shŭn, *not* ĭl-lŭs′-trā-shŭn.
illustrative—ĭl-lŭs′-trā-tĭv or ĭl′-lŭs-trā-tĭv.
illustrator—ĭl-lŭs′-trā-tĕr.
iliuxurious—ĭl-lŭks-ū′-rĭ-ŭs or ĭl-lŭg-zhōō′-rĭ-ŭs.
Il Penseroso—ēl pĕn-sĕr-ō′-sō.
Il Pensiero—ēl pĕn-sē-ā′-rō.
Il Poliuto—ēl pŏl-ē-ōō′-tō.
Ilus—ī′-lŭs.
image—ĭm′-āj, *not* ĭm′-ĭj.
See *damage.*
imagery—ĭm′-āj-rĭ or ĭm′-ā-jĕr-ĭ.
imago—ĭm-ā′-gō.
imam—ĭm-äm′.
See *imaum.*
imaum—ĭm-äm′ or ĭm-ôm′.
See *imam.*
imbecile (n. and adj.)—ĭm′-bē-sĭl or, especially in British usage, ĭm′-bē-sēl, ĭm-bē-sēl′.
"Formerly usually ĭm-bĕs′-ĭl."—*Web.*
imbecility—ĭm-bē-sĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.
imbroglio—ĭm-brōl′-yō.
imbrue—ĭm-brōō′.
Immanuel—ĭm-măn′-ū-ĕl.
See *Emmanuel.*
immediate—ĭm-mē′-dĭ-āt, *not* ĭm-mē′-jāt.
immediately—ĭm-mē′-dĭ-āt-lĭ, *not* ĭm-mē′-jāt-lĭ.
immersion—ĭm-mĕr′-shŭn, *not* ĭm-mĕr′-zhŭn.
immigrant—ĭm′-mĭ-grănt.
See *emigrant.*

(*For Key of Signs see p.* 37)

immigrate—ĭm′-mĭ-grāt.
See *emigrate.*
immigration—ĭm-mĭ-grā′-shŭn.
See *emigration.*
imminent—ĭm′-ĭn-ĕnt.
See *eminent.*
immobile—ĭm-mō′-bĭl.
See *mobile.*
immortality—ĭm-môr-tăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
immortelle—ĭm-môr-tĕl′.
immune—ĭm-mūn′.
immunization—ĭm-mū-nĭz-ā′-shŭn or ĭm-mū-nī-zā′-shŭn.
Imogen—ĭm′-ō-jĕn.
"Cymbeline."
impartiality—ĭm-pär-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or ĭm-pär-shăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *partiality.*
impasse—ĭm-pȧs′; Fr. pron., ăN-pȧs′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
impeccable—ĭm-pĕk′-ȧ-bl.
See *peccable.*
impecunious—ĭm-pē-kū′-nĭ-ŭs, *not* ĭm-pē-kūn′-yŭs.
impedimenta—ĭm-pĕd-ĭm-ĕn′-tȧ.
imperatival—ĭm-pĕr-ȧ-tī′-văl or ĭm-pĕr′-ȧ-tĭv-ăl.
imperturbable—ĭm-pĕr-tûr′-bȧ-bl.
impetigo—ĭm-pē-tī′-gō.
impetus—ĭm′-pē-tŭs.
impious—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs.
impiously—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs-lĭ.
impiousness—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs-nĕs.
implacable—ĭm-plā′-kȧ-bl.
Sometimes, ĭm-plăk′-ȧ-bl.
See *placable.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

importune—ĭm-pôr-tūn′.
"Formerly, and still sometimes, ĭm-pôr′-tūn." —*Web.*

imposthume—ĭm-pŏs′-tūm.
Also written *impostume*, but pronounced as above.

impostor—ĭm-pŏs′-tẽr, *not* ĭm-pôs′-tẽr.

impotence—ĭm′-pō-tĕns, *not* ĭm-pō′-tĕns.

impotency—ĭm′-pō-tĕn-sĭ, *not* ĭm-pō′-tĕn-sĭ.

impotent—ĭm′-pō-tĕnt, *not* ĭm-pō′-tĕnt.

imprecatory—ĭm′-prē-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
Sometimes, ĭm′-prē-kā-tẽr-ĭ or ĭm-prē-kā′-tẽr-ĭ.

impresario—ĭm-prā-sä′-rē-ō.

impress (n.)—ĭm′-prĕs.
"Formerly also ĭm-prĕs′, as by Dr. Johnson (1755)."—*Web.*

impress (vb.)—ĭm-prĕs′.
See *absent.*

imprimatur—ĭm-prĭm-ā′-tŭr.

improbative—ĭm-prŏb′-ȧ-tĭv, *not* ĭm-prō′-bȧ-tĭv.

improbatory—ĭm-prŏb′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* ĭm-prō′-bȧ-tō-rĭ.

improbity—ĭm-prŏb′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *probity.*

impromptu—ĭm-prŏmp′-tū.

improvisation—ĭm-prŏv-ĭs-ā′-shŭn or ĭm-prŏv-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

improvisator—ĭm-prŏv′-ĭs-ā-tẽr or ĭm-prŏv′-ĭz-ā-tẽr.

improvisatore—ēm-prō-vē-zä-tō′-rā.
See *improvvisatore.*

improvisatorize—ĭm-prŏv-ĭz-ā′-tō-rīz.

improvisatrice—ēm-prō-vē-zä-trē′-chā.
See *improvvisatrice.*

improvise—ĭm-prō-vīz′, *not* ĭm′-prō-vīz.

improviser—ĭm-prō-vī′-zẽr, *not* ĭm′-prō-vī-zẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

improvvisatorè—ēm-prŏv-vē-zä-tō′-rā.
See *improvisatore.*
improvvisatrice—ēm-prŏv-vē-zä-trē′-chā.
See *improvisatrice.*
impugn—ĭm-pūn′.
impugnable—ĭm-pŭg′-nȧ-bl.
impunible—ĭm-pū′-nĭb-l.
inamorata—ĭn-ăm-ō-rä′-tȧ.
The Standard Dictionary says ēn-ăm-ō-rä′-tȧ.
inamorato—ĭn-ăm-ō-rä′-tō.
inaugurate—ĭn-ôg′-ū-rāt.
inauguration—ĭn-ôg-ū-rā′-shŭn.
Inca—ĭng′-kȧ.
incarnadine—ĭn-kär′-nȧ-dĭn.
incase—ĭn-kās′.
incense (n.)—ĭn′-sĕns.
incense (to flatter)—ĭn′-sĕns.
incense (to madden)—ĭn-sĕns′.
incensory—ĭn′-sĕn-sō-rĭ.
inchoate—ĭn′-kō-āt; ĭng′-kō-āt (Wor.).
inchoative—ĭn-kō′-ȧ-tĭv.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives ĭn′-kō-ȧ-tĭv as an alternative pronunciation.
incidence—ĭn′-sĭd-ĕns.
incise—ĭn-sīz′.
incisive—ĭn-sī′-sĭv, *not* ĭn-sī′-zĭv.
incisor—ĭn-sī′-zēr or ĭn-sī′-sēr.
incisory—ĭn-sī′-sō-rĭ.
incisure—ĭn-sĭzh′-ūr.
incitant—ĭn-sī′-tănt or ĭn′-sĭt-ănt.
incivism—ĭn′-sĭv-ĭzm.
inclement—ĭn-klĕm′-ĕnt.
incline (n.)—ĭn-klīn′ or ĭn′-klīn.
incline (vb.)—ĭn-klīn′.
include—ĭn-klūd′, *not* ĭn-klo͞od′.
inclusive—ĭn-klū′-sĭv, *not* ĭn-klo͞o′-sĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

incognito—ĭn-kŏg′-nĭt-ō.

incognizable—ĭn-kŏg′-nĭz-à-bl or ĭn-kŏn′-ĭz-à-bl.
See *cognizable.*

incognizant—ĭn-kŏg′-nĭz-ănt or ĭn-kŏn′-ĭz-ănt.
See *cognizant.*

incommensurable—ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sho͝or-à-bl.
See *commensurable.*

incommensurate—ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sho͝or-āt.
See *commensurate.*

incomparable—ĭn-kŏm′-pà-rà-bl.
"This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare?*"—*Walker.*
See *comparable.*

incomplex (adj.)—ĭn-kŏm′-plĕks.
The Standard and Stormonth say ĭn-kŏm-plĕks′.
See *complex* (*n. and adj.*).

inconclusive—ĭn-kŏn-klū′-sĭv, *not* ĭn-kŏn-klo͞o′-sĭv.
See *conclusive.*

incondite—ĭn-kŏn′-dĭt.
Worcester prefers ĭn′-kŏn-dīt, and the Century and Standard Dictionaries give it as an alternative pronunciation.
See *recondite.*

incongruence—ĭn-kŏng′-grō͞o-ĕns; ĭn-kŏn′-grō͞o-ens (Stor.).
See *congruence.*

incongruent—ĭn-kŏng′-grō͞o-ĕnt; ĭn-kŏn′-grō͞o-ĕnt (Stor.).
See *congruent.*

incongruity—ĭn-kŏn-grō͞o′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *congruity.*

incongruous—ĭn-kŏng′-grō͞o-ŭs; ĭn-kŏn′-grō͞o-ŭs (Stor.).
See *congruous.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

inconnu (fish)—ĭn-kŏn-ū′; Fr. pron., ăN-kŏ-nü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

inconnu (unknown)—ăN-kŏ-nü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

inconvenience—ĭn-kŏn-vēn′-yĕns.
Some orthoëpists make it a word of *five* syllables, ĭn-kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕns.

inconvenient—ĭn-kŏn-vēn′-yĕnt.
Walker, Perry, and Smart make it a word of *five* syllables, ĭn-kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕnt.

incorporal—ĭn-kôr′-pō-răl.
See *corporal* (*n. and adj.*), *incorporeal.*

incorporeal—ĭn-kôr-pō′-rē-ăl.
See *corporeal*, *incorporal.*

increase (n.)—ĭn′-krēs; formerly ĭn-krēs′.
This second pronunciation is contrary to analogy.

increase (vb.)—ĭn-krēs′.
See *absent.*

increate—ĭn′-krē-āt or ĭn-krē-āt′.

incredulity—ĭn-krē-dū′-lĭt-ĭ.
See *credulity.*

incredulous—ĭn-krĕd′-ū-lŭs, *not* ĭn-krĕj′-o͞o-lŭs.
See *credulous.*

incremate—ĭn′-krē-māt or ĭn-krē′-māt.
See *cremate.*

increment—ĭn′-krē-mĕnt.

incroyable—ăN-krwä-yȧ′-bl.
For ăN, see p. 26.

incubate—ĭn′-kū-bāt.

incubation—ĭn-kū-bā′-shŭn.

incubator—ĭn′-kū-bā-tẽr.

incubus—ĭn′-kū-bŭs.

inculcate—ĭn-kŭl′-kāt or ĭn′-kŭl-kāt.

inculpate—ĭn′-kŭl-pāt or ĭn-kŭl′-pāt.
See *exculpate.*

incursion—ĭn-kûr′-shŭn.
See *excursion.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

indecent—ĭn-dē′-sĕnt, *not* ĭn-dē′-sŭnt.
See *damage.*
indecisive—ĭn-dē-sī′-sĭv, *not* ĭn-dē-sī′-zĭv.
See *decisive.*
indecorous—ĭn-dē-kō′-rŭs or ĭn-dĕk′-ō-rŭs.
"The leading authorities prefer the accentuation *in-de-co′-rous.* Actual usage apparently favors *in-dec′-o-rous* somewhat more strongly than it does *dec′-o-rous,* probably from the influence of other four-syllabled words such as *mo-not′-o-nous, su-per′-flu-ous,* etc."—*Web.*
See *decorous.*
indecorum—ĭn-dē-kō′-rŭm.
See *decorum.*
indefinable—ĭn-dē-fī′-nà-bl.
indent (n.)—ĭn-dĕnt′ or ĭn′-dĕnt.
The first pronunciation is contrary to analogy, but is preferred by Webster.
indent (vb.)—ĭn-dĕnt′.
India—ĭn′-dĭ-à, *not* ĭnd′-yà.
Indian—ĭn′-dĭ-ăn, *not* ĭnd′-yăn.
indicative—ĭn-dĭk′-à-tĭv.
indicatory—ĭn′-dĭk-à-tō-rĭ.
The Encyclopædic Dictionary says ĭn-dĭk′-à-tĕr-ĭ.
indicatrix—ĭn-dĭ-kā′-trĭks.
indices—ĭn′-dĭs-ēz.
indict—ĭn-dīt′.
"In the words *indict, indicter, indictable,* and *indictment, c* is silent."—*Wor.*
indictable—ĭn-dīt′-à-bl.
See *indict.*
indictee—ĭn-dī-tē′.
See *indict.*
indicter—ĭn-dī′-tẽr.
See *indict.*
indictive—ĭn-dĭk′-tĭv.
indictment—ĭn-dīt′-mĕnt.
See *indict.*
indigenous—ĭn-dĭj′-ē-nŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

indigent—ĭn′-dĭj-ĕnt.

indiscernible—ĭn-dĭz-ẽr′-nĭb-l.
See *discernible.*

indiscretion—ĭn-dĭs-krĕsh′-ŭn.
See *discretion.*

indisputable—ĭn-dĭs′-pū-tȧ-bl.
The Century Dictionary prefers ĭn-dĭs-pū′-tȧ-bl, and the Oxford English Dictionary gives it as an alternative pronunciation.
See *disputable.*

indisputably—ĭn-dĭs′-pū-tȧ-blĭ.

indissoluble—ĭn-dĭs′-ō-lū-bl or ĭn-dĭ-sŏl′-ū-bl.
See *dissoluble.*

indissolubly—ĭn-dĭs′-ō-lū-blĭ.

indite—ĭn-dīt′.

inditement—ĭn-dīt′-mĕnt.

inditer—ĭn-dī′-tẽr.

indocile—ĭn-dŏs′-ĭl.
In England, frequently pronounced ĭn-dō′-sīl.
See *docile.*

Indonesian—ĭn-dō-nē′-shăn.
The Oxford English Dictionary says ĭn-dō-nē′-shĭ-ăn; the Century and Standard Dictionary, ĭn-dō-nē′-sĭ-ăn.

indusium—ĭn-dū′-zĭ-ŭm or ĭn-dū′-shĭ-ŭm or ĭn-dū′-zhĭ-ŭm.

industry—ĭn′-dŭs-trĭ, *not* ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ.
See *acclimate.*

ine (chemical termination)—ĭn or ēn.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

inebriate—ĭn-ē′-brĭ-āt.

inebriety—ĭn-ē-brī′-ē-tĭ.

inequitable—ĭn-ĕk′-wĭ-tȧ-bl.
See *equitable.*

inertia—ĭn-ẽr′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ĭn-ẽr′-shȧ.
A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ines—ē-nĕs′.
See *Inez.*

inexhaustible—ĭn-ĕgz-ôst′-ĭb-l or ĭn-ĕgz-hôst′-ĭb-l.
See *exhaustible.*

inexorable—ĭn-ĕks′-ō-rȧ-bl.
See *exorable.*

inexpiable—ĭn-ĕks′-pĭ-ȧ-bl.
See *expiable.*

inexplicable—ĭn-ĕks′-plĭk-ȧ-bl, *not* ĭn-ĕks-plĭk′-ȧ-bl.
See *explicable.*

inexpugnable—ĭn-ĕks-pŭg′-nȧ-bl or ĭn-ĕks-pū′-nȧ-bl.
See *expugnable.*

inextricable—ĭn-ĕks′-trĭk-ȧ-bl, *not* ĭn-ĕks-trĭk′-ȧ-bl.
See *extricable.*

Inez—ē′-nĕz or ī′-nĕz.
See *Ines.*

infamous—ĭn′-fȧ-mŭs.

infamously—ĭn′-fȧ-mŭs-lĭ.

Infanta—ĭn-fȧn′-tȧ.
See *Infante.*

Infante—ĭn-fȧn′-tā.
See *Infanta.*

infanticide—ĭn-făn′-tĭs-īd.

infantile—ĭn′-făn-tīl or ĭn′-făn-tĭl.
Webster says: "Occasionally ĭn-făn′-tĭl, as in Browning."

infantine—ĭn′-făn-tīn or ĭn′-făn-tĭn.

infecund—ĭn-fĕk′-ŭnd or ĭn-fē′-kŭnd.
See *fecund.*

inferable—ĭn-fēr′-ȧ-bl.
Worcester says ĭn-fĕr′-ȧ-bl.
See *inferrible.*

inference—ĭn′-fēr-ĕns, *not* ĭn-fēr′-ĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Inferno—ĭn-fĕr′-nō.
"Dante's *Inferno*."
inferrible—ĭn-fĕr′-ĭb-l.
See *inferable*.
infidel—ĭn′-fĭd-ĕl.
infinite—ĭn′-fĭn-ĭt.
See *finite*.
infinitesimal—ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕs′-ĭm-ăl, *not* ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕz′-ĭm-ăl.
infinitival—ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ī′-văl or ĭn-fĭn′-ĭt-ĭv-ăl.
inflatus—ĭn-flā′-tŭs.
infundibuliform—ĭn-fŭn-dĭb′-ū-lĭ-fôrm.
infundibulum—ĭn-fŭn-dĭb′-ū-lŭm.
infusoria—ĭn-fū-sō′-rĭ-ȧ.
infusorium—ĭn-fū-sō′-rĭ-ŭm.
Ingelow, Jean—jēn ĭn′-jē-lō.
ingenious—ĭn-jēn′-yŭs.
Worcester gives ĭn-jē′-nĭ-ŭs as an alternative form.
ingénue—ăN-zhā-nü′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
ingenuity—ĭn-jē-nū′-ĭt-ĭ.
ingenuous—ĭn-jĕn′-ū-ŭs.
ingot (n.)—ĭng′-gŏt or ĭn′-gŏt.
ingrain (n.)—ĭn′-grān.
ingrain (adj.)—ĭn-grān′.
ingrain (vb.)—ĭn′-grān or ĭn-grān′.
ingrate (n.)—ĭn′-grāt.
ingrate (adj.)—ĭn′-grāt or ĭn-grāt′.
ingratiate—ĭn-grā′-shĭ-āt.
ingredient—ĭn-grē′-dĭ-ĕnt.
Ingres—ăN′-grŭ.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
inhibit—ĭn-hĭb′-ĭt.
inhibiter—ĭn-hĭb′-ĭt-ĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

inhibition—ĭn-hĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn.
inhibitory—ĭn-hĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
inhospitable—ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ȧ-bl, *not* ĭn-hŏs-pĭt′-ȧ-bl.
See *hospitable.*
inhospitably—ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ȧ-blĭ, *not* ĭn-hŏs-pĭt′-ȧ-blĭ.
See *hospitably.*
inimical—ĭn-ĭm′-ĭk-ăl.
initiate—ĭn-ĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
Inkerman (Battle of)—ĭng-kēr-măn′, *not* ĭng′-kēr-măn.
inlaid—ĭn-lād′ or ĭn′-lād.
inlay (n.)—ĭn′-lā or ĭn-lā′.
inlay (vb.)—ĭn-lā′.
inmost—ĭn′-mōst.
innate—ĭn′-nāt or ĭn-nāt′.
innocence—ĭn′-ō-sĕns, *not* ĭn′-ō-sŭns.
See *damage.*
innocuous—ĭn-ŏk′-ū-ŭs.
See *nocuous.*
innoxious—ĭn-ŏk′-shŭs or ĭn-nŏk′-shŭs.
See *noxious.*
Innsbruck—ĭns′-brŏŏk or ĭns′-prŏŏk.
innuendo—ĭn-ū-ĕn′-dō.
inopportune—ĭn-ŏp-ŏr-tūn′.
See *opportune.*
inosite—ĭn′-ō-sīt.
The Oxford English Dictionary says ī′-nō-sīt.
inquiry—ĭn-kwī′-rĭ.
"The pronunciation ĭn′-kwĭr-ĭ, though not recognized by orthoëpists, is sometimes used by good speakers."—*Web.*
This note applies also to *enquiry.*
See *enquiry.*
insatiable—ĭn-sā′-shĭ-ȧ-bl or ĭn-sā′-shȧ-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

insatiate—ĭn-sā′-shĭ-āt.
See *satiate.*
insatiety—ĭn-sȧ-tī′-ē-tĭ.
See *satiety.*
inscience—ĭn′-shĭ-ĕns or ĭn′-shĕns.
inscrutable—ĭn-skrōō′-tȧ-bl.
insect—ĭn′-sĕkt, *not* ĭn′-sĕk.
See *insects.*
insectivorous—ĭn-sĕk-tĭv′-ō-rŭs.
insects—ĭn′-sĕkts, *not* ĭn′-sĕks.
See *insect.*
insert (n.)—ĭn′-sẽrt.
insert (vb.)—ĭn-sẽrt′.
insidious—ĭn-sĭd′-ĭ-ŭs.
insigne—ĭn-sĭg̃′-nē.
insignia—ĭn-sĭg̃′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* ĭn-sĭn′-yȧ.
insition—ĭn-sĭsh′-ŭn or ĭn-sĭzh′-ŭn.
in situ—ĭn sī′-tū.
insociable—ĭn-sō′-shȧ-bl or ĭn-sō′-shĭ-ȧ-bl.
See *sociable.*
insoluble—ĭn-sŏl′-ū-bl.
See *soluble.*
insouciance—ĭn-sōō′-sĭ-ăns; Fr. pron., ăN-sōō-syäNs′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.
insouciant—ĭn-sōō′-sĭ-ănt; Fr. pron., ăN-sōō-syäN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.
inspiration—ĭn-spĭr-ā′-shŭn.
inspiratory—ĭn-spī′-rȧ-tō-rĭ or ĭn′-spĭr-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
inspissate—ĭn-spĭs′-āt.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives ĭn′-spĭs-āt as an alternative form.
instanter—ĭn-stăn′-tẽr.
in statu quo—ĭn stā′-tū kwō, *not* ĭn stăt′-ū kwō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

instead—ĭn-stĕd′, *not* ĭn-stĭd′.
"A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails in London, as if it were written *instid.*"—*Walker.*
"This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States."—*Wor.*
instinct (n.)—ĭn′-stĭngkt.
"Formerly ĭn-stĭngkt′, as in Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden."—*Web.*
instinct (adj.)—ĭn-stĭngkt′.
institute—ĭn′-stĭ-tūt, *not* ĭn-stĭ-tūt′.
institution—ĭn-stĭ-tū′-shŭn, *not* ĭn-stĭ-tōō′-shŭn.
institutive—ĭn′-stĭ-tū-tĭv.
instrument—ĭn′-strōō-mĕnt.
insular—ĭn′-sū-lăr, *not* ĭn′-shōō-lăr.
insulate—ĭn′-sū-lāt, *not* ĭn′-shōō-lāt.
insulation—ĭn-sū-lā′-shŭn, *not* ĭn-shōō-lā′-shŭn.
insult (n.)—ĭn′-sŭlt; originally ĭn-sŭlt′.
insult (vb.)—ĭn-sŭlt′.
insure—ĭn-shūr′.
intaglio—ĭn-tăl′-yō; It. pron., ēn-tăl′-yō.
integer—ĭn′-tē-jĕr, *not* ĭn′-tē-gĕr.
integral—ĭn′-tē-grăl, *not* ĭn-tē′-grăl.
integrity—ĭn-tĕg′-rĭt-ĭ.
intercalary—ĭn-tĕr′-kă-lā-rĭ.
"*Intercalary* Days."
intercalation—ĭn-tĕr-kā-lā′-shŭn.
interdict (n.)—ĭn′-tĕr-dĭkt.
interdict (vb.)—ĭn-tĕr-dĭkt′.
interest (n. and vb.)—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst.
interested—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd, *not* ĭn-tĕr-ĕst′-ĕd.
See *disinterested, uninterested.*
interesting—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng, *not* ĭn-tĕr-ĕst′-ĭng.
See *uninteresting.*
interfluent—ĭn-tĕr′-flū-ĕnt.
interfluous—ĭn-tĕr′-flū-ŭs.
Interlaken—ĭn-tĕr-lä′-kĕn, *not* ĭn′-tĕr-lä-kĕn.
interlocutor—ĭn-tĕr-lŏk′-ū-tĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

interlocutory—ĭn-tẽr-lŏk′-ū-tō-rĭ.
"An *Interlocutory* Divorce."

interloper—ĭn′-tẽr-lō-pẽr or ĭn-tẽr-lō′-pẽr.
The Oxford English Dictionary, Walker, Smart, and Worcester give the *second* pronunciation only.

intermezzo—ĭn-tẽr-mĕd′-zō.
See *Abruzzi*.

interminable—ĭn-tẽr′-mĭn-ȧ-bl.

international—ĭn-tẽr-năsh′-ŭn-ăl, *not* ĭn-tẽr-nā′-shŭn-ăl.
See *national*.

internecine—ĭn-tẽr-nē′-sĭn or ĭn-tẽr-nē′-sīn.

internuncio—ĭn-tẽr-nŭn′-shĭ-ō.
See *nuncio*.

interpellate—ĭn-tẽr-pĕl′-āt.

interpellation—ĭn-tẽr-pĕl-ā′-shŭn.

interpolate—ĭn-tẽr′-pō-lāt.
See *acclimate*.

interpolation—ĭn-tẽr-pō-lā′-shŭn.

interposition—ĭn-tẽr-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn.

interstice—ĭn-tẽr′-stĭs or ĭn′-tẽr-stĭs.

interstitial—ĭn-tẽr-stĭsh′-ăl.

intestine—ĭn-tĕs′-tĭn, *not* ĭn-tĕs′-tēn.

intrados—ĭn-trā′-dŏs.
See *extrados*.

intransigeance—ăN-träN-zē-zhäNs′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

intransigeant—ăN-träN-zē-zhäN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

intransigent—ĭn-trăn′-sĭ-jĕnt.

intricacy—ĭn′-trĭ-kȧ-sĭ.

intrigant—ĭn′-trĭg-ănt; Fr. pron., ăN-trē-gäN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

intrigante—ĭn-trĭg-ănt′; Fr. pron., ăN-trē-gäNt′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

intrigue (n.)—ĭn-trēg′ or ĭn′-trēg.
See *ambergris*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

intrigue (vb.)—ĭn-trēg′.
See *ambergris*.
introit—ĭn-trō′-ĭt, *not* ĭn′-troit.
intrusive—ĭn-trōō′-sĭv, *not* ĭn-trōō′-zĭv.
inundate—ĭn′-ŭn-dāt or ĭn-ŭn′-dāt.
inundation—ĭn-ŭn-dā′-shŭn.
inure—ĭn-ūr′.
invalid (n.)—ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd.
"In England, noun, adjective, and verb are usually pronounced ĭn-vȧ-lēd′, or ĭn′-vȧ-lēd, sometimes lĭd."—*Web.*
invalid (infirm)—ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd.
See note under *invalid* (*n.*).
invalid (void)—ĭn-văl′-ĭd.
invalid (vb.)—ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd.
See note under *invalid* (*n.*).
invalide—ăN-vȧ-lēd′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
inveigh—ĭn-vā′.
inveigle—ĭn-vē′-gl, *not* ĭn-vā′-gl.
inventory—ĭn′-vĕn-tō-rĭ.
Inverness—ĭn-vẽr-nĕs′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
inverse (n. and adj.)—ĭn-vẽrs′ or ĭn′-vẽrs.
inverse (vb.)—ĭn-vẽrs′.
inversion—ĭn-vẽr′-shŭn, *not* ĭn-vẽr′-zhŭn.
invitatory—ĭn-vī′-tȧ-tō-rĭ.
invocatory—ĭn-vŏk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ or ĭn′-vō-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
involucel—ĭn-vŏl′-ū-sĕl.
involucellate—ĭn-vŏl-ū-sĕl′-āt or ĭn-vō-lū′-sĕl-āt.
involucral—ĭn-vō-lū′-krăl.
The Standard Dictionary places the accent upon the *first* syllable.
involucre—ĭn′-vō-lū-kr.
Io—ī′-ō.
iodic—ī-ŏd′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

iodide—ī′-ō-dīd or ī′-ō-dĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
iodine—ī′-ō-dĭn or ī′-ō-dīn or ī′-ō-dēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
iodoform—ī-ō′-dō-fôrm or ī-ŏd′-ō-fôrm.
Iolanthe—ī-ō-lăn′-thē.
ion—ī′-ŏn.
Ion—ī′-ŏn.
Iona—ē-ō′-nȧ or ī-ō′-nȧ.
Ione—ī-ō′-nē.
"The Last Days of Pompeii."
Ione (nereid)—ī′-ō-nē.
ionic—ī-ŏn′-ĭk.
Ionic—ī-ŏn′-ĭk.
ionize—ī′-ŏn-īz.
iota—ī-ō′-tȧ.
Iowa—ī′-ō-wȧ, *not* ī-ō′-wȧ.
Iowan—ī′-ō-wăn, *not* ī-ō′-wăn.
ipecac—ĭp′-ē-kăk, *not* ĕp′-ē-kăk.
ipecacuanha—ĭp-ē-kăk-ū-ăn′-ȧ, *not* ĕp-ē-kăk-ū-ăn′-ȧ.
Iphigenia—ĭf-ĭ-jē-nī′-ȧ, *not* ĭf-ĭ-jē′-nĭ-ȧ.
Iquique—ē-kē′-kā.
See *Arequipa*.
Ira—ī′-rȧ.
Iran—ī-răn′ or ē-rän′.
Iranian—ī-rā′-nĭ-ăn or ē-rā′-nĭ-ăn.
irascibility—ī-răs-ĭb-ĭl′-ĭt-ĭ or ĭr-ăs-ĭb-ĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.
irascible—ī-răs′-ĭb-l or ĭr-ăs′-ĭb-l.
irate—ī-rāt′ or ī′-rāt.
Irawadi—ĭr-ä-wä′-dĭ.
Irenæus—ī-rē-nē′-ŭs, *not* ī-rē′-nē-ŭs.
Irene—ī-rēn′ or ī-rē′-nē.
Irène—ē-rĕn′.
irenic—ī-rĕn′-ĭk.
See note under *irenical*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

irenical—ī-rĕn′-ĭk-ăl.

"In English academic circles these words [*irenic, irenical*] are often pronounced with long *ē*, reflecting the Greek. But this is contrary to English analogy and the best authority."—*Web.*

irenicon—ĭr-ĕn′-ĭk-ŏn or ī-rē′-nĭk-ŏn.

irenics—ī-rĕn′-ĭks.

See note under *irenical.*

iridal—ī′-rĭd-ăl.

iridescence—ĭr-ĭ-dĕs′-ĕns.

iridescent—ĭr-ĭ-dĕs′-ĕnt.

iridium—ī-rĭd′-ĭ-ŭm or ĭr-ĭd′-ĭ-ŭm.

iris—ī′-rĭs.

Iris—ī′-rĭs.

iritis—ī-rī′-tĭs.

See *itis* (*termination*).

Irkutsk—ĭr-kōōtsk′.

iron—ī′-ŭrn, *not* ī′-rŭn.

See note under *apron.*

irony (made of iron)—ī′-ŭr-nĭ.

irony (sarcasm)—ī′-rō-nĭ.

Iroquoian—ĭr-ō-kwoi′-ăn.

Iroquois—ĭr-ō-kwoi′.

irrational—ĭr-răsh′-ŭn-ăl.

See *rational.*

irrecognizable—ĭr-rĕk′-ŏg-nī-zȧ-bl or ĭr-rē-kŏg′-nĭz-ȧ-bl.

See *recognizable, unrecognizable.*

irrecognizant—ĭr-rē-kŏg′-nĭz-ănt.

See *recognizant.*

irreconcilable—ĭr-rĕk-ŭn-sī′-lȧ-bl or ĭr-rĕk′-ŭn-sī-lȧ-bl.

See *reconcilable.*

irrefragable—ĭr-rĕf′-rȧ-gȧ-bl.

See *refragable.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

irrefutable—ĭr-rē-fū′-tȧ-bl or ĭr-rĕf′-ū-tȧ-bl.
"Though Walker, in deference to all the authorities that preceded him, adopts the pronunciation ir-re-fu′-ta-bl, he says that analogy is in favor of ir-ref′-u-ta-bl."—*S. & W.*
See *refutable.*

irrelevancy—ĭr-rĕl′-ē-văn-sĭ.
See *relevancy.*

irrelevant—ĭr-rĕl′-ē-vănt.
See *relevant.*

irremeable—ĭr-rĕm′-ē-ȧ-bl or ĭr-rē′-mē-ȧ-bl.

irremediable—ĭr-rē-mē′-dĭ-ȧ-bl.
See *remediable.*

irremissible—ĭr-rē-mĭs′-ĭb-l.
See *remissible.*

irreparable—ĭr-rĕp′-ȧ-rȧ-bl.
See *reparable.*

irresoluble—ĭr-rĕz′-ō-lū-bl.
See *resoluble.*

irresolute—ĭr-rĕz′-ō-lūt.
See *resolute.*

irrespirable—ĭr-rē-spī′-rȧ-bl or ĭr-rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl.
See *respirable.*

irretrievable—ĭr-rē-trē′-vȧ-bl.
See *retrievable.*

irruption—ĭr-rŭp′-shŭn.

irrevocable—ĭr-rĕv′-ō-kȧ-bl, *not* ĭr-rē-vō′-kȧ-bl.
See *revocable.*

Isabey—ē-zȧ-bā′.

Isaiah—ī-zā′-yȧ or ī-zī′-ȧ.

isatis—ī′-sȧ-tĭs or ī-sā′-tĭs.

Ischia—ēs′-kyȧ.

ischiatic—ĭs-kĭ-ăt′-ĭk.

Iselin—ĭz′-lĭn.

Iser—ē′-zēr.
"*Iser* rolling rapidly."

Iseult—ĭs-ōōlt′.
See *Isolde.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Isham—ī′-shăm.
Ishmael—ĭsh′-mā-ĕl.
Ishmaelite—ĭsh′-mā-ĕl-īt.
Isiac—ī′-sĭ-ăk.
"The *Isiac* Table."
Isiacal—ī-sī′-ȧ-kăl.
isinglass—ī′-zĭng-glȧs, *not* ī′-zĭn-glȧs.
Isis—ī′-sĭs.
See *Osiris*.
Isla de Pinos—ēs′-lä dā pē′-nōs.
Islam—ĭs′-lȧm or ĭz′-lȧm.
"The Arabic accentuation ĭs-lȧm′ is preferred by some."—*Web.*
Islamic—ĭs-lăm′-ĭk or ĭz-lăm′-ĭk.
Islamism—ĭs′-lȧm-ĭzm or ĭz′-lȧm-ĭzm.
Islamite—ĭs′-lȧm-īt or ĭz′-lȧm-īt.
Islas Filipinas—ēs′-läs fē-lē-pē′-näs.
Islay (Scotland)—ī′-lā or ĭs′-lā.
Also written *Isla*, but pronounced ī′-lȧ or ĭs′-lȧ.
isle—īl.
islet—ī′-lĕt.
Islip—ĭs′-lĭp.
Ismaelism—ĭs′-mā-ĕl-ĭzm.
Ismaïlia—ēs-mȧ-ēl′-yȧ.
Ismail Pasha—ĭs-mä-ēl′ pȧ-shä′ or ĭs-mä-ēl′ pä′-shȧ.
isochronal—ī-sŏk′-rō-năl.
isochronism—ī-sŏk′-rō-nĭzm.
isochronous—ī-sŏk′-rō-nŭs.
Isocrates—ī-sŏk′-rȧ-tēz.
Isola Bella—ē′-zō-lä bĕl′-lä.
isolable—ī′-sō-lȧ-bl or ĭs′-ō-lȧ-bl.
isolate—ī′-sō-lāt or ĭs′-ō-lāt.
This is Webster's marking.
The Century and Standard Dictionaries prefer ĭs′-ō-lāt.
Worcester, Walker, and Smart say ĭz′-ō-lāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

isolation—ī-sō-lā′-shŭn or ĭs-ō-lā′-shŭn or ĭz-ō-lā′-shŭn.
See note under *isolate.*
Isolde—ĭs-ōld′; Ger. pron., ē-zōl′-dĕ.
"Tristan und *Isolde.*"
isomeric—ī-sō-mĕr′-ĭk.
isomerism—ī-sŏm′-ĕr-ĭzm.
isosceles—ī-sŏs′-ĕl-ēz.
isotherm—ī′-sō-thĕrm, *not* ĭz′-ō-thĕrm.
isothermal—ī′-sō-thĕr-măl, *not* ĭz′-ō-thĕr-măl.
Ispahan—ĭs-pȧ-hän′ or ĭs-fȧ-hän′.
See *Kurdistan.*
Israel—ĭz′-rā-ĕl.
Israelite—ĭz′-rā-ĕl-īt.
Israelitic—ĭz-rā-ĕl-ĭt′-ĭk.
Israelitish—ĭz′-rā-ĕl-ī-tĭsh.
Israelitism—ĭz′-rā-ĕl-ī-tĭzm.
Israels, Josef—yō′-sĕf ēs-rȧ-ĕls′.
Israfil—ĭz′-rȧ-fēl.
Also written *Israfeel,* but pronounced as above.
Issachar—ĭs′-ȧ-kär.
issue—ĭsh′-ū.
Istambul—ē-stäm-bo͝ol′.
See *Stamboul.*
isthmian—ĭs′-mĭ-ăn or ĭsth′-mĭ-ăn or ĭst′-mĭ-ăn.
"The *Isthmian* Games."
See note under *isthmus.*
isthmus—ĭs′-mŭs or ĭsth′-mŭs or ĭst′-mŭs.
"The first pronunciation decidedly prevails in actual present good usage."—*Web.*
Italian—ĭt-ăl′-yăn, *not* ī-tăl′-yăn.
Italianize—ĭt-ăl′-yăn-īz.
italic (type)—ĭt-ăl′-ĭk, *not* ī-tăl′-ĭk.
Italic—ĭt-ăl′-ĭk, *not* ī-tăl′-ĭk.
"The *Italic* Languages."
italicization—ĭt-ăl-ĭs-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or ĭt-ăl-ĭs-ī-zā′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

italicize—ĭt-ăl′-ĭs-īz.
Italo (prefix)—ĭt′-ȧ-lō.
"*Italo*-Celt."
itch—ĭch, *not* ēch.
ite (chemical termination)—īt.
"In composition, often pronounced ĭt."—*Wor.*
iter—ī′-tẽr or ĭt′-ẽr.
iteration—ĭt-ẽr-ā′-shŭn.
iterative—ĭt′-ẽr-ȧ-tĭv.
Ithamar—ĭth′-ȧ-mär.
Ithuriel—ī-thū′-rĭ-ĕl.
"*Ithuriel's* Spear."
itinerancy—ī-tĭn′-er-ăn-sĭ.
itinerant—ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ănt.
itinerary—ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ā-rĭ.
itis (termination)—ī′-tĭs.
"This pronunciation follows the rules of English-Latin pronunciation almost universally followed in scientific terminology (whether from the Latin or the Greek) by English-speaking scientists. The pronunciation ē′-tĭs, often heard, is perhaps due to German influence."—*Web.*
See *bronchitis*, *laryngitis*, *tonsillitis*, etc.
Ito (Prince)—ē′-tō.
Iturræa—ĭt-ū-rē′-ȧ, *not* ī-tū′-rē-ȧ.
Also written *Iturea*, but pronounced as above.
Iturbide, de—dā ē-tōōr-bē′-thā.
See *Guadalquivir*.
Itys—ī′-tĭs.
Iulus—ī-ū′-lŭs.
Ivan—ē-vän′ or ī′-văn.
The first is the Russian pronunciation.
"*Ivan* the Terrible."
Ivanhoe—ī′-văn-hō.
"Sir Wilfred of *Ivanhoe*."
Iveagh—ī′-vä.
Iviça—ē-vē′-sä; Sp. pron., ē-bē′-thä.
ivory—ī′-vō-rĭ, *not* ī′-vrĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ivry (Battle of)—ē-vrē′.
Ixion—ĭk-sī′-ŏn, *not* ĭk′-sĭ-ŏn.
See *Arion.*
Ixtlilxochitl—ēsh-tlĭl-shō′-chēt-l.
Iyar—ē′-är.
izard (chamois)—ĭz′-ärd.
Izdubar (Epic of)—ĭz-dōō-bär′.
Iztaccihuatl—ēs-täk-sē′-hwät-l.
See *Popocatapetl.*
izzard—ĭz′-ärd.

J

Jachimo—yä′-kē-mō.
jacinth—jā′-sĭnth or jăs′-ĭnth.
jackal—jăk′-ôl; formerly jăk-ôl′.
Jacob—jā′-kŭb.
Jacob (Fr.)—zhä-kŏb′.
Jacobean—jăk-ō-bē′-ăn or jā-kō′-bē-ăn.
Jacobi—yä-kō′-bē.
See *Jacoby.*
Jacobian—jā-kō′-bĭ-ăn.
Jacobin—jăk′-ō-bĭn.
Jacobinism—jăk′-ō-bĭn-ĭzm.
Jacobite—jăk′-ō-bīt.
Jacobitism—jăk′-ō-bīt-ĭzm.
Jacobo (Sp.)—hä-kō′-bō.
See *Jorullo.*
Jacoby—yä-kō′-bē.
See *Jacobi.*
Jacopo (It.)—yä′-kō-pō.
Jacquard—zhȧ-kȧr′.
"The *Jacquard* Loom."
Jacquerie—zhäk-rē′.
Jacques—zhäk.
Jacques Bonhomme—zhäk bŏn-ŏm′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Jael—jā′-ĕl.
jager (diamond)—yä′-gẽr.
jäger (hunter)—yā′-gẽr.
See *yager*.
jaguar—jăg′-wär or jȧ-gwär′.
Jah—jä.
Jahn—yän.
Jahveh—yä′-vĕ.
Also written *Jahve*, but pronounced as above.
Jaime, Don—dōn hä-ē′-mā.
See *Jorullo*.
Jaipur—jī′-pōōr.
See *Jeypoor*.
Jairus—jā-ī′-rŭs in New Testament; jā′-ĭr-ŭs in Apocrypha.
Jakutsk—yȧ-kōōtsk′.
See *Yakutsk*, the preferred spelling.
jalap—jăl′-ăp.
Sheridan and Knowles say jŏl′-ŭp.
jalousie—zhȧ-lōō-zē′.
Jamaican—jȧ-mā′-kăn.
Jamblichus—jăm′-blĭk-ŭs.
See *Iamblichus*.
jamesonite—jām′-sŭn-īt.
Jamshid—jăm-shēd′; Persian pron., jĕm-shēd′.
Also written *Jamshyd*, but pronounced as above.
Janauschek—yä′-now-shĕk.
Janet—jȧ-nĕt′ or jăn′-ĕt.
Janet (Paul)—zhȧ-nā′.
Janette—jăn-ĕt′.
Janiculum (Hill)—jȧ-nĭk′-ū-lŭm.
Janiculus, Mons—mŏnz jăn-ĭk′-ū-lŭs.
Janin, Jules—zhül zhȧ-năN′.
For ŭ, ăN, see p. 26.
janizary—jăn′-ĭz-ā-rĭ.
Jansen—jăn′-sĕn; Dutch pron., yän′-sĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Jansenist—jăn′-sĕn-ĭst.

janty—jăn′-tĭ.
See *jaunty*, the preferred spelling.

January—jăn′-ū-ā-rĭ.

Janus—jā′-nŭs.

Janvier (Thomas A.)—zhäN-vyā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Japanese—jăp-à-nēz′ or jăp-à-nēs′.
See *Chinese*.

Japanize—jăp′-à-nīz.

Japheth—jā′-fĕth, *not* jā′-fĕt.
A common error.

Jaques—jā′-kwēz or jăk′-wĕs or zhàk.
"As You Like It."
"The first pronunciation, as if modern Latin, is heard on the stage oftener than the others; the second is perhaps nearer the actual Shakespearean pronunciation; the third, as French, is preferred by many."—*Web.*
"Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two."—*Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book.*

Jardin des Plantes—zhàr-dăN′ dā plăNt.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

jardinière—zhàr-dē-nyâr′.

Jardinière, La Belle—là bĕl zhàr-dē-nyâr′.

Jardin Mabille—zhàr-dăN′ mà-bēl′ or zhàr-dăN mà-bē′-yŭ.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Jared—jā′-rĕd, *not* jăr′-ĕd *nor* jĕr′-ĕd.

jargon—jär′-gŏn.

jarl—yärl.

Jarndyce (John)—järn′-dĭs.
"Bleak House."

jarosite—jăr′-ō-sīt or jà-rō′-sīt; Sp. pron., hà-rō′-sīt.
See *Jorullo*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

jasmine—jăs′-mĭn or jăz′-mĭn.
Also written *jasmin*, but pronounced as above.

Jason—jā′-sŭn.

jasponyx—jăs′-pō-nĭks.

jaundice—jän′-dĭs or jôn′-dĭs.
See *craunch*.

jaunt—jänt or jônt.
See *craunch*.

jaunty—jänt′-ĭ or jônt′-ĭ.
See *craunch*.

Java—jä′-vȧ, *not* jăv′-ȧ.

Javan—jā′-văn.
See *Javan* (*adj.*).

Javan (adj.)—jä′-văn.
See *Javan*.

Javanese—jăv-ȧ-nēz′ or jăv-ȧ-nēs′.
See *Chinese*.

javelin—jăv′-lĭn or jăv′-ĕl-ĭn.

Javert—zhȧ-vâr′.
"Les Misérables."

jean (cotton cloth)—jēn or jān.
"The pronunciation jān is preferred in most dictionaries, but jēn has become more usual in actual good usage."—*Web.*

Jean—jēn; Fr. pron., zhäN.
For äN, see p. 26.

Jean Jacques—zhäN zhäk′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Jeanne—jēn; Fr. pron., zhän.

Jeanne d'Arc—zhän därk′.
See *Joan of Arc*.

Jean Paul—zhäN powl′ or zhäN pŏl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Jean Valjean—zhäN vȧl-zhäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Generally pronounced, by persons unfamiliar with French, jēn văl-jēn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Jeddo—yĕd′-ō.
See *Yeddo.*
Jehoshaphat—jē-hŏsh′-ȧ-făt, *not* jē-hŏs′-ȧ-făt.
Jehu—jē′-hū.
jejune—jē-jūn′.
jejunum—jē-jū′-nŭm.
Jekyll (Dr.)—jē′-kĭl, *not* jĕk′-ĭl.
"The family in England so pronounce it."—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*
"*Dr. Jekyll* and Mr. Hyde."
Jemappes (Battle of)—zhē-mȧp′.
Jemima—jē-mī′-mȧ.
Also written *Jemimah*, but pronounced as above.
Jena (Battle of)—jĕn′-ȧ; Ger. pron., yā′-nä.
jeopard—jĕp′-ȧrd.
jeopardize—jĕp′-ȧrd-īz.
jeopardy—jĕp′-ȧrd-ĭ.
Jephthah—jĕf′-thȧ, *not* jĕp′-thȧ.
"'O *Jephthah*, judge of Israel,' what a treasure hadst thou!"—*Shakespeare.*
jerboa—jēr-bō′-ȧ or jēr′-bō-ȧ.
jeremiad—jĕr-ē-mī′-ăd.
Also written *jeremiade*, but pronounced as above.
Jeremiah—jĕr-ē-mī′-ȧ.
Jeremias—jĕr-ē-mī′-ăs.
Jeremy—jĕr′-ē-mĭ.
jerfalcon—jēr′-fôk-n.
See *gyrfalcon.*
Jerome (Jerome K.)—jē-rōm′ or jĕr′-ŭm.
In England generally pronounced jĕr′-ŭm.
Jérôme—zhā-rŏm′.
"*Jérôme* Bonaparte."
Jerrold (Douglas)—jĕr′-ŭld.
Jerusalem—jē-rōō′-sȧ-lĕm.
jessamine—jĕs′-ȧ-mĭn.
Jessica—jĕs′-ĭk-ȧ.
Jesu—jē′-sū or yā′-sōō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Jesuit—jĕz′-ū-ĭt, *not* jĕzh′-ū-ĭt.
Jesuitism—jĕz′-ū-ĭt-ĭzm, *not* jĕzh′-ū-ĭt-ĭzm.
jet d'eau—zhĕ-dō′.
Jethro—jĕth′-rō or jē′-thrō.
jetsam—jĕt′-săm.
See *flotsam.*
jettison—jĕt′-ĭ-sŭn.
jeu d'esprit—zhû dĕs-prē′; Fr. pron., zhö dĕs-prē′.
For ö, see p. 25.
jeunesse dorée—zhû-nĕs′ dō-rā′; Fr. pron., zhö-nĕs′ dō-rā′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Jevons—jĕv′-ŭnz, *not* jē′-vŭnz.
Jew—jū or jo͞o.
jewel—jū′-ĕl or jo͞o′-ĕl.
jeweler—jū′-ĕl-ẽr or jo͞o′-ĕl-ẽr.
jewelry—jū′-ĕl-rĭ or jo͞o′-ĕl-rĭ.
Also written *jewellery*, but pronounced jū′-ĕl-ẽr-ĭ or jo͞o′-ĕl-ẽr-ĭ.
jew's-harp—jūz′-härp or jo͞oz′-härp, *not* jūs′-härp *nor* jo͞os′-härp.
Jeypoor—jī′-po͞or.
Also written *Jyepoor*, *Jypoor*, but pronounced as above.
See *Jaipur*, the preferred spelling.
Jezreel—jĕz′-rē-ĕl or jĕz′-rēl.
jibe (n.)—jīb.
jibe (vb.)—jīb.
jigameree—jĭg-ȧ-mȧ-rē′.
jinrikisha—jĭn-rĭk′-ĭ-shȧ.
jiujitsu—jo͞o′-jĭt-so͝o.
See *jujutsu.*
jiujutsu—jo͞o′-jo͝ot-so͝o.
See *jujitsu.*
Joachim—jō′-ȧ-kĭm; Ger. pron., yō′-ä-ĸĭm.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Joan (Pope)—jōn.
Joan of Arc—jōn ŭv ärk′ or jō-ăn′ ŭv ärk.
See *Jeanne d'Arc.*
Joaquin—wä-kēn′.
"*Joaquin* Miller."
Jocasta—jō-kăs′-tȧ.
jocose—jō-kōs′.
jocosity—jō-kŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.
jocular—jŏk′-ū-lȧr.
jocund—jŏk′-ŭnd.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives jō′-kŭnd as an alternative pronunciation.
Johann—yō′-hän or yō-hän′.
johannes (coin)—jō-hăn′-ēz.
Also written *joannes*, but pronounced jō-ăn′-ēz.
Johannes—jō-hăn′-ēz or jō-hăn′-ēs; Ger. pron., yō-hän′-nĕs.
Johannisberg—jō-hăn′-nĭs-bērg̃; Ger. pron., yō-hän′-nĭs-bĕrG.
For G, see p. 28.
John o' Groat's—jŏn ō grôts.
Joinville, de—dŭ join′-vĭl; Fr. pron., dŭ zhwăN-vēl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
joist—joist, *not* jois.
Joliet (U. S.)—jō′-lĭ-ĕt.
Joliet (Louis)—jō′-lĭ-ĕt; Fr. pron., zhō-lyā′.
Jomini—zhō-mē-nē′.
jonquil—jŏn′-kwĭl or jŭng′-kwĭl.
See *jonquille.*
jonquille—jŏn′-kwĭl; Fr. pron., zhôN-kē′-yŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
Jordaens—yôr′-däns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Jorullo—hō-rōōl′-yō.
"Often pronounced hō-rōō′-yō."—*Gaz.*
In Spanish, j before every vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German K. (See p. 28.)
See *Xorullo*, an old spelling.

José (Sp.)—hō-zā′.
See *Jorullo, José (Port.)*.

José (Port.)—zhō-zā′.
See *José (Sp.)*.

Joseffy—yō-zĕf′-ĭ.

Joseph (Fr.)—zhō-zĕf′.

Josephine—jō′-zĕf-ēn.
See *Joséphine*.

Joséphine—zhō-zā-fēn′.
See *Josephine*.

Josephus—jō-sē′-fŭs.

Jost—yōst.

jostle—jŏs′-l, *not* jŏst′-l.

jostling—jŏs′-lĭng, *not* jŏst′-lĭng.

Jotham—jō′-thăm.

Joubert (Fr.)—zhōō-bâr′.

Joubert (Dutch)—yow′-bĕrt.

Jouffroy—zhōō-frwä′.

joule (unit)—jowl; commonly jōōl.
See note under *Joule*.

Joule—jowl, *not* jōōl.
"*Joule's* Law."
"The proper name is pronounced *joul* (*ou* as in *out*), and this is the correct pronunciation for the unit; but the incorrect *jōōl* is very common, especially in the United States."—*Web.*

jounce—jowns.

Jourdain, M.—mē-syö′ zhōōr-dăN′.
"Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."
For ō, ăN, see p. 26.

Jourdan—zhōōr-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Journal des Débats—zhōōr-nàl′ dā dā-bä′.
joust—jŭst or jōōst.
"Tourney and *Joust.*"
See *just* (*tilt*).
jovial—jō′-vĭ-ăl, *not* jōv′-yăl.
joviality—jō-vĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
Jowett—jow′-ĕt, *not* jō′-ĕt.
jowl—jōl or jowl.
"Cheek by *Jowl.*"
jowler—jō′-lēr or jow′-lēr.
Juan Fernandez—jōō′-ăn fēr-năn′-dĕz; Sp. pron., hwän fĕr-nän′-dāth.
See *Jorullo, Zamacoïs.*
Juárez—jōō-ä′-rĕz; Sp. pron., hōō-ä′-rās.
In Spanish-America, *z* is pronounced like English *s* in *sun.*
See *Jorullo.*
jubilate—jū′-bĭl-āt.
Jubilate—jū-bĭl-ā′-tē or yōō-bē-lä′-tā.
jubilee—jū′-bĭl-ē.
Juch (Emma)—yōōĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Judaic—jū-dā′-ĭk.
Judaism—jū′-dā-ĭzm.
Judaize—jū′-dā-īz.
judgment—jŭj′-mĕnt, *not* jŭj′-mŭnt.
See *damage.*
Judic—zhü-dēk′.
For ü, see p. 26.
judicative—jū′-dĭk-ā-tĭv.
judicatory—jū′-dĭk-ā-tō-rĭ.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives jū-dĭk′-ā-tēr-ĭ as an alternative pronunciation.
judicature—jū′-dĭk-ā-tūr.
judiciary—jū-dĭsh′-ĭ-ā-rĭ.
Worcester says jōō-dĭsh′-ā-rĭ.
jugger—jŭg′-ēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Juggernaut—jŭg′-ẽr-nôt.
jugular—jū′-g̃ū-lär, *not* jŭg̃′-ū-lär.
"The *Jugular* Veins."
Jugurtha—jū-g̃ûr′-thȧ.
juice—jūs, *not* jo͞os.
Juif Errant, Le—lŭ zhü-ēf′ ĕr-räɴ′.
For ü, ăɴ, see p. 26.
Juillard—jo͞ol′-yärd; Fr. pron., zhü-ē-yär′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Juive, La—lȧ zhü-ēv′.
For ü, see p. 26.
jujitsu—jo͞o′-jĭt-so͞o.
See *jiujutsu*.
jujube—jū′-jūb; jo͞o′-jo͞ob (Stor.).
jujutsu—jo͞o′-jo͝ot-so͞o.
See *jiujitsu*, another spelling.
julep—jū′-lĕp, *not* jū′-lĭp.
See *damage*.
Jules—zhül.
For ü, see p. 26.
Julia—jū′-lĭ-ȧ or jūl′-yȧ.
Julian—jū′-lĭ-ăn or jūl′-yăn.
Juliana—jū-lĭ-ăn′-ȧ.
Julie—zhü-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Julien—zhü-lyăɴ′.
For ü, ăɴ, see p. 26.
Julienne (soup)—jo͞o-lĭ-ĕn′; Fr. pron., zhül-yĕn′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Juliet—jū′-lĭ-ĕt.
July—jū-lī′.
Formerly accented on the first syllable, as in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.
Jumel (Madame)—zhü-mĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
June—jūn, *not* jo͞on.
Jungfrau—yo͞ong′-frow.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Juniata—jōō-nĭ-ăt′-ȧ.
junior—jūn′-yẽr or jū′-nĭ-ẽr.
Juno—jū′-nō, *not* jōō′-nō.
Junot—zhü-nō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
junta—jŭn′-tȧ; Sp. pron., hōōn′-tä.
See *Jorullo.*
junto—jŭn′-tō.
Jupiter—jū′-pĭt-ẽr, *not* jōō′-bĭt-ẽr.
jupon—jōō′-pŏn or jōō-pŏn′; Fr. pron., zhü-pôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Jurassic—jū-răs′-ĭk.
Jurgensen—jûr′-gĕn-sĕn; Danish pron. yōōr′-gĕn-sĕn.
In Danish, *j* is pronounced like *y* (consonant) in English, and *g* is always hard.
jurisconsult—jū-rĭs-kŏn′-sŭlt or jū-rĭs-kŏn-sŭlt′.
jurist—jū′-rĭst, *not* jōō′-rĭst.
juror—jū′-rẽr, *not* jū′-rôr.
jury—jū′-rĭ, *not* jōō′-rĭ.
jus (law)—jŭs.
Jusserand—zhüs-räN′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
Jussieu, de—dŭ zhüs-yö′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.
jussive—jŭs′-ĭv.
just (tilt)—jŭst.
See *joust.*
just (adv.)—jŭst, *not* jĕst.
juste-milieu—zhüst mē-yö′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.
justiciable—jŭs-tĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ-bl.
justiciary—jŭs-tĭsh′-ĭ-ā-rĭ.
justifiable—jŭs′-tĭf-ī-ȧ-bl.
See *unjustifiable.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

justificative—jŭs′-tĭf-ĭk-ā-tĭv or jŭs-tĭf′-ĭk-ȧ-tĭv.
justificatory—jŭs′-tĭf-ĭk-ā-tō-rĭ or jŭs-tĭf′-ĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
Justine—zhŭs-tēn′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
jute—jūt, *not* jōōt.
juvenile—jū′-vē-nīl or jū′-vē-nīl.
"The latter is usual in British usage."—*Web.*

K

Kaaba—kä′-ȧ-bȧ or kä′-bȧ.
See *Caaba*, the preferred spelling.
Kaaterskill—kä′-tẽrz-kĭl, *not* kô′-tẽrz-kĭl.
See *Cauterskill.*
kabala—kȧb′-ȧ-lȧ.
See *cabala*, the preferred spelling.
Kabul—kä′-bōōl or kȧ-bōōl′.
Kabyle—kȧ-bīl′.
Kadesh Barnea—kā′-dĕsh bär′-nē-ȧ.
kadi—kä′-dĭ or kā′-dĭ; Turkish pron., kä′-dē.
See *cadi*, the preferred spelling.
Kafir—kä′-fẽr.
See *Kaffir.*
Kaffir—kȧf′-ẽr.
See *Kafir.*
Kaiser—kī′-zẽr.
Kaiser-blume—kī′-zẽr blōō′-mē.
Kaiserin—kī′-zẽr-ĭn.
Kalakaua—kä-lä-kow′-ä.
kaleidoscope—kȧ-lī′-dō-skōp.
Kalends—kăl′-ĕndz.
See *Calends*, the preferred spelling.
Kalevala—kä′-lā-vä-lȧ.
kalsomine (n. and vb.)—kăl′-sō-mīn.
See *calcimine* (*n. and vb*), the preferred spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Kamchatka—kȧm-chȧt′-kȧ.
See *Kamtchatka, Kamtschatka.*
Kamehameha—kä-mā-hä-mā′-hä.
Kamerun—kä-mā-rōōn′.
Also written *Cameroon*, but pronounced as above.
Kamtchatka—käm-chät′-kä.
See *Kamchatka, Kamtschatka.*
Kamtschatka—käm-chät′-kȧ.
"It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French spelling. *Tch* in French, being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Käm-chät′-kȧ.* —*Gaz.*
Kăm-skăt′-kȧ is a very frequent mispronunciation.
See *Kamchatka, Kamtchatka.*
Kanaka—kȧn′-ȧ-kȧ or kȧ-nȧk′-ȧ.
Kanawha—kȧ-nô′-wȧ.
Kanchanjanga—kän-chŭn-jŭng′-gä.
See *Kinchinjinga.*
kangaroo—kăng-gȧ-rōō′.
Kansas—kȧn′-zȧs, *not* kȧn′-sȧs.
Kant—kȧnt; Ger. pron., känt.
Kantian—kȧnt′-ĭ-ȧn.
kaolin—kā′-ō-lĭn or kä′-ō-lĭn.
Kapelmeister—kä-pĕl′-mī-stēr, *not* kăp′-ĕl-mī-stēr.
Kashmir—kȧsh-mēr′.
See *Cashmere.*
Katahdin (Mount)—kȧ-tä′-dĭn.
Kaulbach, von—fŏn kowl′-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Kavanagh (Julia)—kȧv′-ȧ-nä, *not* kä-vȧn′-ȧ.
kayak—kī′-ȧk.
Kazan—kȧ-zȧn′-yŭ.
Pronounce the final syllable very lightly.
kazi—kä′-zē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Kearney—kär′-nĭ.
Also written *Kearny*, but pronounced as above.
Kearsarge (Mount)—kēr′-särj.
Kearsarge (vessel)—kēr′-särj.
"The *Kearsarge* and the Alabama."
Keble—kē′-bl, *not* kĕb′-l.
keelson—kĕl′-sŭn or kēl′-sŭn.
Also written *kelson*, but pronounced as above.
Kehama—kē-hä′-mä.
Southey's "The Curse of *Kehama*."
Kekewich—kĕk′-wĭch.
Kekrops—kē′-krŏps.
See *Cecrops*.
Kellermann, de—dŭ kĕl′-ēr-măn; Fr. pron., dŭ kĕl-ĕr-măn′.
Kelt—kĕlt. See *Celt*.
Keltic—kĕl′-tĭk. See *Celtic*.
Kempis, à (Thomas)—à kĕm′-pĭs.
Kenelm—kĕn′-ĕlm, *not* kĕn-ĕlm′.
Kenilworth—kĕn′-ĭl-wûrth.
Kennebec—kĕn-ē-bĕk′, *not* kĕn′-ē-bĕk.
Kennebunk—kĕn-ē-bŭngk′.
Kensington—kĕn′-zĭng-tŭn, *not* kĕn′-sĭng-tŭn.
Keokuk—kē′-ō-kŭk, *not* kē-ō′-kŭk.
kepi—kĕp′-ē.
kept—kĕpt, *not* kĕp.
keramic—kē-răm′-ĭk.
See *ceramic*.
keramics—kē-răm′-ĭks.
See *ceramics*.
kerchief—kēr′-chĭf.
See *handkerchief*.
Kerguelen—kûr′-gē-lĕn; Fr. pron., kĕr-gā-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
kermess—kēr′-mĕs.
See *kermis*, another spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

kermis—kēr′-mĭs.
See *kermess*, another spelling.
Keswick—kĕz′-ĭk or kĕz′-wĭk.
See *Alnwick*.
ketchup—kĕch′-ŭp.
See *catchup, catsup*.
kettle—kĕt′-l, *not* kĭt′-l.
khaki—kä′-kē.
khan (chief)—kän or kăn.
Worcester says kôn or kăn.
khan (inn)—kän or kăn.
Worcester says kôn or kăn.
Khartum—ĸär-tōōm′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
khedive—kĕd-ēv′.
Khiva—ĸē′-vȧ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Khorassan—ĸō-räs-sän′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Khorsabad—ĸōr-sä-bäd′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Kiansi—kyän′-sē.
Kiansu—kyän′-sōō.
Kibroth hattaavah—kĭb′-rŏth hăt-ā′-ȧ-vȧ or kĭb′-rōth hăt-ā′-ȧ-vȧ.
Kieff—kē′-ĕf or kē-ĕf′.
Kiel—kēl.
Kiev—kē′-yĕf.
Kilauea—kē-low-ā′-ä.
Kilimanjaro—kĭl-ē-män-jä′-rō.
kiln—kĭl or kĭln.
kilogram—kĭl′-ō-ĝrăm.
Also written *kilogramme*, but pronounced as above.
kiloliter—kĭl′-ō-lē-tĕr.
Also written *kilolitre*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

kilometer—kĭl′-ō-mē-tĕr.
Also written *kilometre*, but pronounced as above.
kilowatt—kĭl′-ō-wŏt.
kimono—kĭm-ō′-nō; Japanese pron., kĭm′-ō-nō.
Kincardine—kĭn-kär′-dĭn.
Kinchinjinga—kĭn-chĭn-jĭng′-gä.
See *Kanchanjanga, Kunchainjunga, Kunchinginga, Kunchinjunga.*
kind—kīnd, *not* kyīnd.
See *card, unkind.*
kindergarten—kĭn′-dĕr-gär-tĕn.
kindness—kīnd′-nĕs, *not* kyīnd′-nĕs.
See *card, unkindness.*
kind of—kīnd ŏv, *not* kīnd ŭ.
See *sort of.*
kinemacolor—kĭn′-ē-mȧ-kŭl-ēr.
kinematic—kĭn-ē-măt′-ĭk or kī-nē-măt′-ĭk.
kinematics—kĭn-ē-măt′-ĭks or kī-nē-măt′-ĭks.
kinematograph—kĭn-ē-măt′-ō-grȧf or kī-nē-măt′-ō-grȧf.
kinesiatrics—kĭn-ē-sĭ-ăt′-rĭks or kī-nē-sĭ-ăt′-rĭks.
kinetic—kĭn-ĕt′-ĭk or kī-nĕt′-ĭk.
kinetics—kĭn-ĕt′-ĭks or kī-nĕt′-ĭks.
kinetoscope—kĭn-ē′-tō-skōp or kī-nē′-tō-skōp.
kinic—kĭn′-ĭk or kī′-nĭk.
kinnikinnick—kĭn-ĭ-kĭn-ĭk′.
Also written *kinnikinnic*, but pronounced as above.
kino—kē′-nō or kī′-nō.
kiosk—kē-ŏsk′.
Kioto—kyō′-tō.
See *Kyoto*, the preferred spelling.
Kirchhoff—kĭrĸ′-hōf.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Kirchner—kĭrĸ′-nēr.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
kirschwasser—kērsh′-väs-ēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

kismet—kĭs′-mĕt, *not* kĭz′-mĕt.
Kissingen—kĭs′-ĭng-ĕn.
Commonly pronounced kĭs′-ĕn-jĕn.
kitchen—kĭch′-ĕn or kĭch′-ĭn.
See *damage*.
Klamath—klä′-măt.
Klaus (Peter)—klows.
Kléber—klā-bâr′.
kleptomania—klĕp-tō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ.
Klingemann—klĭng′-ē-măn.
Klopstock—klŏp′-shtŏk.
knebelite—nā′-bĕl-īt.
knoll—nōl, *not* nŏl.
Knollys—nōlz.
knout—nowt or nōōt.
knowledge—nŏl′-ĕj or nŏl′-ĭj.
"By some, especially in British usage, nō′-lĕj or nō′-lĭj."—*Web.*
"Though Walker, in deference to the opinion of a few orthoëpists, allows nō′-lĕj, he remarks upon the greater consistency of the first pronunciation (nŏl′-ĕj) with analogy."—*S. & W.*
Koch—kŏĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Koerner—kör′-nẽr.
Also written *Körner*, but pronounced as above.
For ö, see p. 25.
Koh-i-noor—kō′-hĭ-nōōr or kō′-ĭ-nōōr.
Also written *Koh-i-nur*, but pronounced as above.
Kohler—kō′-lẽr.
Köln—köln.
For ö, see p. 25.
Königgratz (Battle of)—kö-nĭG-grâts′.
For ö, G, see pp. 25, 28.
Königsberg—kö′-nĭGz-bĕrG.
For ö, G, see pp. 25, 28.
kool-slaa—kōl′ slä.
See *cole-slaw*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

kopje—kŏp′-ĭ.
"The colloquial Dutch pronunciation as here given is the usual one in South Africa."—*Web.*

Koran—kō-răn′ or kō′-răn; Arabic pron., kōōr′-än.

Koranic—kō-răn′-ĭk or kō-răn′-ĭk.

Kordofan—kôr-dō-fän′.
See *Kurdistan.*

Korea—kō-rē′-ȧ.
See *Corea.*

Korean—kō-rē′-ăn.
See *Corean.*

Kosciusko—kŏs-ĭ-ŭs′-kō.
See *Kosciuszko,* the Polish spelling.

Kosciuszko—kōsh-chyōōsh′-kō.
See *Kosciusko.*

kosher—kō′-shẽr.

Kossuth—kŏsh′-ōōt or kō-sōōth′.

kotow—kō-tow′.

Kotzebue, von—fŏn kōt′-sĕ-bōō.

Kountze—kōōnt′-sẽ.

Koutouzof—kōō-tōō′-zŏf.
See *Kutuzov,* another spelling.

Kouyunjik (Gallery)—kōō′-ŭn-jĭk.

kraal—kräl or krôl.
"The pronunciation (krôl) assigned to this word is that given it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume."—*S. & W.*

Krag-Jörgensen—krăg yör′-gĕn-sĕn.
For ö, see p. 25.

Krakau—krä′-kow.
See *Cracow, Kraków.*

Kraków—krä′-kōōf.
See *Cracow, Krakau.*

Krapotkin—krä-pŏt′-kĭn.

Krasnoi—kräs-noi′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Krause—krow′-zĕ.
Kremlin—krĕm′-lĭn.
kreutzer—kroit′-sĕr.
Kriss Kringle—krĭs krĭng′-gl.
Kristiania—krĭs-tē-ä′-nē-ä.
Kronstadt—krōn′-shtät.
Kropotkin—krȧ-pôt′-kēn.
Krupp—kro͝op.
Kubelik—ko͞o′-bĕl-ĭk.
Kublai Khan—ko͞ob′-lī kän.
See *Xanadu.*
Ku-Klux—kū′-klŭks.
Kulturkampf—ko͝ol-to͝or′-kämpf.
kumiss—ko͞o′-mĭs.
Also written *koomiss, koumiss, koumys, kumys, kumyss,* but pronounced as above.
kummel—kü′-mĕl.
For ü, see p. 26.
Kunchainjunga—kŭn-chīn-jŭng′-gȧ.
See *Kinchinjinga.*
Kunchinginga—ko͝on-chĭn-jĭng′-gȧ.
See *Kinchinjinga.*
Kunchinjunga—ko͝on-chĭn-jo͝ong′-gȧ.
See *Kinchinjinga.*
Kunersdorf (Battle of)—ko͞o′-nĕrs-dôrf.
Kurd—ko͝ord.
Kurdistan—ko͝or-dĭs-tän′.
Also written *Koordistan,* but pronounced as above.
Names of Oriental places ending in *an* are generally accented on the *final* syllable, as *Hindustan, Iran, Ispahan, Kurdistan, Teheran, Turkestan,* etc.
Kurfürst—ko͝or′-fürst.
For ü, see p. 26
Kuril (Islands)—ko͞o′-rĭl.
Also written *Koorile, Kurile,* but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Kutuzov—kŏŏ-tŏŏ′-zŏf.
See *Koutouzof*, another spelling.

Kyoto—kyō′-tō.
See *Kioto*, another spelling.

Kyrie eleison — kĭr′-ĭ-ē ē-lī′-sŏn or kē′-rĭ-ā ĕ-lā′-ĭ-sŏn.

L

laager—lä′-gẽr or lô′-gẽr.
Labédoyère, de—dŭ lȧ-bā-dwä-yâr′.
label—lā′-bĕl, *not* lā′-bl.
See *damage*.
Labienus—lā-bĭ-ē′-nŭs.
labile—lā′-bĭl or lăb′-ĭl.
labiodental—lā-bĭ-ō-dĕn′-tăl.
Lablache—lȧ blȧsh′.
laboratory—lăb′-ō-rȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* lăb′-rȧ-tō-rĭ.
laborer—lā′-bẽr-ẽr, *not* lā′-brẽr.
Labouchère—lăb-ōō-shâr′.
Laboulaye, de—dŭ lȧ-bōō-lā′.
Labrador—lăb-rȧ-dôr′ or lăb′-rȧ-dôr.
La Bruyère, de—dŭ lȧ brü-yâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.
labyrinthine—lăb-ĭ-rĭn′-thĭn.
The Oxford English Dictionary prefers lăb-ĭ-rĭn thīn.
Laccadive (Islands)—lăk′-ȧ-dīv.
Lacedæmon—lăs-ē-dē′-mŏn.
Lacerda e Almeida—lä-sẽr′-dä ā äl-mā′-dä.
Lachesis—lăk′-ē-sĭs, *not* lăk-ē′-sĭs.
Lachine (Rapids)—lȧ-shēn′.
lachrymal—lăk′-rĭm-ăl.
Also written *lacrymal*, but pronounced as above. "The *Lachrymal* Gland."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

lachrymose—lăk′-rĭm-ōs.
Also written *lacrymose*, but pronounced as above.
lackadaisical—lăk-à-dā′-zĭk-ăl.
Laconia—là-kō′-nĭ-à.
laconic—là-kŏn′-ĭk.
laconism—lăk′-ō-nĭzm.
laconize—lăk′-ō-nīz.
lacquer—lăk′-ēr.
Lac qui Parle—lăk kē pärl′.
lactein—lăk′-tē-ĭn, *not* lăk-tē′-ĭn.
lactometer—lăk-tŏm′-ē-tēr.
lacuna—là-kū′-nà.
lacunose—là-kū′-nōs or lăk′-ū-nōs.
lacustrine—là-kŭs′-trĭn.
Ladislas—lăd′-ĭs-làs.
Ladoga (Lake)—là-dō′-gà.
Ladrones (The)—là-drōnz′; Sp. pron., lä-drō′-nās.
Laënnec—là-ā-nĕk′.
Laertes—lā-ēr′-tēz.
La Farge—là-färj′; Fr. pron., là-färzh′.
Lafayette, de—dŭ lä-fā-yĕt′.
Lafitte—là-fēt′.
La Follette—lä fŏl′-ĕt.
Lafontaine, de—dŭ là fôN-tān′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
La Fourche—là fo͝orsh′.
Lagado—là-gā′-dō or lăg′-à-dō.
"Gulliver's Travels."
La Gazza Ladra—lä gäd′-zä lä′-drä.
See *Abruzzi*.
La Gloire—là glwär.
Lagos (Africa)—lä′-gōs or lā′-gŏs.
Lagos (Portugal)—lä′-go͝osh.
Lagos (Mexico)—lä′-gŏs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Lagrange, de—dŭ lȧ-grȧNzh′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
La Guayra—lä gwī′-rä.
Laharpe, de—dŭ lȧ-ärp′.
Lahore—lä-hōr′.
laic—lā′-ĭk.
Laing—lāng.
Lais—lā′-ĭs.
laissez faire—lā′-sā fâr.
Lajeunesse, Gabriel—gȧ-brē-ĕl′ lȧ-zhŏn-ĕs′.
For ō, see p. 25.
Lakme—lăk′-mē.
Also written *Lachme*, but pronounced as above.
Lakmé—läk-mā′.
La Liberté, l' Égalité, la Fraternité—lȧ lē-bĕr-tā′, lā-găl-ē-tā′, lȧ frȧ-tĕr-nē-tā′.
Lalla Rookh—lä′-lȧ rōōk, *not* lȧ-lȧ rōōk′.
L'Allegro—läl-lā′-grō.
lama—lä′-mȧ.
lamantin—lȧ-măn′-tĭn; Fr. pron., lȧ-mȧN-tȧN′.
For ȧN, ăN, see p. 26.
Lamarck, de—dŭ lȧ-märk′.
Lamartine, de—dŭ lȧ-mär-tēn′.
Lamballe, de—dŭ lȧN-bȧl′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
Lambert—lăm′-bĕrt; Fr. pron., lȧN-bâr′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
lambrequin—lăm′-brē-kĭn or lăm′-bĕr-kĭn.
Lamech—lā′-mĕk, *not* lăm′-ĕk.
lamellar—lȧ-mĕl′-ȧr or lăm′-ĕl-ȧr.
lamellose—lăm′-ĕl-ōs or lăm-ĕl′-ōs.
lamentable—lăm′-ĕn-tȧ-bl, *not* lȧ-mĕn′-tȧ-bl
Frequently mispronounced.
Lameth, de—dŭ lȧ-mĕ′.
Lamia—lā′-mĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Lamoricière, de—dŭ là-mō-rē-syâr′.
La Motte-Fouqué, de—dŭ là-mŏt′ fōō-kā′.
Lanark—lăn′-ȧrk.
Lancaster—lăng′-kȧs-tẽr, *not* lăn′-kȧs-tẽr.
Lancastrian—lăng-kȧs′-trĭ-ăn, *not* lăn-kȧs′-trĭ-ăn.
Lancelot du Lac—lȧn′-sē-lŏt dü lăk.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
lanceolate—lăn′-sē-ō-lāt.
Lanciani—lȧn-chȧ′-nē.
See *Cialdini*.
lanciers (dance)—lȧn′-sẽrz.
Landamman—lănd′-ăm-ăn.
landau—lăn′-dô or lăn′-dow, *not* lăn′-dō.
Landgraf—länt′-grȧf.
Landgrave—lănd′-grāv.
Landgravine—lănd′-grȧ-vēn.
landlord—lănd′-lôrd, *not* lăn′-lôrd.
Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.
Landsturm—länt′-stȯȯrm or länt′-shtȯȯrm.
Landwehr—länt′-vār.
Lanfrey—lăN-frā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Lange—läng′-ē.
lang syne—lăng sīn′.
See *Auld Lang Syne*.
language—lăng′-gwāj, *not* lăng′-gwĭj.
Languedoc—lăNg̃-dŏk′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
langue d'oc—lăNg̃-dŏk′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
langue d'oïl—lăNg̃-dŏ-ēl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
languet—lăng′-gwĕt.
Also written *languette*, but pronounced as above.
languid—lăng′-gwĭd, *not* lăn′-gwĭd.
languish—lăng′-gwĭsh, *not* lăn′-gwĭsh.
languor—lăng′-gẽr or lăng′-gwẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

languorous—lăng′-gẽr-ŭs or lăng′-gwẽr-ŭs.
laniate—lā′-nĭ-ăt or lăn′-ĭ-āt.
Lanier (Sidney)—là-nēr′.
Lanjuinais—lăN-zhwē-nā′.
For āN, see p. 26.
Lannes—làn.
lansquenet—làns′-kĕn-ĕt.
Laocoön—lā-ŏk′-ō-ŏn.
Laodamia—lā-ŏd-à-mī′-à.
Laodicea—lā-ŏd-ĭs-ē′-à.
Laodicean—lā-ŏd-ĭs-ē′-ăn.
Laomedon—lā-ŏm′-ē-dŏn.
Laos—lä′-ōs.
Lao-tse—lä′-ōt-sû.
Also written *Lao-Tseu*, but pronounced as above.
La Patrie—là pà-trē′.
lapel—là-pĕl′.
La Pérouse, de—dŭ là pā-rōōz′.
Lapham—lăp′-ăm.
lapis—lā′-pĭs or lăp′-ĭs.
lapis lazuli—lā′-pĭs lăz′-ū-lī or lăp′-ĭs lăz′-ū-lī.
Lapithæ—lăp′-ĭth-ē.
Laplace, de—dŭ là-plăs′.
Laputa—là-pū′-tà.
"Gulliver's Travels."
Lara—lä′-rà.
Laramie—lăr′-à-mĭ.
Lares—lā′-rēz.
"*Lares* and Penates."
See *Penates*.
largess—lär′-jĕs.
Also written *largesse*, but pronounced as above.
larghetto—lär-gĕt′-tō.
larghissimo—lär-gē′-sē-mō.
lariat—lăr′-ĭ-ăt.
larine—lăr′-ĭn or lā′-rīn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

La Rochefoucauld, de—dŭ là rŏsh-fo͞o-kō′.
La Rochelle—là rŏsh-ĕl′.
Larrey (Baron)—lăr′-rē or là-rā′.
larum—lăr′-ŭm or lā′-rŭm.
laryngeal—là-rĭn′-jē-ăl or lăr-ĭn-jē′-ăl.
laryngean—là-rĭn′-jē-ăn or lăr-ĭn-jē′-ăn.
laryngismus—lăr-ĭn-jĭz′-mŭs.
The Century, the Standard, and Stormonth say lăr-ĭn-jĭs′-mŭs.
laryngitis—lăr-ĭn-jī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
laryngologist—lăr-ĭng-gŏl′-ō-jĭst.
laryngoscope—là-rĭng′-gō-skōp.
laryngotomy—lăr-ĭng-gŏt′-ō-mĭ.
larynx—lăr′-ĭngks.
Stormonth says lā′-rĭngks, and Worcester gives it as an alternative pronunciation.
La Salle, de—dŭ là-sàl′.
lascar—lăs′-kär or lăs-kär′.
Las Casas, de—dā läs kä′-säs.
Las Cases, de—dŭ läs käz′.
lass—làs, *not* lăs.
See *ask*.
Lassa—lä′-sä.
Also written *Lhasa*, but pronounced as above.
lasso (n. and vb.)—lăs′-ō.
last—làst, *not* lăst.
See *ask*.
Latakia—lä-tä-kē′-ä.
Modern name for *Laodicea*.
lateen—lăt-ēn′.
latent—lā′-tĕnt.
Lateran—lăt′-ēr-ăn.
"The Church of St. John *Lateran*."
lath—làth.
See *ask*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

lathe—lāth.
laths—lȧthz.
Latin—lăt′-ĭn, *not* lăt′-ŭn.
Do not obscure the *i* sound in the *final* syllable.
See *damage.*
Latinus—lȧ-tī′-nŭs.
Latium—lā′-shĭ-ŭm.
Latmus—lăt′-mŭs.
Latona—lȧ-tō′-nȧ.
Latour d'Auvergne, de—dŭ lȧ-tōōr′ dō-vĕrn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
La Trappe—lä träp′.
latria—lȧ-trī′-ȧ.
latrine—lȧ-trēn′.
lattice—lăt′-ĭs, *not* lăt′-ŭs.
See *damage.*
laudanum—lô′-dȧ-nŭm or lŏd′-n-ŭm.
laugh—läf, *not* lăf.
laughable—läf′-ȧ-bl, *not* lăf′-ȧ-bl.
laughter—läf′-tẽr, *not* lăf′-tẽr.
Laughlin—lȧf′-lĭn.
launch—länch or lônch.
See *craunch.*
launder—län′-dẽr or lôn′-dẽr.
See *craunch.*
laundress—län′-drĕs or lôn′-drĕs.
See *craunch.*
laundry—län′-drĭ or lôn′-drĭ.
See *craunch.*
Launfal (Sir)—län′-făl or lôn′-făl.
"The Vision of Sir *Launfal.*"
laureate—lô′-rē-āt.
"Poet *Laureate.*"
laurel—lôr′-ĕl or lŏr′-ĕl.
Laurentian—lô-rĕn′-shĭ-ăn or lô-rĕn′-shăn.
Laurier (Sir Wilfrid)—lō′-rĭ-ā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Lauriston, de—dŭ lō-rēs-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Lausanne—lō-zän′.
Lauterbrunnen—low-tĕr-bro͝on′-ĕn.
lava—lä′-vȧ, not lăv′-ȧ.
Lavalette, de—dŭ lȧ-vȧ-lĕt′.
La Vallière, de—dŭ lȧ-vȧl-yâr′.
Lavater—lä′-vȧ-tĕr or lȧ-vȧ-târ′.
laver—lā′-vẽr.
Lavigerie—lȧ-vēzh-rē′.
Lavinia—lȧ-vĭn′-ĭ-ȧ, *not* lȧ-vĭn′-yȧ.
Lavoisier—lȧ-vwȧ-zyā′.
law—lô.
Layamon—lä′-yȧ-mŏn or lā′-ȧ-mŏn.
"The Brut of *Layamon.*"
Layard—lā′-ȧrd.
layette—lā-ĕt′.
lazar—lā′-zȧr.
lazzarone—lăz-ȧ-rō′-nā; It. pron., läd-zä-rō′-nā.
See *Abruzzi.*
lazzaroni—lăz-ȧ-rō′-nē; It. pron., läd-zä-rō′-nē.
See *Abruzzi.*
Leah—lē′-ȧ.
Leamington—lĕm′-ĭng-tŭn.
Leander—lē-ăn′-dẽr.
leant (preterit of lean)—lĕnt.
leaped (preterit of leap)—lēpt.
See *leapt (preterit of leap).*
leapt (preterit of leap)—lĕpt.
See *leaped (preterit of leap).*
learned (adj.)—lēr′-nĕd.
"A *learned* scholar."
See *unlearned (adj.).*
learned (part.)—lẽrnd.
Although *ed* final is generally silent in preterits, participles, and adjectives, it should be sounded in the adjectives, *aged, beloved, blessed, crabbed, crooked,*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cursed, deuced, dogged, learned, rugged, wicked, wretched, etc. When *ed* is preceded by the sound of *t* or *d*, it is necessarily pronounced, as *commit, committed; found, founded.*

Webster says: "Some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pronounce the participial termination in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel. . . . This usage . . . is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education."

See *unlearned* (*part.*).

lease (to let)—lēs.

lease (to glean)—lēz or lāz.

leash—lēsh.

Lebbeus—lĕb-ē′-ŭs.

Le Bœuf—lŭ bŏf′.

For ŏ, see p. 25.

Lebrun—lŭ-brŭN′.

For ŭN, see p. 27.

lecanomancy—lĕk′-ȧ-nō-măn-sĭ.

lecher—lĕch′-ēr.

lecherous—lĕch′-ēr-ŭs.

lechery—lĕch′-ēr-ĭ.

Le Clerc—lŭ-klâr′.

Lecocq—lŭ-kŏk′.

Leconte de Lisle—lŭ-kôNt′ dŭ lēl′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

lectern—lĕk′-tērn.

Leda—lē′-dȧ.

Ledru-Rollin—lŭ-drü′ rŏ-lăN′.

For ü, ăN, see p. 26.

leeward—lē′-wērd or lū′-ērd.

The second pronunciation is the one universally used by seafaring men. The dictionaries generally prefer the first form.

Lefebvre—lŭ-fĕvr′.

Lefevre—lē-fē′-vēr.

Lefèvre—lŭ-fĕvr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Legaré—lŭ-grē′.
legate—lĕg′-āt, *not* lē′-gāt.
legato—lā-gä′-tō.
legator—lē-gā′-tŏr or lĕg-à-tôr′.
legend—lĕj′-ĕnd or lē′-jĕnd.
legendary—lĕj′-ĕn-dā-rĭ.
Legendre—lŭ-zhäN′-drŭ.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
legerdemain—lĕj-ēr-dē-mān′, *not* lĕj′-ēr-dē-mān.
Observe the place of the accent.
legged—lĕg̃d.
"In combination, lĕg′-ĕd or lĕg̃d."—*Web.*
leggings—lĕg̃′-ĭngz, *not* lĕg̃′-ĭnz, unless written *leggins*.
leghorn—lĕg̃′-hôrn, *not* lāk′-hôrn.
The Oxford English Dictionary prefers lĕg̃′-ôrn.
Leghorn—lĕg̃′-hôrn.
See *Newfoundland*.
legislative—lĕj′-ĭs-lā-tĭv, *not* lē-jĭs′-là-tĭv.
legislator—lĕj′-ĭs-lā-tēr.
legislature—lĕj′-ĭs-lā-tūr.
"We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legis′-lature (also *legislative*, legis′ lative), a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Wor.*
legitimatize—lē-jĭt′-ĭm-à-tīz.
legitimize—lē-jĭt′-ĭm-īz.
legume—lĕg̃′-ūm or lē-g̃ūm′.
leguminose—lē-g̃ū′-mĭn-ōs.
Leibnitz, von—fŏn līp′-nĭts.
Also written *Leibniz*, but pronounced as above.
Leicester—lĕs′-tēr.
See *Alnwick*.
Leigh, Aurora—ô-rō′-rà lē.
Leighton (Frederic)—lā′-tŭn.
Leila—lē′-là, *not* lī′-là.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Leilah—lā-lä′.
"Mejnoun and *Leilah.*"
Leinster—lĕn′-stẽr or lĭn′-stẽr or lēn′-stẽr.
Leipsic (Germany)—līp′-sĭk; Ger. pron., līp′-tsĭĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Leipsic(U. S.)—līp′-sĭk.
Leipzig (Germany)—līp′-tsĭG.
For G, see p. 28.
leisure—lē′-zhūr or lĕzh′-ūr.
"Between leisure (lē) and leisure (lĕzh), there is little, in point of good usage, to choose."—*Smart.*
Leith—lēth.
Lely (Sir Peter)—lē′-lĭ.
leman—lĕm′-ăn or lē′-măn.
Leman (Lake)—lē′-măn.
Le Moine—lŭ-moin′.
Lemoine—lŭ mwän′.
Also written *Lemoinne*, but pronounced as above.
Le Moyne—lŭ mwän′.
Lemprière—lĕm-prēr′; Fr. pron., läN-prē-âr′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Lemuel—lĕm′-ū-ĕl, *not* lē′-mū-ĕl.
lemur—lē′-mŭr.
lemures—lĕm′-ū-rēz.
Lemuria—lē-mū′-rĭ-ȧ.
Lena (river)—lyĕn′-ȧ.
Lenape—lĕn′-ăp-ē.
This pronunciation is given on the authority of Mr. H. C. Mercer, author of the book entitled "*The Lenape Stone.*"
L'Enclos, de; Ninon— nē-nôN′ dŭ läN-klō′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
length—lĕngth, *not* lĕnth.
leniency—lē′-nĭ-ĕn-sĭ or lēn′-yĕn-sĭ.
See *lenient.*
lenient—lē′-nĭ-ĕnt or lēn′-yĕnt.
See *leniency.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

lenitive—lĕn′-ĭt-ĭv.
Le Nôtre—lŭ nō′-trŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
l'envoi—lĕn-voi′; Fr. pron., läN-vwä′.
For äN, see p. 27.
Leominster (Eng.)—lĕm′-stēr.
See *Alnwick.*
Leominster (U. S.)—lĕm′-ĭn-stēr, *not* lē′-ō-mĭn-stēr.
León (Spain)—lā-ōn′.
Leon (U. S.)—lē′-ŏn.
Leonardo da Vinci—lā-ō-när′-dō dä vēn′-chē.
See *Cialdini; Vinci, da.*
Leonato—lā-ō-nä′-tō.
"Much Ado About Nothing."
Leoncavallo—lā-ōn-kä-väl′-lō.
Leonese—lē-ō-nēz′ or lē-ō-nēs′.
See *Chinese.*
Leonid—lē′-ō-nĭd.
See *Leonides.*
Leonidas—lē-ŏn′-ĭd-ăs.
Leonides—lē-ŏn′-ĭd-ēz.
leonine—lē′-ō-nīn or lē′-ō-nĭn.
Leonora d'Este—lā-ō-nō′-rä dĕs′-tā.
leopard—lĕp′-ērd.
Leopardi—lā-ō-pär′-dē.
Leopold—lē′-ō-pōld, formerly lĕp′-ōld.
Lepanto—lā-pän′-tō.
leper—lĕp′-ēr.
lepidolite—lĕp′-ĭ-dō-līt.
leporine—lĕp′-ō-rīn or lĕp′-ō-rĭn.
leprosy—lĕp′-rō-sĭ.
leprous—lĕp′-rŭs.
Lernæa—lēr-nē′-ȧ.
Lernæan—lēr-nē′-ăn.
"The *Lernæan* Hydra."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Leroux—lŭ-rōō′.
Le Sage—lŭ-säzh′.
Lesbian—lèz′-bĭ-ăn or lĕs′-bĭ-ăn.
"*Lesbian* Love."
Lesdiguières, de—dŭ lā-dē-gyâr′.
Webster says dē-lĕs-dē-gyâr′.
lèse majesté—lāz mȧ-zhĕs-tā′.
lese majesty—lēz măj′-ĕs-tĭ.
Also written *leze majesty*, but pronounced as above.
lesion—lē′-zhŭn.
Lespinasse, de—dŭ lā-pē-näs′.
Webster says dē lĕs-pē-näs′.
Lesseps, de—dŭ lĕs-ĕps′.
lessor—lĕs′-ŏr or lĕs-ôr′.
L'Estrange (Sir Roger)—lĕs-trānj′.
Le Sueur—lŭ sü-ör′.
For ŏ, ŭ, see pp. 25, 26.
Lesueur—lŭ sü-ör′.
For ŏ, ŭ, see pp. 25, 26.
Leszczynski—lĕsh-chĭn′-skē.
lethal—lē′-thăl.
lethargic—lē-thär′-jĭk, *not* lĕth′-är-jĭk.
lethargy—lĕth′-är-jĭ.
Lethe—lē′-thē.
Lethean—lē-thē′-ăn, *not* lē′-thē-ăn.
Letitia—lē-tĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ or lē-tĭsh′-ȧ.
Leto—lē′-tō.
lettuce—lĕt′-ĭs, *not* lĕt′-ŭs.
Leucophryne—lū-kō-frī′-nē, *not* lū-kŏf′-rĭn-ē.
leucorrhea—lū-kŏr-ē′-ȧ.
Also written *leucorrhœa*, but pronounced as above.
Leucosia—lū-kō′-shĭ-ȧ.
Leucothea—lū-kŏth′-ē-ȧ.
Leucothoë—lū-kŏth′-ō-ē.
Leuctra (Battle of)—lūk′-trȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Leuk—loik.
"The Baths of *Leuk*."

Leuthen (Battle of)—loi′-tĕn.
See *Neumann, Luther.*

Leutze—loit′-sē.

Leuwenhoeck, van—vän lā′-vĕn-ho͝ok.
Also written *van Leeuwenhoeck*, but pronounced as above.

levant—lĕv′-ănt.
"Couchant and *Levant.*"
See *couchant.*

levant (morocco)—lē-vănt′.

Levant—lē-vănt′.

Levantine—lē-văn′-tĭn or lĕv′-ăn-tĭn.

levator—lē-vā′-tŏr.

levee (embankment)—lĕv′-ē or lĕv-ē′.

levee (reception)—lĕv-ē′ or lĕv′-ē.
"The first prevails in the United States; the second in England, where it is the court pronunciation."—*Web.*

level—lĕv′-ĕl, *not* lĕv′-l.
See *damage.*

lever—lē′-vēr or lĕv′-ēr.
This is Webster's marking.
The Oxford English Dictionary, the Encyclopædic Dictionary, Stormonth, and Worcester say lē′-vēr.
The Century Dictionary and the Standard Dictionary prefer lĕv′-ēr.

Lever (Charles)—lē′-vēr, *not* lĕv′-ēr.

leverage—lē′-vēr-āj or lĕv′-ēr-āj.
The preference of the leading authorities is in favor of lē′-vēr-āj.

Leverrier—lŭ-vĕr-yā′.

Levite—lē′-vīt.

Levitic—lē-vĭt′-ĭk.

Leviticus—lē-vĭt′-ĭk-ŭs.

Lewes (George Henry)—lū′-ĭs, *not* lo͞oz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

leyden (jar)—lī′-dĕn.
Stormonth says lā′-dn.

Leyden—lī′-dĕn.

liaison—lē-ā-zôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

liana—lē-ä′-nȧ or lĭ-ăn′-ȧ.

liard (coin)—lyȧr.

Liassic—lī-ăs′-ĭk.

Libanus—lĭb′-ȧ-nŭs.
See *Anti-Libanus.*

libel—lī′-bĕl, *not* lī′-bl.
See *damage.*

libelant—lī′-bĕl-ănt.
Also written *libellant*, but pronounced as above.

liber—lī′-bẽr.

liberticide—lĭb-ēr′-tĭs-īd or lĭb′-ẽr-tĭs-īd.

libertine—lĭb′-ẽr-tĭn; lĭb′-ẽr-tīn (Stor.).
Do not say lĭb′-ẽr-tēn.

Libra—lī′-brȧ.

library—lī′-brā-rĭ, *not* lī′-brĭ.
A word of *three* syllables.

libretto—lĭ-brĕt′-ō.

licentiate—lī-sĕn′-shĭ-āt.

lichen—lī′-kĕn or lĭch′-ĕn.
"The pronunciation of lī′-kĕn appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists."—*Wor.*

Lichtenstein—lĭK′-tĕn-shtīn.
For K, see p. 28.

Licinian—lī-sĭn′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Licinian* Laws."

Licinus—lĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.

licorice—lĭk′-ō-rĭs, *not* lĭk′-ō-rĭsh.
Also written *liquorice*, but pronounced as above.

Liddell—lĭd′-ĕl, *not* lĭd-ĕl′.
There is, in America, a tendency to pronounce the names of persons of two syllables ending in *ell*

(as *Lyell, Parnell,* etc.), with the accent upon the *final* syllable. Such names are, in England, accented upon the *first* syllable.

Lieber—lē′-bĕr.

Liebig, von—fŏn lē′-bĭG.
For G, see p. 28.

Liederkranz—lē′-dĕr-kränts.

lief—lēf, *not* lēv.
Almost always mispronounced.

Liége—lē-āzh′.

lien—lē′-ĕn or lēn.

lieu—lū or lōō.

lieutenancy—lū-tĕn′-ăn-sĭ or lĕf-tĕn′-ăn-sĭ or lĕv-tĕn′-ăn-sĭ.
See *lieutenant.*

lieutenant—lū-tĕn′-ănt or lĕf-tĕn′-ănt or lĕv-tĕn′-ănt.
"In British usage usually, in the United States occasionally, lĕf-tĕn′-ănt."—*Web.*

lifelong—līf′-lông, *not* lĭv′-lông.
See *livelong.*

lighten—lī′-tĕn.

lightening—lī′-tĕn-ĭng.
See *lightning.*

lightning—līt′-nĭng.
See *lightening.*

lign-aloes—līn-ăl′-ōz or lĭg-năl′-ōz.

lignin—lĭg′-nĭn.

lignum—lĭg′-nŭm.

lignum-vitæ—lĭg′-nŭm vī′-tē.

Ligny (Battle of)—lēn-yē′.

ligure—lĭg′-ūr.

Li Hung Chang—lē′ hŏŏng′ chäng′.

likable—lī′-kȧ-bl.
Also written *likeable,* but pronounced as above.

lilac—lī′-lăk, *not* lī′-lŏk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Lilis—lĭl′-ĭs or lī′-lĭs.
See *Lilith.*
Lilith—lĭl′-ĭth or lī′-lĭth.
See *Lilis.*
Liliuokalani—lē-lē-o͝o-ō-kä-lä′-nē.
Lille—lēl.
See *Lisle,* the former spelling.
Lillibullero—lĭl-lĭ-bo͝ol-lâ′-rō.
Lilliput—lĭl′-ĭ-pŭt.
Lilliputian—lĭl-ĭ-pū′-shăn.
lima (bean)—lī′-mȧ.
Lima (Peru)—lē′-mä or lī′-mȧ.
Lima (U. S.)—lī′-mȧ.
Limburger (cheese)—lĭm′-bûr-gẽr.
limn—lĭm.
limner—lĭm′-nẽr.
limning—lĭm′-nĭng or lĭm′-ĭng.
Limoges—lē-mŏzh′.
limonin—lĭm′-ō-nĭn.
limousine—lē-mo͞o-zēn′, *not* lĭm′-o͞o-zēn.
Lincoln—lĭng′-kŭn, *not* lĭn′-kŭn.
Lind (Jenny)—lĭnd, *not* lĭn.
Linda di Chamonix—lĭn′-dȧ dē shȧ-mō-nē′.
lineament—lĭn′-ē-ȧ-mĕnt.
See *liniment.*
lingerie—lăNzh-rē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
lingual—lĭng′-gwȧl.
linguist—lĭn′-gwĭst.
Stormonth's pronunciation, lĭng′-gwĭst, is the one generally heard.
linguistics—lĭng-gwĭs′-tĭks.
liniment—lĭn′-ĭm-ĕnt.
See *lineament.*
Linlithgow—lĭn-lĭth′-gō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Linnæan—lĭn-ē′-ăn, *not* lĭn′-ē-ăn.
Also written *Linnean*, but pronounced as above.
Linnæus—lĭn-ē′-ŭs, *not* lĭn′-ē-ŭs.
Linné, von—fŏn lĭn′-nā.
The *ā* in the final syllable is to be prolonged in utterance. This (*von Linné*) is the Swedish spelling and pronunciation.
linoleum—lĭn-ō′-lē-ŭm, *not* lĭn-ō-lē′-ŭm.
linotype—lī′-nō-tīp or lĭn′-ō-tīp.
linsey-woolsey—lĭn′-zĭ wo͝ol′-zĭ or lĭn′-sĭ wo͝ol′-sĭ.
Linus—lī′-nŭs.
Liotard—lē-ō-tär′.
Lipari (Islands)—lĭp′-ä-rē or lē′-pä-rē.
lipogram—lĭp′-ō-grăm or lī′-pō-grăm.
liqueur—lē-kûr′ or lĭk-ūr′; Fr. pron., lē-kör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
liquor—lĭk′-ẽr.
liquor amnii—lī′-kwŏr ăm′-nĭ-ī.
lira (coin)—lē′-rä; *pl.*, lire (lē′-rā).
lis (lily)—lēs, not lē.
See *fleur-de-lis*.
Lisbon—lĭz′-bŏn.
lisle (thread)—līl.
Lisle—lēl.
See *Lille*.
lis pendens—lĭs pĕn′-dĕnz.
listen—lĭs′-n, *not* lĭst′-n.
listerine—lĭs′-tẽr-ēn.
Liszt, Franz—fränts lĭst.
liter (measure)—lē′-tẽr.
See *litre* (*measure*).
literati—lĭt-ē-rā′-tī.
Often pronounced lē-tä-rä′-tē.
literatim—lĭt-ē-rā′-tĭm.
literature—lĭt′-ẽr-ä-tūr.
litharge—lĭth′-ärj.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

lithe—līth, *not* lĭth.
lithesome—līth′-sŭm.
lithographer—lĭth-ŏg′-ra-fẽr, *not* lĭth′-ō-grăf-ẽr.
lithography—lĭth-ŏg′-ra-fĭ, *not* lĭth′-ō-grăf-ĭ.
lithotomy—lĭth-ŏt′-ō-mĭ.
lithotrity—lĭth-ŏt′-rĭt-ĭ.
Worcester and the Standard give lĭth′-ō-trī-tĭ as an alternative pronunciation.
lithy (pliable)—lī′-thĭ or lĭth′-ĭ.
litigious—lĭt-ĭj′-ŭs.
litotes—lī′-tō-tēz.
The Century and the Standard say lĭt′-ō-tēz.
litre (measure)—lē′-tẽr.
See *liter* (*measure*).
Littell—lĭt′-l, *not* lĭt-ĕl′.
See *Liddell.*
littérateur—lē-tā-ra-tûr′; Fr. pron., lē-tā-ra-tör′.
For ō, see p. 25.
little—lĭt′-l, *never* lē′-tl.
littoral—lĭt′-ō-răl.
Littré—lē-trā′.
liturgic—lĭt-ûr′-jĭk.
liturgical—lĭt-ûr′-jĭk-ăl.
liturgist—lĭt′-ŭr-jĭst.
liturgy—lĭt′-ŭr-jĭ.
livelong—lĭv′-lông, *not* līv′-lông.
See *lifelong.*
livery—lĭv′-ẽr-ĭ, *not* lĭv′-rĭ.
Livingstone (David)—lĭv′-ĭng-stŭn.
livre—lē′-vẽr; Fr. pron., lē′-vrŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
llama—lä′-mà; Sp. pron., lyä′-mä.
Ll in Spanish is pronounced like *lli* in *million.*
llano (prairie)—lä′-nō; Sp. pron., lyä′-nō.
See note under *llama.*
Llewellyn—lo͝o-ĕl′-ĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Llywelyn—lē-wĕl′-ĭn; Welsh pron., ĸlōō-ĕl′-ĭn.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

loath—lōth.
Also written *loth*, but pronounced as above.

loathe—lōth.

loathsome—lōth′-sŭm, *not* lōth′-sŭm.

Lobau, de—dŭ lō-bō′.

lobelia—lō-bē′-lĭ-ȧ or lō-bēl′-yȧ.

locale—lō-kȧl′.

locative—lŏk′-ȧ-tĭv, *not* lō′-kȧ-tĭv.

loch—lŏĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Lochaber—lŏĸ-ä′-bēr.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Loch Eil—lŏĸ ēl′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

lochia—lō′-kĭ-ȧ or lŏk′-ĭ-ȧ.

Lochinvar—lŏĸ-ĭn-vär′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Loch Katrine—lŏĸ kăt′-rĭn.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Loch Leven—lŏĸ lē′-vĕn or lŏĸ lĕv′-ĕn.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Loch Lomond—lŏĸ lō′-mŭnd.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Locle—lŏk′-l.

locomobile—lō-kō-mō′-bĭl; Fr. pron., lō-kō-mō-bēl′.

locomobilist—lō-kō-mō′-bĭl-ĭst.
See *locomobiliste*.

locomobiliste—lō-kō-mō-bē-lēst′.
See *locomobilist*.

locomotive—lō-kō-mō′-tĭv.

locomotor—lō-kō-mō′-tŏr.

locomotor ataxia—lō-kō-mō′-tŏr ȧ-tăk′-sĭ-ȧ.

Locrine—lō-krīn′ or lō′-krĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

locutory—lŏk′-ū-tō-rĭ.
Lodi (Battle of)—lô′-dē.
Lodi (U. S.)—lō′-dī.
Lodore—lō-dōr′.
"The Cataract of *Lodore*."
Lodovico—lō-dō-vē′-kō.
Loeb—lōb.
loess—lō′-ĕs or lûs.
Loew—lōv; Anglicized lō.
For ō, see p. 25.
Loffoden (Islands)—lŏf-fō′-dĕn.
logaœdic—lŏg-ȧ-ē′-dĭk.
logarithm—lŏg′-ȧ-rĭthm or lŏg′-ȧ-rĭthm.
loggia—lŏj′-ȧ or lô′-jĭ-ȧ; It. pron., lôd′-jä.
logomachy—lō-gŏm′-ȧ-kĭ.
Logos—lŏg′-ŏs.
Logue (Cardinal)—lōg.
logy—lō′-gĭ.
Lohengrin—lō′-ĕn-grĭn.
Loire—lwär.
Loki—lō′-kē.
Lokman—lŏk-män′.
"The Fables of *Lokman*."
Lola—lō′-lȧ, *not* lŏl′-ȧ.
Lola Montez—lō′-lä mŏn′-tĕz or lō′-lä mōn′-tāth.
See *Zamacoïs*.
Lombard—lŏm′-bȧrd or lŭm′-bȧrd.
Lombardy—lŏm′-bȧrd-ĭ or lŭm′-bȧrd-ĭ.
Lombroso—lŏm-brō′-zō.
Lonato (Battle of)—lō-nä′-tō.
Longchamp—lôN-shäN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
longevity—lŏn-jĕv′-ĭt-ĭ.
Longimanus—lŏn-jĭm-ā′-nŭs.
Longinus—lŏn-jī′-nŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Longjumeau—lôn-zhü-mō′.
"Le Postillon de *Longjumeau.*"
For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.
long-lived—lông′-līvd, *not* lŏng-līvd′.
See *short-lived.*
Lope de Vega Carpio—lō′-pā dā vā′-gä kär′-pyō.
López—lō′-pās; Sp. pron., lō′-päth.
See *Zamacoïs.*
loquacious—lō-kwā′-shŭs.
loquacity—lō-kwăs′-ĭt-ĭ.
lord—lôrd.
Lorelei—lō′-rĕl-ī or lŏr′-ĕl-ī.
See *Lurlei*, another spelling.
lorette—lŏ-rĕt′.
lorgnette—lôrn-yĕt′.
L'Orient—lŏ-rē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Lorrain, Claude—klôd lō-rān′; Fr. pron., klōd lŏ-răN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Gelée, Claude*; the real name of this artist.
Lorraine—lŏr-ān′.
"Alsace-*Lorraine.*"
losable—lōō′-zȧ-bl.
Los Angeles—lōs ăng′-gĕl-ĕs or lŏs ăn′-jĕl-ĕs; Sp. pron., lōs än′-hā-lās.
losel—lō′-zĕl or lōō′-zĕl or, dialectically, lŏz′-ĕl.
loth—lōth.
See *loath*, the preferred spelling.
Lothario—lō-thā′-rĭ-ō, *not* lō-thā′-rĭ-ō.
Lothians (The)—lō′-thĭ-ănz.
Lothrop—lō′-thrŭp.
"John *Lothrop* Motley."
Loti, Pierre—pyâr lŏ-tē′.
Lotophagi—lō-tŏf′-ȧ-jī.
lotto—lŏt′-ō.
lotus—lō′-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Lotze, Hermann—hĕr′-män lōt′-sĕ.
Loubet—lo͞o-bā′.
Loudon—low′-dŭn.
lough—lo͡ĸ.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Louis—lo͞o′-ĭs or lo͞o′-ĭ; Fr. pron., lo͞o-ē′.
Louisburg—lo͞o′-ĭs-bûrg.
Louis Dix-Huit—lo͞o-ē′ dēz-wēt′.
louis d'or (coin)—lo͞o-ē-dôr′.
Louis Douze—lo͞o-ē-do͞oz′.
Louisiana—lo͞o-ē-zē-ăn′-ȧ.
Louis Philippe—lo͞o-ē′ fē-lēp′.
Louis Quatorze—lo͞o-ē′ ka-tôrz′.
Louis Quinze—lo͞o-ē-kăn͟z′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Louis Seize—lo͞o-ē-sâz′.
Louis Treize—lo͞o-ē-trâz′.
Louisville—lo͞o′-ĭs-vĭl or lo͞o′-ĭ-vĭl.
lour (to threaten)—lowr.

See *lower* (*to look threatening*), the preferred spelling.

Lourdes—lo͞ord.
Louvain—lo͞o-văn͟′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

louver—lo͞o′-vẽr.
Louvois, de—dŭ lo͞o-vwä′.
Louvre—lo͞o′-vrŭ.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

low (vb.)—lō.

"The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea." *Gray*.

Lowe (Sir Hudson)—lō, *not* low.
lower (to let down)—lō′-wẽr.

See *lower* (*to look threatening*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

lower (to look threatening)—low′-ẽr.
"All the clouds that *lowered* upon our house."
Shakespeare.
See *lower* (*to let down*).
lowering (threatening)—low′-ẽr-ĭng.
loyal—loi′-ăl.
Loyola, de—dŭ loi-ō′-là; Sp. pron., dā lō-yō′-lä.
Loyson—lwä-zôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
lozenge—lŏz′-ĕnj or lŏz′-ĭnj.
Lübeck—lü′-bĕk.
For ü, see p. 26.
Lübke—lüp′-kẽ.
For ü, see p. 26.
Lucan—lū′-kăn.
Lucania—lū-kā′-nĭ-à, *not* lū-kä′-nĭ-à.
Lucca—lo͞ok′-kà.
Lucerne—lū-sûrn′; Fr. pron., lü-sĕrn′.
See *Luzern*, the German spelling of the word.
For ü, see p. 26.
Lucia—lū′-shĭ-à or lū′-shà; It. pron., lo͞o-chē′-ä.
See *Cialdini.*
Lucia di Lammermoor—lo͞o-chē′-ä dē lăm-mĕr-mo͞or′.
See *Cialdini.*
lucid—lū′-sĭd, *not* lo͞o′-sĭd.
Lucifer—lū′-sĭf-ẽr, *not* lo͞o′-sĭf-ẽr.
Lucina—lū-sī′-nà, *not* lo͞o-sī′-nà.
Lucius—lū′-shĭ-ŭs or lū′-shŭs.
Lucknow—lŭk′-now.
lucre—lū′-kẽr or lo͞o′-kẽr.
Lucrece—lū-krēs′ or lū′-krēs.
"The Rape of *Lucrece.*"
Lucrezia Borgia—lo͞o-krāt′-sē-ä bôr′-jä.
See *Abruzzi, Giorgio.*
Lucullan—lū-kŭl′-ăn.
"*Lucullan* marble."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Lucullean—lū-kŭl-ē′-ăn.
Lucullian—lū-kŭl′-ĭ-ăn.
Lucullus—lū-kŭl′-ŭs.
Lucy—lū′-sĭ, *not* lōō′-sĭ.
ludicrous—lū′-dĭ-krŭs.
Ludwig—lōōt′-vĭG or lōōd′-vĭG.
For G, see p. 28.
Lugano (Lake)—lōō-gä′-nō.
lugubrious—lū-gū′-brĭ-ŭs.
Luigi—lōō-ē′-jē.
Luini—lōō-ē′-nē.
Luis (Sp.)—lōō-ēs′.
Luiz (Port.)—lōō-ēs′ or lōō-ēsh′.
lukewarm—lūk′-wôrm; lōōk′-wôrm (Stor.).
lullaby—lŭl′-ȧ-bī, *not* lŭl′-ȧ-bĭ.
lunch—lŭnch; lŭnsh (Stor.).
"After *n*, as in *bench, finch, lunch, munch, wench*, etc., most English orthoepists treat the *ch* as simple *sh*, writing phonetically *bensh, finsh*, etc., while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation."—*Web.*
luncheon—lŭn′-chŭn; lŭn′-shŭn (Stor.).
See note under *lunch.*
Lunéville (Peace of)—lü-nā-vēl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
lupanar—lū-pā′-nȧr.
Lupercal—lū′-pĕr-kăl or lū-pĕr′-kăl.
"In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu'-per-cal.*"—*Web.*
See *Andronicus, Dunsinane.*
Lupercalia—lū-pĕr-kā′-lĭ-ȧ.
Lupercus—lū-pĕr′-kŭs.
lupine (wolfish)—lū′-pīn or lū′-pĭn.
Luray—lū-rā′.
lure—lūr, *not* lōōr.
lurid—lū′-rĭd, *not* lōō′-rĭd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Lurlei—lo͝or′-lī.
See *Lorelei.*

Lurline—lûr-lēn′.

Lusiad—lū′-sĭ-ăd.

Lusitania—lū-sĭ-tā′-nĭ-a, *not* lū-sĭ-tā′-nĭ-a.

Lussan, Julie de—zhü-lē′ dŭ lü-säN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.

lute—lūt, *not* lo͞ot.

Lutetia Parisiorum—lū-tē′-shĭ-a pa-rĭzh-ĭ-ō′-rŭm.

Luther—lo͞o′-thēr; Ger. pron., lo͞o′-tēr.
In German, the digraph *th* is pronounced like *t* in English.

Lutheran—lū′-thēr-ăn, *not* lo͞o′-thēr-ăn.

Lützen (Battle of)—lüt′-sĕn.
For ü, see p. 26.

Lützow—lüt′-sō.
For ü, see p. 26.

Luxembourg, de—dŭ lük-säN-bo͞or′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.

Luxemburg—lŭk′-sĕm-bûrg; Dutch pron., lük′-sĕm-bürG.
For ü, G, see pp. 26, 28.

Luxor—lŭk′-sôr or lo͞ok′-sôr.
"The Temple of *Luxor.*"

luxuriance—lŭks-ū′-rĭ-ăns or lŭg-zho͞o′-rĭ-ăns.
The Encyclopædic Dictionary, Stormonth, and Worcester say lŭg-zū′-rĭ-ăns.

luxuriant—lŭks-ū′-rĭ-ănt or lŭg-zho͞o′-rĭ-ănt.
See note under *luxuriance.*

luxuriate—lŭks-ū′-rĭ-āt or lŭg-zho͞o′-rĭ-āt.
See note under *luxuriance.*

luxurious—lŭks-ū′-rĭ-ŭs or lŭg-zho͞o′-rĭ-ŭs.
See note under *luxuriance.*

luxury—lŭk′-sho͞or-ĭ.
This is Webster's marking, and Worcester's also. The pronunciations lŭk′-sū-rĭ, lŭk′-shū-rĭ, and lŭg′-zo͞or-ĭ have the sanction of eminent authorities.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Luynes, de—dŭ lü-ēn′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Luzern—lo͝ot-sĕrn′.
See *Lucerne.*
Luzerne (U. S.)—lū-zĕrn′.
Luzerne, de la—dŭ lȧ lü-zârn′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Luzón—lo͞o-zŏn′.
Lyall (Edna)—lī′-ăl.
Lycæus—lī-sē′-ŭs.
lycanthrope—lī′-kăn-thrōp or lī-kăn′-thrōp.
lycanthropy—lī-kăn′-thrō-pĭ.
Lycaon—lī-kā′-ŏn.
lycée—lē-sā′.
lyceum—lī-sē′-ŭm, *not* lī′-sē-ŭm.
Very frequently mispronounced.
Lycidas—lĭs′-ĭd-ăs.
Lycomedes—lĭk-ō-mē′-dēz.
Lycurgus—lī-kûr′-gŭs.
Lydgate—lĭd′-gāt.
Lyell (Sir Charles)—lī′-ĕl, *not* lī-ĕl′.
See *Liddell.*
Lyly (John)—lĭl′-ĭ, *not* lī′-lĭ.
Lynde—līnd, *not* lĭnd.
Lyon (France)—lē-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Lyons (France)*, the preferred spelling.
Lyonnaise—lī-ŏn-āz′; Fr. pron., lē-ō-nâz′.
Lyons (France)—lē-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Lyon (France).*
lyricism—lĭr′-ĭs-ĭzm.
lyrism—lī′-rĭzm.
lyrist—lĭr′-ĭst or lī′-rĭst.
Lys—lēs.
Lysias—lĭs′-ĭ-ăs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

lysimachia—lī-sĭm-ā′-kĭ-ȧ or lī-sĭm-ăk′-ĭ-ȧ or lĭs-ĭ-mā′-kĭ-ȧ.
Lysippus—lī-sĭp′-ŭs.
Lyte—līt.
lythrum—lĭth′-rŭm or lī′-thrŭm.

M

ma—mä.
A colloquialism for *mamma*.
ma'am—măm or mäm.
"When unaccented, usually măm or 'm."—*Web.*
Maas—mäs.
Also written *Maes*, but pronounced as above.
Mabel—mā′-bl, *not* măb′-l.
Mably, de—dŭ mȧ-blē′.
macadamize—măk-ăd′-ăm-īz.
Macao—mȧ-kä′-ō or mä-kow′.
macaroni—măk-ȧ-rō′-nĭ.
macaw—mȧ-kô′.
Macbeth—măk-bĕth′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Maccabæus (Judas)—măk-ȧ-bē′-ŭs.
Also written *Maccabeus*, but pronounced as above.
Maccabean—măk-ȧ-bē′-ăn.
"The *Maccabean* Princes."
Maccabees—măk′-ȧ-bēz.
Macdonald (Marshal)—măk-dŏn′-ăld; Fr. pron., mȧk-dō-nȧl′.
macédoine—mȧ-sā-dwȧn′.
Machaon—mȧ-kā′-ŏn.
machete—mä-chā′-tā.
Machias—mȧ-kī′-ăs.
Machiavel—măk′-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Machiavelian—măk-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl′-ĭ-ăn or măk-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl′-yăn.

Also written *Machiavellian*, but pronounced as above.

Machiavelism—măk-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl′-ĭzm.

Also written *Machiavellism*, but pronounced as above.

Machiavelli, de—dā mä-kyä-vĕl′-lē.

machicolation—mȧ-chĭk-ō-lā′-shŭn.

machinal—mȧ-shē′-năl or măk′-ĭn-ăl.

machination—măk-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.

machine—mȧ-shēn′.

In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, this word was sometimes accented on the *first* syllable.

Machpelah—măk-pē′-lȧ.

Perry accents the *first* syllable.

"The Cave of *Machpelah*."

Mackay (Charles)—măk-ī′ or măk-ā′ or măk′-ĭ.

Mackaye (James Steele)—măk-ī′.

mackerel—măk′-ẽr-ĕl, *not* măk′-rĕl.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Mackinac—măk′-ĭn-ô, *not* măk′-ĭn-ăk.

Maclaren, Ian—ē′-ăn mȧ-klȧ′-rĕn or ī′-ăn mȧ-klăr′-ĕn.

Macleod—măk-lowd′.

Maclise—măk-lēs′, *not* măk-līz′.

MacMahon, de—dŭ măk-mȧ-ôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

MacMonnies—măk-mŭn′-ĭz.

Macomb—mȧ-kōōm′ or mȧ-kōm′.

mâcon (wine)—mä-kôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mâcon (Fr.)—mä-kôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

See *Macon* (*U. S.*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Macon (U. S.)—mā′-kŭn.
See *Mâcon* (*Fr.*).
macramé—măk′-rȧ-mā; Fr. pron., mä-krä-mā′.
Macready—măk-rē′-dĭ, *not* măk-rā′-dĭ.
macrocosm—măk′-rō-kŏzm.
macron—mā′-krŏn or măk′-rŏn.
madam—măd′-ăm.
See *madame.*
madama—mä-dä′-mä.
"*Madama* Butterfly."
madame—mȧ-dȧm′ or mȧ-däm′.
"Often anglicized, măd′-ăm."—*Web.*
See *madam, mesdames.*
maddening—măd′-ĕn-ĭng.
See *madding.*
madding—măd′-ĭng.
"Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife."
Gray.
See *maddening.*
madeira (wine)—mȧ-dē′-rȧ or mȧ-dā′-rȧ.
The second form is the pronunciation generally heard.
See *Madeira* (*Islands*).
Madeira (Islands)—mȧ-dē′-rȧ; Port. pron., mä-dā′-rä.
See *madeira* (*wine*).
Madeleine, La—lä mäd-lĕn′.
mademoiselle—mȧd-mwȧ-zĕl′ or măd-ē-mō-zĕl′; coll., măm-zĕl′.
See *mesdemoiselles.*
madras—mȧ-drȧs′.
See *Madras.*
Madras—mȧ-drȧs′.
See *madras.*
madre—mä′-drā.
See *padre.*
Madrid—mȧ-drĭd′; Sp. pron., mȧth-rēth′.
See *Guadalquivir.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

madrier—măd′-rĭ-ēr.

maelstrom—māl′-strŏm.

Maelstrom—māl′-strŏm.

The Norwegian *Malström* is pronounced mäl-strûm′.

maestoso—mä-ĕs-tō′-sō; It. pron., mä-ĕs-tō′-zō.

Maestricht—mäs′-trĭĸt.

For K, see p. 28.

Also written *Maastricht*, but pronounced as above.

maestro—mä-ĕs′-trō.

Maeterlinck—mĕt′-ēr-lĭngk; Dutch pron., mä′-tēr-lĭngk; Fr. pron., mȧ-tĕr-lăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Mafeking—mä′-fē-kĭng.

maffia—mäf′-fē-ä.

Also written *mafia*, but pronounced mä′-fē-ä.

ma foi—mȧ fwä′.

magazine—măg̃-ȧ-zēn′, *not* măg̃′-ȧ-zēn.

Magdala—măg̃′-dȧ-lȧ.

magdalen—măg̃′-dȧ-lĕn.

Magdalen (College at Oxford)—môd′-lĭn.

"The pronunciation môd′-lĭn is current in England for *Magdalen* College, Oxford, and *Magdalene* College, Cambridge."—*Web.*

See *Alnwick, Magdalene* (*College at Cambridge*).

Magdalen (The)—măg̃′-dȧ-lĕn.

Magdalene (College at Cambridge)—môd′-lĭn.

See *Alnwick, Magdalen* (*College at Oxford*).

Magdalene (Mary)—măg̃′-dȧ-lēn or măg̃-dȧ-lē′-nē.

Magdeburg—măg̃′-dē-bûrg; Ger. pron., mäg̃′-dĕ-bo͝orG.

"The *Magdeburg* Hemispheres."

For G, see p. 28.

Magellan—mȧ-jĕl′-ăn.

"The name *Magellan* is commonly pronounced mȧ-jĕl′-ăn in U. S., mȧ-g̃ĕl′-ăn in Eng."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Magellanic—măj-ĕl-ăn′-ĭk or măg-ĕl-ăn′-ĭk.
"The *Magellanic* Clouds."
See note under *Magellan.*

Magendie—mȧ-zhäN-dē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Magenta (Battle of)—mȧ-jĕn′-tȧ; Fr. pron., mä-zhäN-tä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Maggiore (Lake)—mäd-jō′-rā.

Magi—mā′-jī.
"The Three *Magi.*"

Magian—mā′-jĭ-ăn.

Magianism—mā′-jĭ-ăn-ĭzm.

majistral—măj′-ĭs-trăl.

Magna Charta—măg′-nȧ kär′-tȧ.
The digraph *ch* is pronounced like *k* in all Greek and Latin words.
Also written *Magna Carta*, but pronounced as above.

magnesia—măg-nē′-zhĭ-ȧ or măg-nē′-zhȧ or măg-nē′-shĭ-ȧ or măg-nē′-shȧ.
The first and third pronunciations are the forms preferred.
See *Magnesia, magnesium.*

Magnesia—măg-nē′-zhĭ-ȧ.
See *magnesia.*

magnesium—măg-nē′-zhĭ-ŭm or măg-nē′-shĭ-ŭm or măg-nē′-sĭ-ŭm or măg-nē′-shŭm.
See *magnesia.*

magnetization—măg-nĕt-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or măg-nĕt-ī-zā′-shŭn.

magnetize—măg′-nĕt-īz.

magneto (n.)—măg′-nĕt-ō or măg-nē′-tō.

magneto (prefix)—măg′-nĕt-ō or măg-nē′-tō.
"*Magneto*-Dynamo."

magnetograph—măg-nē′-tō-grȧf or măg-nĕt′-ō-grȧf.

magnifico—măg-nĭf′-ĭk-ō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

magnolia—măg-nō′-lĭ-a, *not* măg-nōl′-ya.
Magog—mā′-gŏg.
maguey—măg′-wā; Sp. pron., mä-gā′-ē.
Magyar—mŏd′-yŏr; Hungarian pron., mŏd-yŏr′.
The Century Dictionary says măj-är′, and the Standard măj′-är.
Mahabharata—ma-hä-bä′-ra-ta.
Mahableshwur—mä-hä-blĕsh-wŭr′.
Mahaleel—ma-hā′-lē-ĕl.
Mahan—ma-hăn′.
maharaja—ma-hä-rä′-ja.
Also written *maharajah*, but pronounced as above.
mahatma—ma-hăt′-ma.
Mahdi, El—ăl mä′-dē.
Mahdism—mä′-dĭzm.
Mahdist—mä′-dĭst.
mahlstick—mäl′-stĭk or môl′-stĭk.
Mahmoud—mä-mo͞od′, *not* mä′-mo͞od.
Also written *Mahmud*, but pronounced as above.
Mahomet—ma-hŏm′-ĕt.
"Formerly also, and still occasionally, mā′-hō-mĕt or mä′-ō-mĕt."—*Web.*
"Mā-hŏm′-ĕt is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic."—*Biog.*
See *Mohammed.*
Mahony—mä′-ō-nĭ or mä′-nĭ.
Mahopac (Lake)—ma-hō′-păk, *not* mā′-ō-păk.
Mahound—mä-hownd′ or mä′-hownd.
Mahratta—ma-răt′-a.
"The *Mahratta* States."
Maia—mā′-ya or mī′-a.
Maillard—mä-yär′.
Maimonides—mī-mŏn′-ĭd-ēz.
Main (river)—mān; Ger. pron., mīn.
"Frankfort-on-the-*Main*."
The word *Main*, when used to denote a river in Ireland, is pronounced mān.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

maintain—mān-tān′ or mĕn-tān′.
maintenance—mān′-tē-năns.
Maintenon, de—dŭ măN-tē-nôN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Mainz—mīnts.
See *Mayence.*
maiolica—mī-ŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.
See *majolica,* the preferred spelling.
Maistre, de—dŭ mâ′-trŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
maize—māz.
majolica—mȧ-jŏl′-ĭk-ȧ or mȧ-yŏl′-ĭk-ȧ; It. pron., mä-yō′-lē-kä.
See *maiolica.*
majuscule—mȧ-jŭs′-kūl; Fr. pron., mȧ-zhüs-kül′.
For ü, see p. 25.
See *minuscule.*
Malabar—măl′-ȧ-bär.
Malacca—mȧ-lăk′-ȧ.
The spelling *Malakka* is preferred.
Malachi—măl′-ȧ-kī.
malachite—măl′-ȧ-kīt.
maladroit—măl-ȧ-droit′.
Webster, Worcester, the Century, and the Standard accent the *last* syllable; the Oxford English Dictionary and the Encyclopædic Dictionary accent the *first* syllable.
malaga (wine and grape)—măl′-ȧ-gȧ.
Málaga—măl′-ȧ-gȧ; Sp. pron., mä′-lä-gä.
malaise—mȧ-lâz′ or măl′-āz.
Malakoff (Fr.)—mȧ-lȧ-kŏf′.
See *Malakhov* (*Russia*).
Malakhov (Russia)—mȧ-lä′-kŏf.
See *Malakoff* (*Fr.*).
Malaprop (Mrs.)—măl′-ȧ-prŏp.
Sheridan's "The Rivals."
malapropos—măl-ăp-rō-pō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

malar—mā′-lȧr.
The *malar* bone.
malaria—mȧ-lā′-rĭ-ȧ, *not* mȧ-lâr′-ĭ-ȧ.
Malay—mȧ-lā′ or mā′-lā.
Malayan—mȧ-lā′-ăn.
Malaysia—mȧ-lā′-shĭ-ȧ.
Malaysian—mȧ-lā′-shăn or mȧ-lā′-sĭ-ăn.
Malchus—măl′-kŭs.
Malcolm—măl′-kŭm.
malcontent—măl′-kŏn-tĕnt.
mal de mer—mȧl dŭ mâr′.
Maldive (Islands)—măl′-dīv.
Malebranche, de—dŭ mȧl-brăNsh′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
malefactor—măl-ē-făk′-tĕr or măl′-ē-făk-tĕr.
maleficent—mȧ-lĕf′-ĭs-ĕnt.
See *beneficent.*
Malesherbes, de—dŭ mȧl-zĕrb′.
malevolent—mȧ-lĕv′-ō-lĕnt.
See *benevolent.*
malfeasance—măl-fē′-zăns.
Stormonth and Smart say măl-fā′-zăns.
Malibran—măl′-ĭ-brăn; Fr. pron., mȧ-lē-brăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
malic (acid)—mā′-lĭk or măl′-ĭk.
malice—măl′-ĭs, *not* măl′-ŭs.
See *damage.*
malign—mȧ-līn′.
maligner—mȧ-lī′-nĕr.
Malines—mȧ-lēn′.
See *Mechlin.*
malinger—mȧ-lĭng′-gĕr, *not* mȧ-lĭn′-jĕr.
malingerer—mȧ-lĭng′-gĕr-ĕr, *not* mȧ-lĭn′-jĕr-ĕr.
malkin—mô′-kĭn.
The Century and the Standard say môl′-kĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

mall (mallet)—môl.

Stormonth says môl or măl or měl. Walker and Smart say măl.

"This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. It has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where formerly they played with malls and balls, and whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall* and pronounced *pell mell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pêle mêle*."—*Walker*.

See *mall* (*public walk*).

mall (public walk)—môl or măl or měl.

Webster says môl; the Century, měl or măl; Stormonth, môl or măl or měl.

See *mall* (*mallet*).

mallard (duck)—măl′-ârd.

malleable—măl′-ē-â-bl.

mallecho—măl′-ē-chō, *not* măl-ē′-chō.

"Miching *Mallecho*."—*Shakespeare*.

Also written *malicho*, but pronounced as above.

See *miching*.

malleolar—măl-ē′-ō-lâr or măl′-ē-ō-lâr.

malleolus—măl-ē′-ō-lŭs.

mallow (plant)—măl′-ō, *not* měl′-ō.

Almost universally mispronounced in the compound *marshmallow*, which see.

Malmaison—mâl-mā-zôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Malmesbury—mämz′-bẽr-ĭ, *not* môz′-bẽr-ĭ.

"The Philosopher of *Malmesbury*."

malmsey (wine)—mäm′-zĭ, *not* môm′-zĭ.

malodor—măl-ō′-dẽr.

malodorous—măl-ō′-dẽr-ŭs.

Malpighi—mäl-pē′-gē.

Malpighian—măl-pĭg′-ĭ-ăn.

"The *Malpighian* Layer."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Malplaquet (Battle of)—mȧl-plȧ-kĕ′.

malpractice—mȧl-prȧk′-tĭs, *not* mȧl′-prȧk-tĭs.

malt—môlt; more properly, môlt.
See *accost.*

Malta—môl′-tȧ; It. pron., mäl′-tä.

Malte-Brun—mäl-tĕ-brōōn′; Fr. pron., mȧlt-brŭN′.
For ŭN, see p. 27.

Maltese—môl-tēz′ or môl-tēs′.
The *first* syllable is more properly pronounced môl.
See *accost, Chinese.*

Malthus—mȧl′-thŭs, *not* môl′-thŭs.

Malthusian—mȧl-thū′-zhăn or mȧl-thū′-zĭ-ăn.
"The *Malthusian* Theory."

maltose—môlt′-ōs; more properly, môlt′-ōs.
See *accost.*

maltster—môlt′-stẽr; more properly, môlt′-stẽr.
Pronounce the *t* in the *first* syllable.
See *accost.*

Malvern (Eng.)—môl′-vẽrn.
See *Malvern (U. S.).*

Malvern (U. S.)—mȧl′-vẽrn.
See *Malvern (Eng.).*

Malvolio—mȧl-vō′-lĭ-ō, *not* mȧl-vōl′-yō.
"Twelfth Night."

mama—mȧ-mȧ′ or mä′-mȧ.
See *mamma,* the preferred spelling.
See *papa.*

Mambrino—mäm-brē′-nō.

Mameluke—mȧm′-ē-lūk.

Mamertine (Prison)—mȧm′-ẽr-tīn or mȧm′-ẽr-tēn.

mamma—mȧ-mä′ or mä′-mȧ.
"The second pronunciation, common in the United States, is not recognized in recent British dictionaries."—*Web.*
See *mama, papa.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

mammalian—măm-ā′-lĭ-ăn, *not* măm-āl′-yăn.
mammary—măm′-à-rĭ.
"The *Mammary* Glands."
mammillary—măm′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary* (*adj.*).
Mamre—măm′-rē.
"The Plain of *Mamre.*"
mamsell—măm-zĕl′.
manageable—măn′-āj-à-bl.
managerial—măn-ā-jē′-rĭ-ăl.
manakin—măn′-à-kĭn.
See *manikin*, the preferred spelling.
Manasseh—mà-năs′-ĕ.
Manchu—măn-chōō′.
"The *Manchu* Dynasty."
Manchuria—măn-chōō′-rĭ-à.
Mandæan—măn-dē′-ăn.
Mandalay—măn′-dà-lā.
mandamus—măn-dā′-mŭs, *not* măn-dăm′-ŭs.
mandarin (fruit)—măn′-dà-rĭn or măn-dà-rēn′.
See *mandarin* (*Chinese officer*).
mandarin (Chinese officer)—măn′-dà-rĭn or măn-dà-rēn′.
See *mandarin* (*fruit*).
mandat—măN-dà′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
mandator—măn-dā′-tŏr.
mandatory—măn′-dà-tō-rĭ.
mandragora—măn-drăg′-ō-rà.
"Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday."—*Shakespeare.*
mandrel—măn′-drĕl.
mandrill—măn′-drĭl.
manege—mà-nĕzh′.
See *manège.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

manège—mȧ-nĕzh′.
See *manege.*
manes—mā′-nēz.
Manetho—măn′-ē-thō.
manganese—măng-gȧ-nēs′ or măng′-gȧ-nēz.
mange—mānj.
mangel-wurzel—măng′-gl wûr′-zl.
manger—mān′-jẽr.
manginess—mān′-jĭn-ĕs.
mango—măng′-gō.
mangrove—măng′-grōv.
Stormonth says măn′-grōv.
mangy—mān′-jĭ.
mania—mā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* mān′-yȧ.
maniac—mā′-nĭ-ăk, *not* mān′-yăk.
maniacal—mȧ-nī′-ȧ-kăl, *not* mā′-nĭ-ȧ-kăl.
Manichæan—măn-ĭk-ē′-ăn.
Also written *Manichean*, but pronounced as above.
Manichæism—măn′-ĭ-kē-ĭzm.
Also written *Manicheism*, but pronounced as above.
manikin—măn′-ĭk-ĭn.
See *manakin.*
Manila—mȧ-nĭl′-ȧ; Sp. pron., mä-nē′-lä.
Also written *Manilla*, but pronounced as above.
manioc—măn′-ĭ-ŏk or mā′-nĭ-ŏk.
Manitoba—măn-ĭ-tō′-bȧ or măn-ĭ-tō-bä′.
Manitou—măn′-ĭ-tōō.
Männerchor—mĕn′-ẽr-kōr.
Mannlicher—män′-lĭĸ-ẽr.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
manœuvre—mȧ-nōō′-vẽr or mȧ-nū′-vẽr.
manœuvrer—mȧ-nōō′-vrẽr or mȧ-nū′-vrẽr.
Manon Lescaut—mȧ-nôN′ lĕs-kō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

manor—măn′-ẽr, *not* măn′-ôr.
mansard (roof)—măn′-särd.
Mansard—mäN-sȧr′.
Also written *Mansart*, but pronounced as above.
For äN, see p. 26.
mansuetude—măn′-swē-tūd.
mantelet—măn′-tl-ĕt or mănt′-lĕt.
Manteuffel, von—fŏn män′-toi-fĕl.
Mantinea (Battle of)—măn-tĭn-ē′-ȧ.
mantissa—măn-tĭs′-ȧ.
mantua—măn′-tū-ȧ.
manufactory—măn-ū-făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* măn-ū-făk′-tū-rĭ.
manumit—măn-ū-mĭt′.
Maori—mä′-ō-rĭ; coll., mow′-rĭ.
marabou—măr′-ȧ-bōō.
Maracaibo—mä-rä-kī′-bō.
Marah—mā′-rȧ or mâr′-ȧ, *not* măr′-ȧ.
"The Waters of *Marah*."
Maranatha—măr-ȧ-năth′-ȧ.
The Standard Dictionary prefers măr-ȧ-nā′-thȧ; Stormonth says măr-ȧ-nā′-thȧ.
"Anathema *Maranatha*."
maraschino—măr-ȧ-skē′-nō.
marasmus—mȧ-răz′-mŭs, *not* mȧ-răs′-mŭs.
Marat—mȧ-rȧ′, *not* mȧ-răt′.
marbleize—mär′-bl-īz.
marchande de modes—mär-shäN′-dŭ dŭ mŏd.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
marchesa—mär-kā′-zä.
See *Antommarchi* (*Dr.*).
marchese—mär-kā′-zā.
See *Antommarchi* (*Dr.*).
marchioness—mär′-shŭn-ĕs.
Marcke, von—fŏn mär′-kẽ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Marconi—mär-kō′-nē.
Mardi gras—mär′-dē grä.
mare clausum—mā′-rē klô′-sŭm.
Marengo (Battle of)—mȧ-rĕng′-gō; Fr. pron., mä-räN-gō′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Mareotis (Lake)—măr-ē-ō′-tĭs.
margarine—mär′-gär-ēn or mär′-gär-ĭn.
See *oleomargarine*.
Margarita—mär-gä-rē′-tä.
Margherita—mär-gā-rē′-tä.
Margot, La Reine—lä rän mär-gō′.
marguerite (daisy)—mär′-gē-rēt or mär-gē-rēt′.
Marguerite—mär-gē-rēt′.
Maria Theresa—mȧ-rĭ′-ȧ tĕr-ē′-sȧ.
The German form, *Maria Theresia*, is pronounced mä-rē′-ä tā-rā′-zē-ä.
Marian (Maid)—mâr′-ĭ-ăn.
Marie Amélie—mȧ-rē′ ȧ-mā-lē′.
Marie Antoinette—mȧ-rē′ äN-twȧ-nĕt′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Marie de Médicis—mȧ-rē′ dŭ mā-dē-sēs′.
Marie Louise—mȧ-rē′ lōō-ēz′.
Marie Thérèse—mȧ-rē′ tā-rāz′.
Mariette—mȧ-rē-ĕt′.
marigold—măr′-ĭ-gōld.
Knowles says mā′-rĭ-gōld.
Marino Falieri—mä-rē′-nō fäl-yĕr′-ē.
Mariolatry—măr-ĭ-ŏl′-ȧ-trĭ.
Marion—măr′-ĭ-ŏn or mâr′-ĭ-ŏn.
Mariotte—mä-rē-ŏt′.
"*Mariotte's* Law."
Marist—mā′-rĭst.
marital—măr′-ĭt-ăl.
Smart says mȧ-rī′-tăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

maritime—măr′-ĭt-īm or măr′-ĭt-ĭm, *not* măr′-ĭt-ēm.
Marius—mā′-rĭ-ŭs; more properly, mâr′-ĭ-ŭs.
Marius (Fr.)—mä-rē-üs′.
For ú, see p. 26.
"Les Misérables."
Maritana—mȧ-rē-tä′-nȧ.
marjoram—mär′-jō-răm, *not* mär-jō′-răm.
Marjoribanks—märsh′-băngks.
See *Alnwick*.
market—mär′-kĕt or mär′-kĭt.
Marlborough (town in Eng.)—môl′-brŭ or märl′-bō-rŭ.
Marlborough (Duke)—môl′-brŭ or märl′-bō-rŭ.
marmalade—mär′-mȧ-lād.
Marmora (Sea of)—mär′-mō-rȧ, *not* mär-mō′-rȧ.
marmoreal—mär-mō′-rē-ăl.
marmoset—mär′-mō-zĕt.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.
marmot—mär′-mŏt.
Worcester gives mär-mŏt′ as an alternative pronunciation.
Marochetti—mä-rō-kĕt′-tē.
See *Petruchio*.
Marquand (H. G.)—mär-kwänd′.
marque—märk.
"Letters of *Marque*."
marquee—mär-kē′.
Marquesas (Islands)—mär-kā′-säs.
marquess—mär′-kwĕs.
marquetry—mär′-kĕt-rĭ.
Marquette—mär-kĕt′.
marquis—mär′-kwĭs; Fr. pron., mär-kē′.
marquise—mär-kēz′.
Marryat—măr′-ĭ-ăt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Marseillaise (Hymn)—mär-sĕl-āz′; Fr. pron., mär-sĕ-yâz′.

Marseille—mär-sâ′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer, Marseilles.*

marseilles—mär-sālz′.

Marseilles—mär-sālz′.
See *Marseille.*

Marshalsea—mär′-shăl-sē.
See *Anglesea.*

marshmallow—märsh′-măl-ō, *not* märsh′-mĕl-ō.
See *mallow* (*plant*).

Mars-la-Tour—märs-là-tōōr.

Marsyas—mär′-sĭ-ăs.

Martha—mär′-thà.

Martin, Henri—ăN-rē′ mâr-tăN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

martinet—mär-tĭn-ĕt′ or mär′-tĭn-ĕt.
This is Webster's marking; the Century and Standard Dictionaries accent the *final* syllable.

Martínez Campos—mär-tē′-nāth käm′-pōs.
See *Zamacoïs.*

Martini-Henry—mär-tē′-nē hĕn′-rĭ.

Martinique—mär-tĭn-ēk′.

Marullus—mà-rŭl′-ŭs.

marvel—mär′-vĕl, *not* mär′-vŭl.
See *damage.*

Marylebone—mâr′-ĭ-lē-bōn; coll., mâr′-ĭl-bōn or mär′-ĭ-bŭn.
See *Alnwick.*

Masaccio—mä-zä′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*

Masaniello—mä-zä-nyĕl′-lō.

Masbate—mäs-bä′-tā.

Mascagni—mäs-kän′-yē.
See *Agnesi.*

Mascarille—mäs-kà-rē′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

masculine—măs′-kū-lĭn, *not* măs′-kū-līn.
mask—mȧsk, *not* măsk.
See *ask, unmask.*
Maskelyne—măs′-kĕl-ĭn.
masque—mȧsk, *not* măsk.
See *ask.*
massacre—măs′-ȧ-kẽr.
massacred—măs′-ȧ-kẽrd.
massacring—măs′-ȧ-krĭng.
massage—mȧ-säzh′.
The Standard Dictionary *prefers* măs′-āj.
See *garage.*
Massasoit—măs′-ȧ-soit, *not* măs-ȧ-soit′.
Accent the *first* syllable.
Masséna—mȧ-sā-nȧ′, *not* mȧ-sē′-nȧ.
Massenet—mȧ-sē-nĕ′.
masseter (muscle)—măs-sē′-tẽr.
masseur—mȧ-sûr′; Fr. pron., mȧ-sör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
masseuse—mȧ-sûz′; Fr. pron., mȧ-söz′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Massillon—măs′-ĭl-ŏn; Fr. pron., mȧ-sē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Massinger—măs′-ĭn-jẽr.
master—mȧs′-tẽr or, especially in British usage, mȧs′-tẽr.
masticatory—mȧs′-tĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* măs-tĭk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
mastoiditis—măs-toid-ī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
Matabele—măt-ȧ-bē′-lē.
matador—măt′-ȧ-dōr or măt′-ȧ-dôr.
Stormonth, the Century, and the Standard say măt-ȧ-dōr′.
See *matadore.*
matadore—măt′-ȧ-dōr or măt-ȧ-dōr′.
See *matador.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Matapan (Cape)—mä-tȧ-pän′.
maté—mä′-tā or măt′-ā.
Also written *mate*, but pronounced as above.
matelassé—măt-lȧ-sā′.
Mater Dolorosa—mā′-tẽr dō-lō-rō′-sȧ or mä′-tẽr dō-lō-rō′-zä.
materfamilias—mā′-tẽr fȧ-mĭl′-ĭ-ăs.
See *paterfamilias*.
matériel—mȧ-tā-rē-ĕl′.
See *personnel*.
Mather (Cotton)—măth′-ẽr.
mathesis—mȧ-thē′-sĭs.
Formerly sometimes măth′-ē-sĭs.
Mathilde—mȧ-tēld′.
matin—măt′-ĭn.
matinée—măt-ĭn-ā′ or, especially in British usage, măt′-ĭn-ā.
matrices—măt′-rĭs-ēz.
"As Latin, properly mȧ-trī′-sēz."—*Web.*
matricide—măt′-rĭs-īd or mā′-trĭs-īd.
matrix—mā′-trĭks or măt′-rĭks.
matron—mā′-trŭn, *not* măt′-rŭn.
matronage—mā′-trŭn-āj or măt′-rŭn-āj.
matronal—mā′-trŭn-ăl or măt′-rŭn-ăl.
matronize—mā′-trŭn-īz or măt′-rŭn-īz.
matronly—mā′-trŭn-lĭ or măt′-rŭn-lĭ.
Matsys (Quentin)—mät-sīs′.
Also written *Massys* (mȧ-sīs′), *Metsys* (mĕt-sīs′), *Messis* (mĕs-sīs′).
Matthew—măth′-yū; Bib., măth′-ū.
Matthias—mȧ-thī′-ăs, *not* măth′-ĭ-ăs.
mattress—măt′-rĕs.
"It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced măt-răs′."—*Wor.*
maturative—mȧ-tū′-rȧ-tĭv or măt′-ū-rȧ-tĭv.
matutinal—mȧ-tū′-tĭn-ăl or măt-ū-tī′-năl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

matutine—măt′-ū-tīn.
Mauch Chunk—môk-chŭngk′, *not* mŏk-chŭngk′.
mauger—mô′-gẽr.
Also written *maugre*, but pronounced as above.
Mauna Loa—mow′-nä lō′-ä.
maunder—môn′-dẽr or män′-dẽr.
See *craunch*.
Maundy (Thursday)—môn′-dĭ.
Maupassant, Guy de—gē dŭ mō-pȧ-säN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Maupertuis, de—dŭ mō-pẽr-twē′.
Mauprat, de—dŭ mō-prȧ′.
Mauretania—mô-rē-tā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* mô-rē-tä′-nĭ-ȧ.
Mauritius—mô-rĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
Mauser (rifle)—mow′-zẽr.
mausoleum—mô-sō-lē′-ŭm.
"The *Mausoleum* of Halicarnassus."
Mausolus—mô-sō′-lŭs.
mauvaise honte—mŏ-vāz′ ôNt.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Mauvaises Terres—mŏ-vāz′ târ.
mauvais goût—mŏ-vā′ gōō.
Mauvais Pas—mŏ-vā′ pä.
mauvais quart-d'heure—mŏ-vā′ kȧr-dör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
mauve—mōv.
mavis—mā′-vĭs.
mavournin—mȧ-vōōr′-nēn.
"Erin *Mavournin*."
Also written *mavourneen*, but pronounced as above.
maxilla—măks-ĭl′-ȧ.
maxillar—măks′-ĭl-ȧr.
maxillary—măks′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Maximilian (Emperor)—măks-ĭ-mĭl′-yăn or măks-ĭ-mĭl′-ĭ-ăn; Ger. pron., măks-ē-mē′-lē-än.

As a Christian name, it is pronounced măks-ĭ-mĭl′-ĭ-ăn.

Maya—mä′-yä.

Mayence—mȧ-yäNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

See *Mainz.*

Mayer—mā′-ēr; Ger. pron., mī′-ĕr.

mayonnaise—mā-ŏn-āz′; Fr. pron., mȧ-yō-nāz′.

mayor—mā′-ēr or mâr.

mayoral—mā′-ŏr-ăl.

mayoralty—mā′-ŏr-ăl-tĭ.

Mazarin—măz-ȧ-rēn′; Fr. pron., mȧ-zȧ-răN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

mazarine—măz-ȧ-rēn′.

mazurka—mȧ-zûr′-kȧ or mȧ-zo͝or′-kȧ.

Also written *mazourka*, but pronounced mȧ-zo͝or′-kȧ.

Mazzaroth—măz′-ȧ-rŏth.

"Canst thou bring forth *Mazzaroth* in his season?"—*Job* xxxviii., 32.

Mazzini—mät-sē′-nē.

See *Abruzzi.*

McCrea (Jane)—mȧ-krā′, *not* mȧ-krē′.

Meagher—mā′-hēr.

The *h* is slightly aspirated.

measles—mēz′-lz.

measure—mĕzh′-ūr, *not* mĕzh′-ŭr.

meatus—mē-ā′-tŭs.

"*Meatus* Auditorius."

Meaux—mō.

"The Eagle of *Meaux.*"

meaw—mū, *not* mĭ-ow′.

See *miaow.*

mechanician—mĕk-ȧ-nĭsh′-ăn

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

mécanicien—mā-kȧ-nē-syăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
mechanist—mĕk′-ȧ-nĭst.
mechanize—mĕk′-ȧ-nīz.
Mechlin (lace)—mĕk′-lĭn.
Mechlin—mĕk′-lĭn; Dutch pron., mĕK′-lĭn.
For K, see p. 28.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin—mĕk′-lĕn-bo͝orG shvā-rēn′.
For G, see p. 28.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz—mĕk′-lĕn-bo͝orG shtrā′-lĭts.
For G, see p. 28.
medal—mĕd′-ăl, *not* mĕd′-l.
Medea—mē-dē′-ȧ.
mediastinum—mē-dĭ-ăs-tī′-nŭm.
medicament—mē-dĭk′-ȧ-mĕnt or mĕd′-ĭk-ȧ-mĕnt.
Medicean—mĕd-ĭ-sē′-ăn.
Medici, de'—dā mĕd′-ē-chē or dā mā′-dē-chē.
"The Venus *de' Medici.*"
Anthony Trollope, in his *Autobiography*, speaks of an illiterate fellow-traveller who expressed the desire, while at Florence, to see the "*Medical* Venus."
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
medicinable—mē-dĭs′-ĭn-ȧ-bl or mĕd′-sĭn-ȧ-bl.
"The second is the older pronunciation, as in Shakespeare."—*Web.*
medicinal—mē-dĭs′-ĭn-ăl.
"Formerly mĕd′-sĭ-năl, as in Milton and Shakespeare, or mĕd-ĭ-sī′-năl, also in Shakespeare."—*Web.*
"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum."—*Shakespeare.*
medicine—mĕd′-ĭ-sĭn or mĕd′-ĭ-sn.
"In British usage, except in Scotland, usually mĕd′-sn."—*Web.*
Médicis, de—dŭ mā-dē-sēs′.
medieval—mē-dĭ-ē′-văl or mĕd-ĭ-ē′-văl.
Also written *mediæval*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

medievalize—mē-dĭ-ē′-văl-īz or mĕd-ĭ-ē′-văl-īz.
Also written *mediævalize*, but pronounced as above.

Medina (Arabia)—mā-dē′-nä.
See *Medina (U. S.)*.

Medina (U. S.)—mē-dī′-nȧ.
See *Medina (Arabia)*.

mediocre—mē′-dĭ-ō-kĕr, *not* mĕd′-ĭ-ō-kĕr.

mediocrity—mē-dĭ-ŏk′-rĭt-ĭ.

medium—mē′-dĭ-ŭm, *not* mē′-jŭm.

médoc (wine)—mā-dŏk′.

medulla—mē-dŭl′-ȧ.

medullar—mē-dŭl′-ăr.

medullary—mĕd′-ŭl-ā-rĭ or mē-dŭl′-ȧ-rĭ.

Medusa—mē-dū′-sȧ.

meerschaum—mēr′-shôm or mēr′-shŭm; Ger. pron., mār′-showm.

Mefistofele—mā-fēs-tō′-fā-lā, *not* mĕf-ĭs-tŏf′-ē-lē.
See *Mephistopheles*.

megrim—mē′-grĭm.

Mehemet Ali—mā′-hĕm-ĕt ä′-lē.

Méhul—mā-ül′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Meilhac—mĕ-yȧk′.

Meissonier—mĕ-sŏ-nyā′.

meistersinger—mī′-stēr-sĭng-ēr or mī′-stĕr-zĭng-ēr.
See *minnesinger*.

Meistersinger, Die—dē mī′-stēr-zĭng-ēr.

Mejnoun—mĕj-nōōn′.
"*Mejnoun* and Leila."

Melanchthon—mē-lăngk′-thŭn or mē-lăngk′-tŭn; Ger. pron., mĕ-längĸ′-tōn.
Also less correctly written *Melanthon*, but pronounced mē-lăn′-thŏn.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Melanesia—mĕl-ȧ-nē′-shĭ-ȧ or mĕl-ȧ-nē′-shȧ.
mélange—mā-läɴzh′.
For ȧɴ, see p. 26.
Melchizedek—mĕl-kĭz′-ē-dĕk.
Also written *Melchisedec*, but pronounced as above.
Meleager—mĕl-ē-ā′-jēr or mē-lē′-ȧ-jēr.
mêlée—mā-lā′.
meliorate—mēl′-yō-rāt, *not* mē′-lĭ-ō-rāt.
Melita—mĕl′-ĭt-ȧ, *not* mĕl-ē′-tȧ.
See *Malta*.
mellow—mĕl′-ō, *not* mĕl′-ŭ.
See *damage*.
melodeon—mē-lō′-dē-ŭn.
melodic—mē-lŏd′-ĭk.
melodious—mē-lō′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* mē-lō′-jŭs.
melodrama—mĕl-ō-drä′-mȧ or mĕl′-ō-drä-mȧ.
Worcester says mĕl-ō-drä′-mȧ, and the Standard gives it as an alternative pronunciation.
melody—mĕl′-ō-dĭ, *not* mĕl′-ŭd-ĭ.
Melos—mē′-lŏs.
"The Venus of *Melos*."
Melpomene—mĕl-pŏm′-ē-nē.
Melton Mowbray—mĕl′-tŭn mō′-brā.
Melusina—mĕl-ū-sē′-nȧ.
Mélusine—mā-lü-zēn′.
For ü, see p. 26.
membraneous—mĕm-brā′-nē-ŭs.
membranous—mĕm′-brā-nŭs.
Memnon—mĕm′-nŏn.
memoir—mĕm′-wŏr or mĕm′-wär.
This is the marking of Webster, who also makes the first syllable long (mē).
The following are the pronunciations of this word as given by several of the leading dictionaries: mĕm′-wŏr or mĕm′-oir (Oxford English Dictionary); mĕm′-wŏr or mē′-mōr (C.); mĕm′-wŏr (Stand.); mĕm′-wôr (Stor.); mē-moir′ or mĕm′-wôr (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

memory—mĕm′-ō-rĭ, *not* mĕm′-rĭ.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

ménage—mā-näzh′.
Also written *menage*, but pronounced mĕ-näzh′.

menagerie—mē-năj′-ēr-ĭ or mĕn-ăzh′-ēr-ĭ.

Menai (Strait)—mĕn′-ī.

Mencius—mĕn′-shĭ-ŭs.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—mĕn′-dĕl-sōn bär-tŏl-dē′.

Mendelycev—mĕn-dyĕ-lyā′-yĕf.

Mendès—mäN-dĕs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Mendes—mĕn′-dĕs.

Mendocino (Cape)—mĕn-dō-sē′-nō.

Mendoza, de—dā mĕn-dō′-zȧ; Sp. pron., dā mĕn-dō′-thä.
See *Zamacoïs*.

Menelaus—mĕn-ē-lā′-ŭs.

menhaden—mĕn-hā′-dn.

menhir—mĕn′-hēr.
Stormonth says mē′-nēr.

menial—mē′-nĭ-ăl or mēn′-yăl.

meningitis—mĕn-ĭn-jī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).

mensuration—mĕn-sho͝or-ā′-shŭn.

Mentone—mĕn-tō′-nā.

menu—mĕn′-ū; Fr. pron., mē-nü′.
"The pronunciation mā′-nū is common in the United States, as if the French spelling were *ménu;* mē′-nū is also heard."—*Web.*
For ŭ, see p. 26.

Mephisto—mē-fĭs′-tō.

Mephistofelian—mĕf-ĭs-tō-fē′-lĭ-ăn or mĕf-ĭs-tō-fēl′-yăn.
See *Mephistophelean*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Mephistophelean—mĕf-ĭs-tō-fē′-lē-ăn or mĕf-ĭs-tŏf-ē′-lē-ăn.
See *Mephistofelian.*

Mephistopheles—mĕf-ĭs-tŏf′-ē-lēz.
See *Mefistofele.*

Merak—mē′-răk.
See *Mirak,* another spelling.

mercantile—mĕr′-kăn-tĭl or mĕr′-kăn-tīl.
"This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mĕr-kăn′-tĭl* and *mĕr′-kăn-tēl′*; but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

Mercator—mĕr-kā′-tĕr or mĕr-kā′-tōr.
"*Mercator's* Projection."

Mercedes (city)—mĕr-sā′-thās.
See *Guadalquivir.*

Mercedes (Queen)—mĕr′-sā-dĕs.

mercurous—mĕr′-kū-rŭs or mĕr-kū′-rŭs.
"The second accentuation is common in such phrases as *mer-cu′-rous ox′-ide.*"—*Web.*

mere (lake)—mēr.

Mérimée (Prosper)—mā-rē-mā′.

meringue—mē-răng′; Fr. pron., mē-răN′-gū.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

merismatic—mĕr-ĭz-măt′-ĭk or mĕr-ĭs-măt′-ĭk.

Merle d'Aubigné—mĕrl dō-bēn′-yā.

Merlin—mĕr′-lĭn.

Meroë (Isle of)—mĕr′-ō-ē or mā′-rō-ā.

Merom (Lake)—mē′-rŏm.

Merope—mĕr′-ō-pē.

Merovingian—mĕr-ō-vĭn′-jĭ-ăn, *not* mĕr-ō-vĭn′-ĭ-ăn.

Merrilies (Meg)—mĕr′-ĭl-ēz.
Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Merry del Val—mĕr′-rĭ dĕl văl′.

Mersey—mēr′-zĭ, *not* mēr′-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Merveilleuse—mĕr-vĕ-yöz′.
For ō, see p. 25.
Merveilleux—mĕr-vĕ-yō′.
For ō, see p. 25.
mésalliance—mā-zȧl-yäNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *misalliance.*
mesdames—mā-dȧm′.
See *madame.*
mesdemoiselles—mā-dĕ-mwȧ-zĕl′.
See *mademoiselle.*
mesencephalic—mĕs-ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk or mĕs-ĕn-sĕf′-ȧ-lĭk.
mesencephalon—mĕs-ĕn-sĕf′-ȧ-lŏn.
mesentery—mĕs′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.
Worcester and Stormonth say mĕz′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, and the Standard gives it as an alternative pronunciation.
Meshach—mē′-shăk.
mesial—mē′-zĭ-ăl or mĕs′-ĭ-ăl.
Mesmer (Dr.)—mĕs′-mĕr.
"The name *Mesmer* is properly pronounced mĕs′-mĕr."—*Web.*
mesmerism—mĕz′-mĕr-ĭzm.
"All the dictionaries agree is giving *z* in the pronunciation of the first syllable of this word and its derivatives, like the French."—*Web.*
mesmerize—mĕz′-mĕr-īz.
See *mesmerism.*
mesne—mēn.
mesoderm—mĕs′-ō-dĕrm.
mesolite—mĕs′-ō-līt.
Mesopotamia—mĕs-ō-pō-tā′-mĭ-ȧ.
Mesozoic—mĕs-ō-zō′-ĭk.
Messalina—mĕs-ȧ-lī′-nȧ.
Messaline—mā-sȧ-lēn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

messeigneurs—mĕs-ĕn′-yĕrz; Fr. pron., mā-sĕn-yör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
See *monseigneur*.

Messianic—mĕs-ĭ-ăn′-ĭk.

Messidor—mĕs-ē-dōr′.

messieurs—mĕs′-yĕrz; Fr. pron., mā-syö′.
See *monsieur*.
For ö, see p. 25.

Messina—mĕs-ē′-nȧ.

Messrs (abbreviation of messieurs)—mĕs′-yĕrz; Fr. pron., mā-syö′.
See *messieurs*.
For ö, see p. 25.

messuage—mĕs′-wāj.

metabolic—mĕt-ȧ-bŏl′-ĭk.

metabolism—mē-tăb′-ō-lĭzm.

metalline—mĕt′-ăl-ĭn or mĕt′-ăl-īn.

metallographist—mĕt-ăl-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭst.

metallography—mĕt-ăl-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

metallurgic—mĕt-ăl-ûr′-jĭk.

metallurgist—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭst.

metallurgy—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭ.

metamerism—mē-tăm′-ēr-ĭzm.
Stormonth, the Century, and the Standard say mĕt′-ȧ-mēr-ĭzm.

metamorphic—mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fĭk.

metamorphism—mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fĭzm.

metamorphose—mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fōz or mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fōs.

metamorphosis—mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fō-sĭs, *not* mĕt-ȧ-môr-fō′-sĭs.

Metastasio—mā-täs-täz′-yō.

metastasis—mĕt-ăs′-tȧ-sĭs.

métayage—mĕt-ā′-yāj; Fr. pron., mā-tĕ-yȧzh′.

métayer—mĕt-ā′-yĕr; Fr. pron., mā-tĕ-yā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

metempsychosis—mē-tĕmp-sĭ-kō′-sĭs.
meteorograph—mē′-tē-ŏr-ō-grȧf or mē-tē-ŏr′-ō-grȧf.
meteorolite—mē′-tē-ŏr-ō-līt or mē-tē-ŏr′-ō-līt.
meteoroscope—mē′-tē-ŏr-ō-skōp or mē-tē-ŏr′-ō-skōp.
methol—mĕth′-ōl or mĕth′-ŏl.
Methuselah—mē-thū′-sē-lȧ, *not* mē-thū′-zē-lȧ.
methyl—mĕth′-ĭl.
methylic—mē-thĭl′-ĭk.
metic—mĕt′-ĭk.
The Encyclopædic Dictionary says mē′-tĭk.
meticulous—mē-tĭk′-ū-lŭs.
metonymy—mē-tŏn′-ĭm-ĭ.
metope—mĕt′-ō-pē.
metric—mĕt′-rĭk.
"The *Metric* System."
metrist—mē′-trĭst or mĕt′-rĭst.
metronymic—mē-trō-nĭm′-ĭk or mĕt-rō-nĭm′-ĭk.
See *patronymic*.
metropolitan—mĕt-rō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn, *not* mē-trō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn.
Metternich, von—fŏn mĕt′-ēr-nĭĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Meudon—mö-dôN′.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
Meuse—mūz; Fr. pron., möz.
For ö, see p. 25.
Meyer—mī′-ēr.
Meyerbeer—mī′-ēr-bār.
mezza majolica—mĕd′-zä mä-yŏl′-ĭk-ä.
See *Abruzzi*.
mezzanine—mĕz′-ȧ-nĭn or mĕz′-ȧ-nēn.
mezza voce—mĕd′-zä vō′-chā.
See *Abruzzi*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

mezzo—mĕd′-zō.
See *Abruzzi.*
Mezzofanti—mĕd-zō-fän′-tē.
See *Abruzzi.*
mezzo-relievo—mĕd′-zō rē-lē′-vō.
See *Abruzzi.*
mezzo-rilievo—mĕd′-zō rē-lyā′-vō.
See *Abruzzi.*
mezzo-soprano—mĕd′-zō sō-prä′-nō.
See *Abruzzi.*
mezzotint—mĕd′-zō-tĭnt or mĕz′-ō-tĭnt.
See *Abruzzi.*
mho—mō.
mhorr—môr.
Miami—mī-ä′-mĭ or mī-ăm′-ĭ.
miaow—mĭ-ow′.
Also written *miaou*, but pronounced as above.
miasma—mī-ăz′-mȧ.
Stormonth says mĭ-ăs′-mă.
micaceous—mī-kā′-shē-ŭs.
Micah—mī′-kȧ.
mi-carême—mē-kȧ-râm′.
Michael—mī′-kā-ĕl; coll., mī′-kĕl.
Michael Angelo—mī′-kā-ĕl ăn′-jē-lō.
See *Buonarotti.*
Michaelmas—mĭk′-ĕl-mȧs.
Michel (Fr.)—mē-shĕl′.
Michelagnolo—mē-kĕl-än′-yō-lō.
See *Agnesi, Petruchio.*
Michel-Ange (Fr.)—mē-kĕl′ äNzh.
For äN, see p. 26.
Michelangelo (It.)—mē-kĕl-än′-jā-lō.
See *Petruchio.*
Michelet—mēsh-lĕ′.
miching—mĭch′-ĭng or mēch′-ĭng.
See *mallecho.*
Mickiewicz—mĭts-kyā′-vĭch.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

microbe—mī′-krōb or mĭk′-rōb
microcosm—mī′-krō-kŏzm or mĭk′-rō-kŏzm.
micron—mī′-krŏn or mĭk′-rŏn.
Micronesia—mī-krō-nē′-shĭ-ȧ or mī-krō-nē′-shȧ.
Micronesian—mī-krō-nē′-shăn or mī-krō-nē′-zhăn.
microscope—mī′-krō-skōp.
microscopic—mī-krō-skŏp′-ĭk.
microscopist—mī-krŏs′-kō-pĭst or mī′-krō-skō-pĭst.
microscopy—mī-krŏs′-kō-pĭ or mī′-krō-skō-pĭ.
Midas—mī′-dȧs.
middle-aged—mĭd′-l-ājd, *not* mĭd′-l-ā-jĕd.
midsummer—mĭd′-sŭm-ēr or mĭd-sŭm′-ēr.
midwife—mĭd′-wīf.
midwifery—mĭd′-wīf-rĭ or mĭd′-wĭf-rĭ.
midwinter—mĭd′-wĭn-tēr or mĭd-wĭn′-tēr.
mien—mēn.
Mierevelt—mē′-rĕv-ĕlt.
Mignon—mēn-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
mignonette—mĭn-yŭn-ĕt′.
migraine—mĭ-grān′ or mī′-grān.
Miguel—mē-gĕl′.
Mikado—mĭ-kä′-dō.
milady—mĭ-lā′-dĭ.
Milan—mĭl′-ăn or mĭl-ăn′, *not* mī-lăn′.

"The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."—*Web.*

"All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal, pronunciation among correct speakers."—*Gaz.*

See *Milano.*

milan d'or (coin)—mē′-lăn dôr.

Milanese—mĭl-ăn-ēz′ or mĭl-ăn-ēs′.
See *Chinese.*

Milano—mē-lä′-nō.
See *Milan.*

milch—mĭlch, *not* mĭlk.

Milesian—mĭl-ē′-shăn or mĭl-ē′-zhăn.

miliary—mĭl′-ĭ-ȧ-rĭ or mĭl′-yȧ-rĭ.

milieu—mē-lyû′; Fr. pron., mē-yö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

militarism—mĭl′-ĭ-tā-rĭzm.

militia—mĭl-ĭsh′-ȧ, *not* mĭl-ĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.

Millais—mĭl-ā′.

millet—mĭl′-ĕt or mĭl′-ĭt.

Millet (Jean François)—mē-yā′; pop., mē-lā′.

Millet (Francis Davis)—mĭl′-ĕt.

milligram—mĭl′-ĭ-grăm.
Also written *milligramme*, but pronounced as above.

milliliter—mĭl′-ĭ-lē-tĕr.
Also written *millilitre*, but pronounced as above.

millimeter—mĭl′-ĭ-mē-tĕr.
Also written *millimetre*, but pronounced as above.

millionaire—mĭl-yŭn-âr′.
Also written *millionnaire*, but pronounced as above.

millipede—mĭl′-ĭ-pēd.
Also written *milliepede* (the preferred spelling), but pronounced mĭl′-ē-pēd.

Millöcker—mĭl′-ö-kĕr.
For ö, see p. 25.

Milne-Edwards—mĭln-ĕd′-wērdz; Fr. pron., mēl-nā-dwärs′.

Milnes (Richard Moncton)—mĭlnz.
See *Houghton (Lord).*

Milo (island)—mē′-lō.
"Venus of *Milo.*"

Milo (athlete)—mī′-lō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Miloradovitch—mē-lō-rä′-dō-vĭch.
milord—mĭ-lôrd′.
milreis (coin)—mĭl′-rās or mĭl′-rēs; Port. pron., mēl-rā′-ēs.
Miltiades—mĭl-tī′-a-dēz.
mime—mīm.
mimeograph—mĭm′-ē-ō-ğrȧf.
mimetic—mĭm-ĕt′-ĭk or mī-mĕt′-ĭk.
mimetite—mĭm′-ē-tīt or mī′-mē-tīt.
minar—mē-när′, *not* mī′-när.
minaret—mĭn′-a-rĕt, *not* mĭn-a-rĕt′.
minatory—mĭn′-a-tō-rĭ.
Mincio—mēn′-chō.
See *Cialdini*.
Mindanao—mĭn-dä-nä′-ō.
mineralogy—mĭn-ēr-ăl′-ō-jĭ, *not* mĭn-ēr-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Almost always mispronounced.
miniature—mĭn′-ĭ-a-tūr.
The pronunciation mĭn′-ĭ-tūr is authorized also. The Standard Dictionary prefers mĭn′-ĭ-a-chŏŏr.
minié (ball)—mĭn′-ĭ-ā; pop., mĭn′-ĭ.
See *Minié*.
Minié—mēn-yā′.
See *minié* (*ball*).
minium—mĭn′-ĭ-ŭm.
minnesinger—mĭn′-ē-sĭng-ēr.
See *meistersinger*.
Minos—mī′-nŏs.
Minotaur—mĭn′-ō-tôr.
minuet—mĭn-ū-ĕt′ or mĭn′-ū-ĕt.
Minuit (Peter)—mĭn′-ū-ĭt.
Also written *Minnewit*, but pronounced mĭn′-ē-wĭt.
minus—mī′-nŭs.
minuscule—mĭn-ŭs′-kūl; Fr. pron., mē-nüs-kül′
For ü, see p. 26.
See *majuscule*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

minute (n.)—mĭn′-ĭt.
See *minute* (*adj.*).

minute (adj.)—mĭn-ūt′ or mī-nūt′.
See *minute* (*n.*).

minutely (precisely)—mĭn-ūt′-lĭ or mī-nūt′-lĭ.
See *minutely* (*unceasingly*).

minutely (unceasingly)—mĭn′-ĭt-lĭ.
See *minutely* (*precisely*).

minuteness—mĭn-ūt′-nĕs or mī-nūt′-nĕs.

minutia—mĭ-nū′-shĭ-a, *not* mĭ-nū′-shà.

minutiæ—mĭ-nū′-shĭ-ē, *not* mĭ-nū′-shē.

Miocene—mī′-ō-sēn.

Miot de Melito—mē-ō′ dŭ mĕl′-ē-tō.

Mira—mī′-rà.

Mirabeau, de—dŭ mĭr′-à-bō; Fr. pron., dŭ mē-rà-bō′.

miraculous—mĭr-ăk′-ū-lŭs, *not* mĭr-ăk′-lŭs.

Miraflores (Lock)—mē-rä-flō′-rās.

mirage—mē-räzh′.

Mirak—mī′-răk.
See *Merak*, another spelling.

Mirandola—mē-rän′-dō-lä, *not* mē-rän-dō′-lä.
This word is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation which places the accent on the *penultima* of words ending in a vowel.

Mirecourt—mēr-kōōr′.

Mirza—mēr′-zä.

misalliance—mĭs-ăl-ī′-ăns.
See *mésalliance*.

misanthrope—mĭs′-ăn-thrōp, *not* mĭz′-ăn-thrōp.
See *philanthrope*.

Misanthrope, Le—lŭ mē-zäN-trŏp′.
For äN, see p. 26.

misanthropic—mĭs-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭk.
See *philanthropic*.

misanthropist—mĭs-ăn′-thrō-pĭst.
See *philanthropist*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

misanthropize—mĭs-ăn′-thrō-pīz.
See *philanthropize.*

misanthropy—mĭs-ăn′-thrō-pĭ.
See *philanthropy.*

miscegenation—mĭs-ē-jē-nā′-shŭn.

miscellanist—mĭs′-ĕl-ā-nĭst or mĭs-ĕl′-à-nĭst.

mischievous—mĭs′-chĭv-ŭs, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs.
"The accentuation *mis-chie′-vous*, formerly in good usage, has since about 1700 been generally regarded as vulgar, dialectal, or humorous."—*Web.*
"Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the *second* syllable of *mischievous.*"—*Smart.*

mischievously—mĭs′-chĭv-ŭs-lĭ, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs-lĭ.
See *mischievous.*

mischievousness—mĭs′-chĭv-ŭs-nĕs, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs-nĕs.
See *mischievous.*

misconstrue—mĭs-kŏn′-strōō or mĭs-kŏn-strōō′.
"Good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on final syllable than in the case of *construe.*"—*Web.*
See *construe.*

mise—mēz or mīz.

mise-en-scène—mēz-ȧN-sân′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

miserable—mĭz′-ēr-à-bl, *not* mĭz′-rà-bl.

Misérables, Les—lā mē-zā-rā′-bl.

Miserere—mĭz-ēr-ē′-rē; It. pron., mē-zā-rā′-rā.

misfeasance—mĭs-fē′-zăns.

misfeasor—mĭs-fē′-zŏr.

misnomer—mĭs-nō′-mēr.

misogamist—mĭs-ŏg′-à-mĭst or mī-sŏg′-à-mĭst.

misogamy—mĭs-ŏg′-à-mĭ or mī-sŏg′-à-mĭ.

misogynist—mĭs-ŏj′-ĭn-ĭst or mī-sŏj′-ĭn-ĭst.

misogyny—mĭs-ŏj′-ĭn-ĭ or mī-sŏj′-ĭn-ĭ.

misses—mĭs′-ĕz or mĭs′-ĭz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

missis—mĭs′-ĭs or mĭs′-ĭz.
See *Mrs.*

Mississippi—mĭs-ĭs-ĭp′-ĭ.

Missolonghi—mĭs-ō-lŏng′-gē.

Missouri—mĭs-ōō′-rĭ or mĭz-ōō′-rĭ.
"Locally often mĭz-ōō′-rȧ."—*Web.*

mister—mĭs′-tēr.
"Usually written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*, of which it is the spoken equivalent."—*Web.*
See *Mr.*

mistletoe—mĭs′-l-tō or mĭz′-l-tō.
The Oxford English Dictionary, the Century, and the Standard prefer mĭz′-l-tō.

mistral—mĭs′-trăl or mĭs-träl′.

Mistral, Frédéric—frā-dā-rēk′ mēs-trȧl′.

mistrial—mĭs-trī′-ăl, *not* mĭs′-trī-ăl.

mistura—mĭs-tū′-rȧ.

Mithridates—mĭth-rĭd-ā′-tēz.

mitrailleuse—mē-trȧ-yûz′; Fr. pron., mē-trä-yöz′.
For ö, see p. 25.

mitral (valve)—mī′-trăl.

mitriform—mī′-trĭ-fôrm or mĭt′-rĭ-fôrm.

mitten—mĭt′-n, *not* mĭt′-ĕn.

Mivart (St. George)—mī′-vȧrt or mĭv′-ärt.

Mizar—mī′-zär or mē′-zär.

Mizraim—mĭz′-rā-ĭm or mĭz-rā′-ĭm.

mnemonic—nē-mŏn′-ĭk.
M is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable.

mnemonics—nē-mŏn′-ĭks.
See *mnemonic.*

Mnemosyne—nē-mŏs′-ĭn-ē.
See *mnemonic.*

mobile—mō′-bĭl or mō′-bēl.
The Century Dictionary says mō′-bĭl or mŏb′-ĭl.
See *immobile.*

Mobile—mō-bēl′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

mobilization—mō-bĭl-ĭ-zā′-shŭn or mŏb-ĭl-ĭ-zā′-shŭn.

Webster, in addition to the above pronunciations, authorizes ī in the *third* syllable of this word.

mobilize—mō′-bĭl-īz or mŏb′-ĭl-īz.

mobled—mŏb′-ld.

"The *mobled* queen."—*Shakespeare.*

Mocha—mō′-kȧ, *not* mŏk′-ȧ; Arabic pron., mō′-ĸä.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Also written *Mokha*, the preferred spelling.

mock—mŏk, *not* môk.

modal—mō′-dl.

model—mŏd′-l, *not* mŏd′-ĕl.

Modena—mô′-dā-nä.

See *Mirandola.*

moderato—mŏd-ĕ-rä′-tō.

modest—mŏd′-ĕst, *not* mŏd′-ŭst.

See *damage.*

modicum—mŏd′-ĭ-kŭm.

modiolar—mō-dī′-ō-lär.

modiolus—mō-dī′-ō-lŭs.

modiste—mŏ-dēst′.

Modjeska—mŏj-ĕs′-kä.

modus operandi—mō′-dŭs ŏp-ē-răn′-dī.

modus vivendi—mō′-dŭs vĭv-ĕn′-dī.

Mœra—mē′-rȧ; pl. Mœræ (mē′-rē).

Mœris (Lake)—mē′-rĭs.

Mœso-Goth—mē′-sō-gŏth.

Mohammed—mō-hăm′-ĕd.

Also written *Muhammad* (mōō-häm′-mȧt).

See *Mahomet.*

Mohave—mō-hä′-vā.

Mohegan—mō-hē′-găn.

See *Mohican.*

Mohican—mō-hē′-kăn.

See *Mohegan.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

moidore (coin)—moi′-dōr.
moiety—moi′-ē-tĭ.
Moir (David M.)—moir.
moire—mwär or mōr.
moiré—mwä-rā′ or mō′-rā.
moire antique—mwär ăN-tēk′ or mōr ăN-tēk′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

moiré antique—mwä-rā′ ăN-tēk′ or mō′-rā ăN-tēk′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

moisten—mois′-n, *not* moist′-n.
Moki—mō′-kē.

Also written *Moqui*, but pronounced as above.

molecular—mō-lĕk′-ū-lär.
molecule—mŏl′-ē-kūl or mō′-lē-kūl.
molestation—mō-lĕs-tā′-shŭn or mŏl-ĕs-tā′-shŭn.
Molière—mŏl-yâr′.
moline—mō′-lĭn or mō-līn′.
Molinism—mō′-lĭn-ĭzm or mŏl′-ĭn-ĭzm.
Molino del Rey—mō-lē′-nō dĕl rā.
mollient—mŏl′-ĭ-ĕnt or mŏl′-yĕnt.

See *emollient*.

Moloch—mō′-lŏk.
Molokai—mō-lō-kä′-ē.
Moltke, von—fŏn mōlt′-kē.
Moluccas—mō-lŭk′-ȧz, *not* mō-lōō′-kȧz.
molybdenite—mō-lĭb′-dē-nīt or mŏl-ĭb-dē′-nīt.
molybdenum—mō-lĭb′-dē-nŭm or mŏl-ĭb-dē′-nŭm.
Molyneux—mŭl′-ĭn-ōōks or mŭl′-ĭn-ū.
momentary—mō′-mĕn-tā-rĭ.
Momus—mō′-mŭs.
monachal—mŏn′-ȧ-kăl.
Monaco—mŏn′-ȧ-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

monad—mŏn′-ăd or mō′-năd.
"The leading dictionaries all give the first, but the second is common in actual good usage."—*Web.*
monadic—mō-năd′-ĭk or mŏn-ăd′-ĭk.
Mona Lisa—mō′-nä lē′-zä.
monarchic—mō-när′-kĭk.
monastery—mŏn′-ăs-tĕr-ĭ; coll., mŏn′-ăs-trĭ.
Moncey, de—dŭ môN-sā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
moner—mō′-nēr.
monera—mō-nē′-rȧ, *not* mŏn′-ēr-ȧ.
monteron—mō-nē′-rŏn, *not* mŏn′-ēr-ŏn.
monetary—mŏn′-ē-tā-rĭ or mŭn′-ē-tā-rĭ.
monetization—mŏn-ē-tĭz-ā′-shŭn or mŭn-ē-tĭz-ā′-shŭn.
This word may also be pronounced with the long i (ī) in the third syllable.
monetize—mŏn′-ē-tīz or mŭn′-ē-tīz.
moneyed—mŭn′-ĭd.
"*Moneyed* Men."
Monge—môNzh.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Mongol—mŏng′-gŏl or mŏn′-gŏl.
Mongolian—mŏng-gō′-lĭ-ăn or mŏn-gō′-lĭ-ăn.
Mongolize—mŏng′-gō-līz or mŏn′-gō-līz.
mongrel—mŭng′-grĕl or mŏng′-grĕl.
Monier-Williams—mō′-nĭ-ĕr wĭl′-yŭmz.
monism—mŏn′-ĭzm or mō′-nĭzm.
monist—mŏn′-ĭst or mō′-nĭst.
Monmartre—môN-mär′-trŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur- Mer.*
monocle—mŏn′-ō-kl.
monoclinal—mŏn-ō-klī′-năl.
monocotyledon—mŏn-ō-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn.
See *dicotyledon.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

monocotyledonous—mŏn-ō-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn-ŭs or mŏn-ō-kŏt-ĭl-ĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.

See *dicotyledonous.*

monocular—mō-nŏk′-ū-lȧr or mŏn-ŏk′-ū-lȧr.

monody—mŏn′-ō-dĭ.

monogamist—mō-nŏg′-ȧ-mĭst.

See *polygamist.*

monogamous—mō-nŏg′-ȧ-mŭs.

See *polygamous.*

monogamy—mō-nŏg′-ȧ-mĭ.

See *polygamy.*

monogram—mŏn′-ō-grăm, *not* mō′-nō-grăm.

monograph—mŏn′-ō-grȧf.

monologist—mō-nŏl′-ō-jĭst.

When used in the sense of a "performer of monologues," this word is pronounced mŏn′-ō-lŏg-ĭst.

monologue—mŏn′-ō-lŏg, *not* mŏn′-ō-lōg.

monomania—mŏn-ō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* mō-nō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ.

monomaniac—mŏn-ō-mā′-nĭ-ăk, *not* mō-nō-mā′-nĭ-ăk.

monomaniacal—mŏn-ō-mȧ-nī′-ȧ-kăl.

monophthong—mŏn′-ŏf-thŏng.

monoplane—mŏn′-ō-plān.

monopolization—mō-nŏp-ō-lĭz-ā′-shŭn or mō-nŏp-ō-lī-zā′-shŭn.

monoptote—mŏn′-ŏp-tōt.

monostrophe—mō-nŏs′-trō-fē or mŏn′-ō-strōf.

monosyllabic—mŏn-ō-sĭl-ăb′-ĭk.

monosyllable—mŏn′-ō-sĭl-ȧ-bl.

monotheism—mŏn′-ō-thē-ĭzm.

monotheist—mŏn′-ō-thē-ĭst.

Monroe (James)—mŭn-rō′, *not* mŏn-rō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

monseigneur—mŏn-sĕn′-yēr; Fr. pron., môN-sĕn-yör′.
For ō, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
See *messeigneurs*.

monsieur—mē-syû′; Fr. pron., mē-syö′.
For ō, see p. 25.
See *messieurs*.

monsignor—mŏn-sē′-nyôr; It. pron., mōn-sē-nyôr′.

monsignore—mōn-sē-nyō′-rā.

monsignori—mōn-sē-nyō′-rē.

monsoon—mŏn-sōōn′.

Montague—mŏn′-tȧ-gū.

Montaigne, de—dŭ mŏn-tān′; Fr. pron., dŭ môN-tȧn′-yŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Montana—mŏn-tă′-nȧ, *not* mŏn-tăn′-ȧ.

Montauk (Point)—mŏn-tôk′, *not* mŏn′-tôk.

Mont Blanc—môN blăN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Often anglicized mŏnt-blăngk′.

Montcalm, de—dŭ mŏnt-käm′; Fr. pron., dŭ môN-kȧlm′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont Cenis—môN sē-nē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont Cervin—môN sĕr-văN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Monte Cristo—mōn′-tā krēs′-tō.

Montecuccoli, de—dā mōn-tĕ-kōō′-kō-lē.

mont-de-piété—môN-dŭ-pyā-tā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Montefiore—mŏn-tē-fē-ō′-rē.

Montenegrin—mŏn-tē-nē′-grĭn or mŏn-tē-nĕg′-rĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Montenegro—mŏn-tē-nē′-grō; It. pron., mōn-tā-nā′-grō.

Montereau—môN-trō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Monterey (Mexico)—mōn-tā-rā′.
See *Monterey* (*U. S.*).

Monterey (U. S.)—mŏn-tĕr-ā′.
See *Monterey* (*Mexico*).

Montespan, de—dŭ mŏn-tĕs-păn′; Fr. pron., dŭ môN-tĕs-päN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Montesquieu, de—dŭ mŏn-tĕs-kū′; Fr. pron., dŭ môN-tĕs-kyö′.
For ō, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

Montessori—mōn-tĕs-sō′-rē.

Montevideo—mŏn-tē-vĭd′-ē-ō; Sp. pron., mōn-tā-vē-thā′-ō.
See *Guadalquivir*.

Montfort, Simon de—sī′-mŏn dŭ mŏnt-fôrt′; Fr. pron., sē-môN′ dŭ môN-fōr′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Montgolfier—mŏnt-gŏl′-fĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., môN-gŏl-fyā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Montholon, de—dŭ môN-tō-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Monticello (Italy)—mŏn-tē-chĕl′-lō.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Montijo (Spain)—mōn-tē′-hō.
See *Jorullo*.

Montmirail—môN-mē-rä′-yŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Montmorency, de—dŭ mŏnt-mō-rĕn′-sĭ; Fr. pron., dŭ môN-mō-räN-sē′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Montpensier, de—dŭ môN-päN-syā′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Mont Saint Jean—môN săN zhäN′.
For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Mont Valérien—môN vá-lā-rē-ăN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
moor—mo͝or.
"In British usage, also mōr."—*Web.*
Moore (Thomas)—mo͝or or mōr.
Moqui—mō′-kē.
See *Moki.*
moraine—mō-rān′.
morale—mō-ral′ or mō-räl′.
Moray—mŭr′-ā.
morceau—mōr-sō′.
mordant—môr′-dănt.
Mordaunt—môr′-dănt.
Mordecai—môr′-dē-kī or môr-dē-kā′-ī.
Morea—mō-rē′-ȧ.
Moresque—mō-rĕsk′.
morganatic—môr-gȧ-năt′-ĭk.
Morgante—mōr-gän′-tā.
"*Morgante* Maggiore."
Morgarten (Battle of)—mōr-gärt′-n.
Morghen—môr′-gĕn.
moribund—mŏr′-ĭ-bŭnd, *not* mō′-rĭ-bŭnd.
morion—mō′-rĭ-ŏn.
Mornay, de—dŭ mŏr-nā′.
Morny, de—dŭ mŏr-nē′.
Moroccan—mō-rŏk′-ăn.
Morosini—mō-rō-zē′-nē.
Morpheus—môr′-fūs; commonly môr′-fē-ŭs.
"The termination *eus* in proper names which in Greek end in *eus*, as *Orpheus*, *Prometheus*, is to be pronounced as one syllable, the *eu* being a diphthong. Walker, following Labbe, generally separates the vowels in pronunciation. But the diphthong

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

is never resolved in Greek; and very rarely, if ever, in Latin poetry of the golden or silver age. . . . The usage of the English poets, of modern classical scholars, and of the best speakers generally, also favors, it is believed, the pronunciation which the analogy of the original languages requires, and which is supported by the authority of the best Latin grammarians from Priscian to the present time."—*Wor.*

morphine—môr′-fĭn or môr′-fēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).

Morrisania—mŏr-ĭs-ā′-nĭ-à, *not* mŏr-ĭs-ē′-nĭ-à.

Mors—môrz.

morsel—môrs′-l.

mortal—môrt′-l.

Mortemar, Julie de—zhü-lē′ dŭ môr-tē-mär′.
For ü, see p. 26.

mortgagor—môr-gā-jôr′ or môr′-gā-jẽr.
"Although the letter *e* is required by analogy after the second *g* to make it soft, the common spelling is *mortgagor*."—*Web.*
Also written *mortgageor*, but pronounced as above.

Mortier (Marshal)—mŏr-tyā′.

mortise—môr′-tĭs, *not* môr′-tŭs.
Also written *mortice*, but pronounced as above.
See *damage*.

morula—mŏr′-o͝o-là, *not* mō-ro͝o′-là.

mosaic—mō-zā′-ĭk.

Mosaic—mō-zā′-ĭk.

mosasaurus—mō-sà-sôr′-ŭs.

Mosby—mōz′-bĭ.

Moscheles—mōsh′-ĕ-lās.

Moscow—mŏs′-kō.

Mosenthal, von—fŏn mō′-zĕn-täl.
See *Luther*.

Moses—mō′-zĕz.

Mosheim, von—fŏn mōs′-hīm.

Moskowa—mŏs′-kō-vä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Moskva—mȧs-kvȧ′.
moslem—mŏz′-lĕm or mŏs′-lĕm.
mosquito—mŏs-kē′-tō.
Mosquito (Territory)—mŏs-kē′-tō.
moss—mȯs.
See *accost*.
mot (witty saying)—mō.
motet—mō-tĕt′.
moth—mȯth.
See *accost, moths*.
moths—mȯthz.
See *accost, moth*.
motif—mō-tēf′.
motile—mō′-tĭl.
motor-cycle—mō′-tôr sī′-kl.
Also written *moto-cycle*, but pronounced mō′-tō sī′-kl.
Moulin Rouge—mōō-lăN′ rōōzh.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Moultrie—mōl′-trĭ or mōōl′-trĭ or mōō′-trĭ.
Mounet-Sully—mōō-nĕ′ sü-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
mountain—mown′-tĭn.
See *captain*.
mountainous—mown′-tĭn-ŭs.
Pronounce the second syllable distinctly.
Mount Desert—mownt dē-zērt′ or mownt dĕz′-ērt.
"Every one now seems to say *Mount Desert* (dē-zērt′)."—*Boston Globe*.
mousquetaire—mōōs-kē-târ′.
mousseline de soie—mōōs-lēn′ dŭ swä.
mouth (vb.)—mowth, *not* mowth.
mouthed (adj.)—mowthed or mowtht.
"Foul-*mouthed*."
mouths—mowthz.
See *cloths*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 35)

mow (heap)—mow.
Stormonth says mow or mō.
"A Hay-*Mow.*"

mow (mouth)—mō or mow.
"——those that would make *mows* at him. . . ."
Shakespeare.

Mozambique—mō-zăm-bēk′.
Mozart—mō′-zärt; Ger. pron., mōt′-särt.
Mr.—mĭs′-tĕr.
This is an abbreviated form of *mister*, which see.
Mrs.—mĭs′-ĭs or mĭs′-ĭz.
This is an abbreviated form of *missis*, which see.
Msta—mstä.
Mtesa—mtā′-sä.
mucedin—mū′-sē-dĭn or mū-sē′-dĭn.
Mudie—mū′-dē; Scotch pron., mōō′-dē.
Muette de Portici, La—lä mü-ĕt′ dŭ pōr′-tē-chē.
For ü, see p. 26.
muezzin—mū-ĕz′-ĭn.
Mühlbach, Luise—lōō-ē′-zē mül′-bäĸ.
For ü, ĸ, see pp. 26, 28.
Muhlenberg—mū′-lĕn-bĕrg̃.
Muir—mūr.
mulct—mŭlkt.
muleteer—mū-lē-tēr′.
muley (cow)—mōōl′-ĭ.
muley (saw)—mōōl′-ĭ.
mullein—mŭl′-ĭn.
Müller, Max—mäks mü′-lēr; Anglicized, mĭl′-ēr.
For ü, see p. 26.
mulligatawny—mŭl-ĭ-gȧ-tô′-nĭ.
multijugous—mŭl-tĭ-jū′-gŭs.
multiparous—mŭl-tĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
multipartite—mŭl-tĭ-pär′-tīt.
multiplicand—mŭl-tĭ-plĭk-ănd′.
multiplicate—mŭl′-tĭ-plĭk-āt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

multiplication—mŭl-tĭ-plĭk-ā′-shŭn.
multitude—mŭl′-tĭ-tūd, *not* mŭl′-tĭ-tōōd.
multivalent—mŭl-tĭ-vā′-lĕnt or mŭl-tĭv′-a-lĕnt.
See *bivalent, univalent.*
Munchausen (Baron)—mŭn-chô′-sĕn.
See *Münchhausen, von.*
München—mün′-ĸĕn.
For ü, ĸ, see pp. 26, 28.
See *Munich.*
Münchhausen, von—fŏn münĸ′-how-zĕn.
For ü, ĸ, see pp. 26, 28.
See *Munchausen (Baron).*
Munich—mū′-nĭk.
See *München.*
municipal—mū-nĭs′-ĭp-ăl *not* mū-nĭs-ĭp′-ăl.
Munkácsy—mŏ͝ŏn′-kä-chē.
In Hungarian, *cs* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin.*
Murat—mü-rä′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Murchison—mûr′-chĭs-ŭn.
Murcia—mûr′-shĭ-a; Sp. pron., mo͝or′-thē-ä.
See *Cervantes, de.*
murderer—mûr′-dēr-ēr.
Murfreesborough—mûr′-frēz-bŭr-ō, *not* mûr′-fēz-bŭr-ō.
Murillo—mū-rĭl′-ō; Sp. pron., mo͝o-rēl′-yō.
See *llano.*
murrain—mŭr′-ĭn.
See *captain.*
muscadine—mŭs′-ka-dĭn or mŭs′-ka-dīn.
muscat (grape)—mŭs′-kăt.
muscatel (wine)—mŭs-ka-tĕl′ or mŭs′-ka-tĕl.
Muschelkalk—mo͝osh′-ĕl-kälk or mo͝osh′-ĕl-kălk.
muscovado—mŭs-kō-vä′-dō, *not* mŭs-kō-vä′-dō.
Muscovite—mŭs′-kō-vīt.
muscovy (duck)—mŭs′-kō-vĭ.
Muscovy—mŭs′-kō-vĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Muse—mūz.
Musée des Thermes—mü-zā′ dā târm.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
Museo Nazionale—mo͞o-zā′-ō nät-sē-ō-nä′-lā.
See *Abruzzi.*
museum—mū-zē′-ŭm, *not* mū′-zē-ŭm.
"Erroneously mū′-zē-ŭm."—*Wor.*
mushroom—mŭsh′-ro͞om, *not* mŭsh′-ro͞on.
musicale—mū-zĭ-kăl′.
muskellunge—mŭs′-kĕl-ŭnj or mŭs-kĕl-ŭnj′.
Also written *muskallunge* (mŭs′-kăl-ŭnj or mŭs-kăl-ŭnj′) or *muskallonge* (mŭs′-kăl-ŏnj or mŭs-kăl-ŏnj′) or *muskalonge* (mŭs′-kăl-ŏnj or mŭs-kăl-ŏnj′).
Muskingum—mŭs-kĭng′-gŭm.
muskmelon—mŭsk′-mĕl-ŭn, *not* mŭsh′-mĕl-ŭn.
Musset, de—dŭ mü-sĕ′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
Mussulman—mŭs′-ŭl-măn, *not* mŭz′-ŭl-măn.
mustache—mŭs-tăsh′ or, especially in British usage, mo͞os-tăsh′.
Also written *moustache*, but pronounced as above.
mustachio—mŭs-tä′-shō.
The Century Dictionary says mŭs-tä′-shĭ-ō.
Mustafa—mo͞os′-tä-fä.
Also written *Mustapha*, but pronounced as above.
muzhik—mo͞o-zhĭk′ or mo͞o′-zhĭk.
my—mī.
"When unemphatic often, especially in British usage, mĭ."—*Web.*
Mycale—mĭk′-ä-lē.
Mycenæ—mī-sē′-nē.
Mynderse—mīn′-dērs.
myope—mī′-ōp.
See *presbyope.*
myopia—mī-ō′-pĭ-ä.
See *presbyopia.*
myopic—mī-ŏp′-ĭk.
See *presbyopic.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

myopy—mī′-ō-pĭ.
See *presbyopy*.
myosin—mī′-ō-sĭn.
myrmidon—mẽr′-mĭd-ŏn.
myrrhic (acid)—mĭr′-ĭk or mẽr′-ĭk.
myrrhine—mĭr′-ĭn or mẽr′-ĭn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
Mysia—mĭsh′-ĭ-a.
Mysore—mī-sōr′.
mystery—mĭs′-tẽr-ĭ, *not* mĭs′-trĭ.
mythologic—mĭth-ō-lŏj′-ĭk.
mythological—mĭth-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
mythology—mĭth-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* mī-thŏl′-ō-jĭ.
mythoplasm—mĭth′-ō-plăzm.
Mytilene—mĭt-ĭl-ē′-nē or mĭt-ĭl-yē′-nyē.
mytiloid—mĭt′-ĭl-oid.

N

Naaman—nā′-a-măn.
Nablus—nä-blōōs′.
nabob—nā′-bob.
nabobery—nā′-bŏb-ẽr-ĭ or nā-bŏb′-ẽr-ĭ.
nacreous—nā′-krē-ŭs.
Nadab—nā′-dăb.
nadir—nā′-dẽr.
Naegeli, von—fŏn nâ′-gĕl-ē or nā′-gĕl-ē.
Nagasaki—nä-gä-sä′-kē.
Nahant—na-hănt′.
Nahum—nā′-hŭm.
naiad—nā′-yăd or nī′-ăd.
naiades—nā′-ya-dēz or nī′-a-dēz.
naïf—nä-ēf′.
naissant—nā′-sănt; Fr. pron., nā-säN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

naïve—nä-ēv′.
naïvely—nä-ēv′-lĭ.
naïveté—nä-ēv-tā′.
naked—nā′-kĕd or nā′-kĭd.
Nana Sahib—nä′-nȧ sä′-ĭb.
Nancy (Fr.)—nän′-sĭ; Fr. pron., näN-sē′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Nankin—nän-kĭn′ or nän-kēn′.
See *Nanking.*
Nanking—nän-kĭng′.
See *Nankin.*
Nanon—nä-nôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Nansen—nän′-sĕn, *not* năn′-sĕn.
Nantes—nänts; Fr. pron., näNt.
For äN, see p. 27.
Naomi—nā′-ō-mī or nā-ō′-mī.
nape—nāp.
"The pronunciation *năp*, very common in the United States, is generally regarded as colloquial or dialectal."—*Web.*
napery—nā′-pēr-ĭ, *not* năp′-ēr-ĭ.
Naphtali—năf′-tȧ-lī.
naphtha—năf′-thȧ or năp′-thȧ.
naphthalene—năf′-thȧ-lēn.
naphthaline—năf′-thȧ-lĭn or năf′-thȧ-lēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
naphthalize—năf′-thȧ-līz or năf′-tȧ-līz.
Napier (Sir Charles)—nā′-pyēr or nā-pēr′.
Napier (John)—nā′-pēr.
"*Napier's* Logarithms."
napiform—nā′-pĭ-fôrm.
Napoleon—nȧ-pō′-lē-ŭn, *not* nȧ-pōl′-yŭn.
Napoléon—nȧ-pō-lā-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Napoleone—nä-pō-lā-ō′-nā.
Napoli—nä′-pō-lē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Narcissus—när-sĭs′-ŭs.
nargile—när′-gĭl-ē.
Also written *nargileh*, *narghile*, but pronounced as above.
narrate—năr-āt′ or năr′-āt.
narrow—năr′-ō, *not* năr′-ŭ.
See *damage*.
Narváez, de—dā när-vä′-āth.
See *Zamacoïs*.
narwhal—när′-hwal.
nasal—nā′-zăl.
Nasby (Petroleum V.)—năz′-bĭ, *not* nāz′-bĭ.
See *Naseby* (*Battle of*).
nascent—năs′-ĕnt, *not* nā′-sĕnt.
Naseby (Battle of)—nāz′-bĭ.
See *Nasby* (*Petroleum V.*).
Nasmyth—nā′-smĭth, *not* năz′-mĭth.
Nasr-ed-Din—näs-r-ĕd-dēn′.
Also written *Nassr-ed-Din*, but pronounced as above.
Nassau—năs′-ô; Ger. pron., nä′-sow; Fr. pron., ná-sō′.
nasturtium—năs-tûr′-shŭm or năs-tûr′-shĭ-ŭm.
nasute—nā′-sūt or nā-sūt′.
natal—nā′-tăl.
See *Natal*.
Natal—ná-täl′.
See *natal*.
natatorial—nā-tà-tō′-rĭ-ăl, *not* năt-à-tō′-rĭ-ăl.
See *door*.
natatorium—nā-tà-tō′-rĭ-ŭm, *not* năt-à-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.
natatory—nā′-tà-tō-rĭ, *not* năt′-à-tō-rĭ.
Natchitoches—năk-ĭ-tŏsh′ or năch-ĭ-tŏch′-ĕz.
Nathanael—ná-thăn′-ā-ĕl.
See *Nathaniel*.
Nathaniel—ná-thăn′-ĭ-ĕl.
See *Nathanael*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

natheless—nāth′-lĕs.

See *nathless.*

nathless—năth′-lĕs.

See *natheless.*

Natick—nā′-tĭk, *not* năt′-ĭk.

national—năsh′-ŭn-ăl, *not* nā′-shŭn-ăl.

See *rational.*

nationality—năsh-ŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

nationalize—năsh′-ŭn-ăl-īz.

natrolite—năt′-rō-līt or nā′-trō-līt.

natural—năt′-ū-răl.

naturalization—năt-ū-răl-ĭ-zā′-shŭn or năt-ū-răl-ī-zā′-shŭn.

naturalize—năt′-ū-răl-īz.

nature—nā′-tūr.

Stormonth says nā′-tūr or nā′-chŏŏr.

Smart says: "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure;* yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

Webster observes: "There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as nā′-tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society."

Naugatuck—nô′-gȧ-tŭk.

nausea—nô′-shē-ȧ or nô′-sē-ȧ or nô′-shȧ.

nauseate—nô′-shē-āt or nô′-sē-āt.

nauseation—nô-shē-ā′-shŭn or nô-sē-ā′-shŭn.

nauseous—nô′-shŭs or nô′-shē-ŭs.

Nausicaa—nô-sĭk′-ā-ȧ or now-sĭk′-ā-ȧ.

Nautch—nôch, *not* nowch.

nautilus—nô′-tĭl-ŭs.

Navajo—năv′-ȧ-hō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Navesink—năv′-ē-sĭngk or nā′-vē-sĭngk; also colloquially, nĕv′-ē-sĭngk.
"The Highlands of *Navesink*."

navicular—nȧ-vĭk′-ū-lȧr.

Nazarene—năz-ȧ-rēn′.
Stormonth says năz′-ă-rēn.

Nazarite—năz′-ȧ-rīt.

Nazaritism—năz′-ȧ-rīt-ĭzm.

Nazimova—nȧ-zē′-mō-vȧ.

Neanderthal—nā-ăn′-dĕr-tăl.
"The *Neanderthal* Skull."

Neapolis—nē-ăp′-ō-lĭs.

nearest—nēr′-ĕst, *not* nēr′-ĭst.
See *damage*.

'neath—nēth or nēth.
See *beneath, underneath*.

Nebuchadnezzar—nĕb-ū-kăd-nĕz′-ȧr.
More properly, *Nebuchadrezzar* (nĕb-ū-kăd-rĕz′-ȧr).

nebula—nĕb′-ū-lȧ.

nebulæ—nĕb′-ū-lē.

necessarily—nĕs′-ĕs-ā-rĭl-ĭ, *not* nĕs-ĕs-ā′-rĭl-ĭ.

necessary—nĕs′-ĕs-ā-rĭ.

Necker—nĕk′-ēr; Fr. pron., nĕk-âr′.

necrologic—nĕk-rō-lŏj′-ĭk.

necrologist—nĕk-rŏl′-ō-jĭst.

necrology—nĕk-rŏl′-ō-jĭ.

necromancer—nĕk′-rō-măn-sēr.

necromancy—nĕk′-rō-măn-sĭ.

necropolis—nĕk-rŏp′-ō-lĭs.

nectarean—nĕk-tā′-rē-ăn, *not* nĕk-tā-rē′-ăn.

nectarine—nĕk′-tȧ-rĭn or nĕk-tȧ-rēn′.

née—nā.

ne'er—nâr or nār.

negate—nē-gāt′ or nē′-gāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

négligé—nā-ğlē-zhā′.
See ***negligee, négligée.***
negligee—nĕğ′-lĭ-zhā or nĕğ-lĭ-zhā′.
See ***négligé, négligée.***
négligée—nā-ğlē-zhā′.
See ***négligé, negligee.***
negotiable—nē-ğō′-shĭ-ȧ-bl or nē-ğō′-shȧ-bl.
negotiate—nē-ğō′-shĭ-āt.
negotiation—nē-ğō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
negrillo—nē-ğrĭl′-ō or nē-ğrēl′-yō.
Negrito—nē-ğrē′-tō.
Negropont—nĕğ′-rō-pŏnt.
See *Negroponte.*
Negroponte—nā-ğrō-pôn′-tĕ.
See *Negropont.*
Nehemiah—nē-hē-mī′-ȧ.
neighboring—nā′-bēr-ĭng, *not* nā′-brĭng.
Neilson—nēl′-sŭn.
See *Nilsson.*
neither—nē′-thēr or nī′-thēr.
See note under *either.*
Nélaton—nā-lȧ-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Nemea—nē′-mē-ȧ, *not* nē-mē′-ȧ.
Nemean—nē-mē′-ăn or nē′-mē-ăn.
"The *Nemean* Games."
"Often incorrectly spelt (Nemæan), and pronounced nē-mē′-ăn."—*Wor.*
Nemesis—nĕm′-ē-sĭs, *not* nē-mē′-sĭs.
neo (prefix)—nē′-ō.
"*Neo*-Gothic."
neologism—nē-ŏl′-ō-jĭzm.
neologize—nē-ŏl′-ō-jīz.
neophyte—nē′-ō-fīt.
Neoptolemus—nē-ŏp-tŏl′-ē-mŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

nepenthe—nē-pĕn′-thē.
"Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court."
—*Pope.*

Nephelococcygia—nĕf-ĕl-ō-kŏk-sĭj′-ĭ-ȧ.
"The Birds" of Aristophanes.

nephew—nĕf′-ū or nĕv′-ū.
"The second is preferred in British usage."—*Web.*
The Century prefers nĕv′-ū and the Standard nĕf′-ū.

nephrite—nĕf′-rīt.
nephritic—nē-frĭt′-ĭk or nĕf-rĭt′-ĭk.
nephritis—nē-frī′-tĭs or nĕf-rī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
Nepissing—nĕp′-ĭs-ĭng.
See *Nipissing.*
Nepos (Cornelius)—nē′-pŏs.
nepotism—nĕp′-ō-tĭzm, *not* nē′-pō-tĭzm.
nepotist—nĕp′-ō-tĭst, *not* nē′-pō-tĭst.
Neptune—nĕp′-tūn, *not* nĕp′-chūn.
Neptunist—nĕp′-tū-nĭst.
See *Plutonist.*
Nereid—nē′-rē-ĭd.
Nereides—nē-rē′-ĭd-ēz.
Nereis—nē′-rē-ĭs.
Nereus—nē′-rūs.
See *Morpheus.*
Neri—nā′-rē.
"*Neri* e Bianchi."
See *Bianchi.*
Nerissa—nē-rĭs′-ȧ.
"The Merchant of Venice."
nerite—nē′-rīt or nĕr′-īt.
nervine—nĕr′-vēn or nēr′-vīn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
nervose—nĕr′-vōs or nēr-vōs′.
nescience—nĕsh′-ĭ-ĕns or nĕsh′-ĕns.
nescient—nĕsh′-ĭ-ĕnt or nĕsh′-ĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Nesselrode, von—fŏn nĕs′-ĕl-rō-dyĕ; Anglicized, fŏn nĕs′-ĕl-rō-dē.

nestle—nĕs′-l, *not* nĕst′-l.

nestling (n.)—nĕst′-lĭng or nĕs′-lĭng.
See *nestling* (*part.*).

nestling (part.)—nĕs′-lĭng, *not* nĕst′-lĭng.
See *nestling* (*n.*).

nethermost—nĕth′-ẽr-mōst.

Neufchâtel—nö-shȧ-tĕl′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Also written *Neuchâtel*, but pronounced as above.

Neuilly—nö-yē′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Neumann—noi′-măn, *not* nū′-măn.
In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in *join*.

neuralgia—nū-răl′-jĭ-ȧ or nū-răl′-jȧ.

neurasthenia—nū-răs-thē′-nī-ȧ or nū-răs-thē-nī′-ȧ.
See *asthenia*, *sthenia*.

neurasthenic—nū-răs-thĕn′-ĭk, *not* nū-răs-thē′-nĭk.
See *asthenic*.

neuritis—nū-rī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).

neurosis—nū-rō′-sĭs.

neuter—nū′-tẽr, *not* nōō′-tẽr.

neutral—nū′-trăl, *not* nōō′-trăl.

Neva—nē′-vȧ; Russian pron., nyĕ-vä′.

Nevada—nē-vä′-dȧ.

Nevskii Prospekt—nĕfs′-kyĭ prŏs-pĕkt′.

new—nū, *not* nōō nor nyū.

Newfoundland—nū′-fŭnd-lănd.
"Attributively, usually nū-found′-lănd."—*Web.*
"This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first and last syllables; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

requires that the accent should be placed on the *penultima*. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names: Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives, almost invariably on the first."—*Gaz.*

Newnham (College)—nū′-nŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

New Orleans—nū ôr′-lē-ănz, *not* nū ôr-lēnz′.
"All our best speakers concur in making this word a trisyllable, with the accent on the first."—*Gaz.*

news—nūz, *not* nōōz.

newspaper—nūz′-pā-pēr, *not* nōōs′-pā-pēr.

Ney (Marshal)—nā, *not* nī.

Nez Percé—nā pĕr-sā′.
The plural *Nez Percés* is pronounced as above.

Ngami (Lake)—ngă′-mē.

Nganking—ngän-kĭng′.

Niagara—nī-ăg′-ȧ-rȧ.
"Originally nē-ä-gä′-rä, or rather nē-ä-gä-rä′."—*Gaz.*

niaiserie—nyāz-rē′.

Nibelungenlied—nē′-bĕ-lŏŏng-ĕn-lēt.

Nibelungs—nē′-bĕ-lŏŏngz.

Nicæa—nī-sē′-ȧ.
"The Council of *Nicæa.*"

Nicæan—nī-sē′-ăn.

Nicaragua—nĭk-ȧ-rä′-gwȧ.

Nicaraguan—nĭk-ȧ-rä′-gwăn.
"In British use, commonly nĭk-ȧ-răg′-ū-ăn."—*Web.*

Nice—nēs.

Nicene—nī′-sēn or nī-sēn′.
"The *Nicene* Creed."

nicety—nī′-sē-tĭ, *not* nīs′-tĭ.
"In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*."—*Walker.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

niche—nĭch.
nickel—nĭk′-l, *not* nĭk′-ĕl.
Nicolaitans—nĭk-ō-lā′-ĭt-ănz.
Nicolette—nē-kō-lĕt′.
See *Aucassin.*
Nicollet—nē-kō-lā′.
Nicot—nē-kō′.
nicotine—nĭk′-ō-tĭn or nĭk′-ō-tēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
See *aniline.*
Niebuhr—nē′-bo͝or.
In German, *ie* is pronounced like long *e* (*ē*).
Niemcewicz—nyĕm-tsā′-vĭch.
Niemen—nē′-mĕn; Polish pron., nyĕm′-ĕn.
Nietzsche—nē′-chē.
Nieuw Amsterdam—nyüv ăm-stēr-dăm′.
For ü, see p. 26
Nigel—nī′-jĕl.
"The Fortunes of *Nigel.*"
Niger—nī′-jēr, *not* nī′-gēr.
nihilism—nī′-hĭl-ĭzm.
Pronounce the *h.*
nihilist—nī′-hĭl-ĭst.
Pronounce the *h.*
nihilistic—nī-hĭl-ĭs′-tĭk.
Pronounce the *h.*
Nihon—nē-hŏn′.
See *Niphon, Nippon.*
Nike-Apteros—nī′-kē ăp′-tē-rŏs.
Nike of Samothrace—nī′-kē ŏv săm′-ō-thrās or nī′-kē ŏv săm-ō-thrā′-sē.
Nilsson—nĭl′-sŭn.
See *Neilson.*
nimbose—nĭm′-bōs or nĭm-bōs′.
Nimeguen (Treaty of)—nĭm′-wā-gĕn or nīm′-wā-gĕn.

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Nîmes—nēm.
Also written *Nismes*, but pronounced as above.
Niña, La—lä nēn′-yä.
See *cañon*.
nincompoop—nĭn′-kŏm-pōōp.
Niobe—nī′-ō-bē.
Niphon—nĭf-ŏn′.
See *Nihon, Nippon*.
Nipissing—nĭp′-ĭs-ĭng.
See *Nepissing*.
Nippon—nĭp-pŏn′.
See *Nihon, Niphon*.
Nirvana—nēr-vä′-nȧ or nēr-vä′-nȧ.
Nisan—nī′-săn; Hebrew pron., nē-sän′.
nisi—nī′-sī.
nisi prius—nī′-sī prī′-ŭs.
Nisida—nē′-zē-dä.
Nismes—nēm.
See *Nîmes*.
nisus—nī′-sŭs.
Nitocris—nĭt-ō′-krĭs.
nitrogenize—nī-trŏj′-ē-nīz or nī′-trō-jĕn-īz.
nitro-glycerin—nī′-trō gl̆ĭs′-ēr-ĭn, *not* nī′-trō gl̆ĭs′-ēr-ēn.
Also written *nitro-glycerine*, but pronounced as above.
Nivôse—nē-vōz′.
Nizam—nē-zäm′.
Nizhni-Novgorod—nyēz′-nyē nôv′-gō-rōt.
Noachian—nō-ā′-kĭ-ăn.
"The *Noachian* Deluge."
Noailles, de—dŭ nō-ä′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
Nobel—nō-bĕl′.
"The *Nobel* Prizes."
nobless—nō-blĕs′.
Also written *noblesse*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

noblesse—nō-blĕs′.
noblesse oblige—nō-blĕs′ ō-blēzh′.
Noctes Ambrosianæ—nŏk′-tēz ăm-brō-zhĭ-ā′-nē or nŏk′-tēz ăm-brō-zĭ-ā′-nē.
nocuous—nŏk′-ū-ŭs.

See *innocuous*.

Nodier—nō-dyā′.
nodose—nō′-dōs or nō-dōs′.
nodulose—nŏd′-ū-lōs or nŏd-ū-lōs′.
Noël—nō-ĕl′.
Noll—nŏl.

"Old *Noll*."

Nollekens—nŏl′-ē-kĕnz.
nolle prosequi—nŏl′-ē prŏs′-ē-kwī.
nomad—nŏm′-ăd or nō′-măd.

"The leading dictionaries prefer the first pronunciation, but the second apparently prevails, at least in present American use."—*Web*.

nomadic—nō-măd′-ĭk.
nomadize—nŏm′-ăd-īz.
nom de guerre—nôN dŭ gâr′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

nom de plume—nôN dŭ plūm′.

For ŭ, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Nome—nōm.
nomenclature—nō′-mĕn-klā-tūr.

The Oxford English Dictionary says nō-mĕn′-klā-tūr.

nominative—nŏm′-ĭn-ā-tĭv, *not* nŏm′-nā-tĭv.
nonage (minority)—nŏn′-āj or nō′-nāj.
nonage (ninth part)—nō′-nāj or nŏn′-āj.
nonagenarian—nŏn-ā-jē-nā′-rĭ-ăn.
nonchalance—nŏn′-shā-lăns; Fr. pron., nôN-shā-lăNs′.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

nonchalant—nŏn′-shȧ-lănt; Fr. pron., nôN-shȧ-lȧN′.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

none—nŭn.

Nōn is an old pronunciation of Webster's, but is not given in the edition of 1909.

Nones—nōnz.

nonjuror—nŏn-jo͝o′-rẽr.

Worcester prefers to place the accent on the *first* syllable.

nonpareil (peerless)—nŏn-pȧ-rĕl′, *not* nŏn-pȧ-rēl′.

nonpareil (type)—nŏn-pȧ-rĕl′, *not* nŏn-pȧ-rēl′.

non possumus—nŏn pŏs′-ū-mŭs.

non sequitur—nŏn sĕk′-wĭt-ŭr.

nook—no͝ok.

Worcester gives no͝ok as a secondary form.

Webster says: "Walker and a few other orthoēpists mark the words *book, brook, cook, hook,* and others ending in *ook,* to be pronounced with the long sound of the o͞o, as in *food;* but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel."

noose—no͞os or no͞oz.

The first pronunciation is the one in general use; the second is the preference of Worcester, and the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and the Encyclopædic Dictionary.

Nordau (Max)—nôr′-dow.

Nordensjöld—nôr-ĕn-shûl′.

Nordica—nôr′-dĭk-ȧ.

north—nôrth.

"In compounds, as *northeast, northwest,* etc., the pronunciation nôr, chiefly nautical, is an accepted colloquialism."—*Web.*

See *south.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Northampton — nôrth-ămp′-tŭn, *not* nôrth′-hămp-tŭn.
The name is *not* spelled *Northhampton.*
See *Southampton.*

northeast—nôrth-ēst′; nautically, nôr-ēst′.
See *southeast.*

northerly—nôr′-thĕr-lĭ.
See *southerly.*

northern—nôr′-thĕrn.
See *southern.*

northing—nôr′-thĭng or nôrth′-ĭng.
See *southing.*

northward—nôrth′-wĕrd; nautically, nôr′-thĕrd.
See *southward.*

northwards—nôrth′-wĕrdz; nautically, nôr′-thĕrdz.
See *southwards.*

northwest—nôrth-wĕst′; nautically, nôr-wĕst′.
See *southwest.*

Norwich (Eng.)—nŏr′-ĭch or nŏr′-ĭj.
See *Norwich* (*U. S.*).

Norwich (U. S.)—nôr′-wĭch or nŏr′-ĭch.
See *Norwich* (*Eng.*)

nosology—nō-sŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Worcester gives nō-zŏl′-ō-jĭ as an alternative form.

nostalgia—nŏs-tăl′-jĭ-ȧ.

nostalgy—nŏs-tăl′-jĭ; nŏs′-tăl-jĭ (Wor.).

Nostradamus—nŏs-trȧ-dā′-mŭs.

nostrum—nŏs′-trŭm, *not* nō′-strŭm.

nota bene—nō′-tȧ bē′-nē.

notable (remarkable)—nō′-tȧ-bl.
See *notable* (*thrifty*).

notable (thrifty)—nŏt′-ȧ-bl or nō′-tȧ-bl.
Usually nŏt′-ȧ-bl.
See *notable* (*remarkable*).

not at all—nŏt-ăt-ôl′, *not* nŏt-ȧ-tôl′.

noteworthy—nōt′-wûr-thĭ, *not* nōt-wûr′-thĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

nothing—nŭth′-ĭng, *not* nŏth′-ĭng.
notochord—nō′-tō-kôrd.
Notre Dame—nō-trŭ-dȧm′.
Nottingham—nŏt′-ĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.
noumenal—nōō′-mē-năl or now′-mē-năl.
noumenon—nōō′-mē-nŏn or now′-mē-nŏn.
Nourmahal—nōōr′-mä-häl.
nous (intellect)—nōōs or nows.
nouveau-riche—nōō-vō-rēsh′.
Novalis—nō-vä′-lĭs.
novel—nŏv′-l, *not* nŏv′-ĕl.
novelty—nŏv′-l-tĭ, *not* nŏv′-ĕl-tĭ.
novice—nŏv′-ĭs, *not* nŏv′-ŭs.
See *damage*.
novitiate—nō-vĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
Also written *noviciate*, but pronounced as above.
Novum Eboracum—nō′-vŭm ē-bŏr′-ȧ-kŭm or nō′-vŭm ĕb-ō-rā′-kŭm.
See *Eboracum*.
noways—nō′-wāz.
nowel (music)—nō-ĕl′ or nō′-ĕl.
noxious—nŏk′-shŭs, *not* nŏk′-shĭ-ŭs.
See *innoxious*.
noyades—nwȧ-yȧd′.
Nozze de Figaro, Le—lā nōd′-zā dā fē-gȧ-rō′.
See *Abruzzi*.
nuance—nū-ȧNs′.
For ū, ȧN, see p. 26.
nubile—nū′-bĭl.
nucleolus—nū-klē′-ō-lŭs, *not* nū-klē-ō′-lŭs.
nude—nūd, *not* nōōd.
nudity—nū′-dĭt-ĭ, *not* nōō′-dĭt-ĭ.
Nueces—nwā′-sĕs.
nugatory—nū′-gȧ-tō-rĭ.
nugget—nŭg′-ĕt or nŭg′-ĭt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nuisance—nū′-săns, *not* nōō′-săns.
numerous—nū′-mĕr-ŭs, *not* nōō′-mĕr-ŭs.
numismatic—nū-mĭz-măt′-ĭk or nū-mĭs-măt′-ĭk.
numismatics—nū-mĭz-măt′-ĭks or nū-mĭs-măt′-ĭks.
numismatist—nū-mĭz′-mȧ-tĭst or nū-mĭs′-mȧ-tĭst.
nummulite—nŭm′-ū-līt.
Nunc Dimittis—nŭngk dĭm-ĭt′-ĭs.
nuncheon—nŭn′-chŭn or nŭn′-shŭn; coll., nŏŏn′-chŭn or nŏŏn′-shŭn.
nuncio—nŭn′-shĭ-ō, *not* nŭn′-sĭ-ō.
nuncupative—nŭng′-kū-pā-tĭv or nŭng-kū′-pȧ-tĭv.

"A *Nuncupative* Will."

nuncupatory—nŭng′-kū-pȧ-tō-rĭ.
Nuncaton—nŭn′-ē-tŭn, *not* nŭn-ē′-tŭn.
Núñez—nōōn′-yĕth.

See *cañon, Zamacoïs.*

nuptial—nŭp′-shăl, *not* nŭp′-chăl.
nutriment—nū′-trĭm-ĕnt, *not* nōō′-trĭm-ĕnt.
nutrition—nū-trĭsh′-ŭn, *not* nōō-trĭsh′-ŭn.
nutritious—nū-trĭsh′-ŭs, *not* nōō-trĭsh′-ŭs.
nutritive—nū′-trĭ-tĭv, *not* nōō′-trĭ-tĭv.
Nuyts (Islands)—nīts.
Nyam-Nyam—n-yäm′ n-yäm′.
Nyasa (Lake)—nyä′-sä.

Also written *Nyassa*, but pronounced as above.

nylghau—nĭl′-gô.

Also written *nylgau*, but pronounced as above.

nymphæum—nĭm-fē′-ŭm.

Also written *nympheum*, but pronounced as above.

nymphean—nĭm-fē′-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Nystadt (Peace of)—nü′-stät.
For ü, see p. 26.
In Danish, *y* is equivalent to French *u* (ü).
Nyx—nĭks.

O

oases—ō-ā′-sēz or ō′-ȧ-sēz.
oasis—ō-ā′-sĭs or ō′-ȧ-sĭs.
oath—ōth, *not* ōth.
oaths—ōthz, *not* ōths.
oatmeal—ōt′-mēl, *not* ōt-mēl′.
See *ice cream.*
Obadiah—ō-bȧ-dī′-ȧ.
obbligato—ŏb-blē-gä′-tō.
See *obligato.*
obduracy—ŏb′-dū-rȧ-sĭ or ŏb-dū′-rȧ-sĭ.
obdurate—ŏb′-dū-rāt.
"Also, especially in poetry, ŏb-dū′-rāt."—*Web.*
Obed—ō′-bĕd.
obedience—ō-bē′-dĭ-ĕns, *not* ō-bē′-jĕns.
obedient—ō-bē′-dĭ-ĕnt, *not* ō-bē′-jĕnt.
Obeid, El—ĕl ō-bād′ or ĕl ō-bā′-ēd.
obeisance—ō-bā′-sȧns or ō-bē′-sȧns.
See *obeisant.*
obeisant—ō-bā′-sȧnt or ō-bē′-sȧnt.
See *obeisance.*
obelisk—ŏb′-ē-lĭsk, *not* ŏb′-lĭsk.
Ober Ammergau—ō′-bĕr ȧm′-mĕr-gow.
Oberlin (College)—ō′-bĕr-lĭn.
Oberon—ō′-bĕr-ŏn or ŏb′-ĕr-ŏn.
obese—ō-bēs′.
obesity—ō-bĕs′-ĭt-ĭ.
obfuscate—ŏb-fŭs′-kāt, *not* ŏb′-fŭs-kāt.
Obi (Islands)—ō′-bē.
obiit—ŏb′-ĭ-ĭt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

obit—ō′-bĭt or ŏb′-ĭt.
obiter—ŏb′-ĭt-ēr.
obiter dicta—ŏb′-ĭt-ēr dĭk′-tȧ.
obiter dictum—ŏb′-ĭt-ēr dĭk′-tŭm.
obituary—ō-bĭt′-ū-ā-rĭ, *not* ō-bĭch′-ū-ā-rĭ.
object (n.)—ŏb′-jĕkt.
See *object* (*vb.*).
object (vb.)—ŏb-jĕkt′.
See *object* (*n.*).
objurgate—ŏb-jûr′-gāt or ŏb′-jŭr-gāt.
objurgatory—ŏb-jûr′-gȧ-tō-rĭ.
oblate (n. and adj.)—ŏb′-lāt or ŏb-lāt′.
See *prolate.*
oblation—ŏb-lā′-shŭn, *not* ō-blā′-shŭn.
obligato—ŏb-lē-gä′-tō.
See *obbligato.*
obligatory—ŏb′-lĭg-ȧ-tō-rĭ or ŏb-lĭg′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
oblige—ō-blīj′.
"Formerly ō-blēj′, after the French, ō-blīj′ being preferred by orthoëpists from Buchanan, 1766." —*Web.*
Smart says: "The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."
Worcester remarks: "John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales (George IV.) for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblīge.*'"
obligee—ŏb-lĭj-ē′.
obliger—ō-blīj′-ēr.
obligor—ob′-lĭg-ôr or ŏb-lĭg-ôr′.
oblique—ŏb-lēk′ or ŏb-līk′.
The second pronunciation, although authorized by many orthoëpists, is seldom heard.
obloquy—ŏb′-lō-kwĭ.
oboe—ō′-boi or ō′-bō-ā.
See *hautboy.*

(*For Key to Signs, see p.* 37)

oboist—ō′-bō-ĭst.
obol—ō′-bŏl or ŏb′-ŏl.
obole—ŏb′-ōl.
obolus—ŏb′-ō-lŭs.
obscenity—ŏb-sĕn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ŏb-sē′-nĭt-ĭ.
obscurant—ŏb-skū′-rănt.
obscurantism—ŏb-skū′-răn-tĭzm.
obscurantist—ŏb-skū′-răn-tĭst.
obsequies—ŏb′-sē-kwĭz.
obsequious—ŏb-sē′-kwĭ-ŭs.
obsequy—ŏb′-sē-kwĭ.
obsolete—ŏb′-sō-lēt.
obtrude—ŏb-trōōd′.
obtrusive—ŏb-trōō′-sĭv.
obtuse—ŏb-tūs′, *not* ŏb-tōōs′.
obverse (n.)—ŏb′-vērs.
obverse (adj.)—ŏb-vērs′ or ŏb′-vērs.
O'Callaghan—ō-kăl′-à-hăn.
occasion—ŏk-kā′-zhŭn.
occipital—ŏk-sĭp′-ĭt-ăl.
occiput—ŏk′-sĭp-ŭt.
occult—ŏk-kŭlt′, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt.
occultism—ŏk-kŭl′-tĭzm, *not* ŏk′-kŭl-tĭzm.
occultist—ŏk-kŭl′-tĭst, *not* ŏk′-kŭl-tĭst.
Oceana (imaginary country)—ō-sē′-à-nà or ō-shē-ā′-nà.
Oceania—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭ-à or ō-shē-ā′-nĭ-à.
See *Oceanica.*
Oceanian—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭ-ăn.
Oceanic—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭk.
Oceanica—ō-shē-ăn′-ē-kà.
See *Oceania.*
Oceanides—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭd-ēz.
Oceanus—ō-sē′-à-nŭs.
ocelot—ō′-sē-lŏt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ocher—ō′-kẽr.
Also written *ochre*, but pronounced as above.

ocherous—ō′-kẽr-ŭs.
Also written *ochreous*, but pronounced as above.

ochery—ō′-kẽr-ĭ.
Also written *ochry*, but pronounced ō′-krĭ.

ochrea—ŏk′-rē-ȧ or ō′-krē-ȧ.
Also written *ocrea*, but pronounced as above.

Ocklawaha—ŏk-lä-wä′-hä.

Oconomowoc—ō-kŏn′-ō-mō-wŏk.

octagon—ŏk′-tȧ-gŏn.

octagonal—ŏk-tăg′-ō-năl.

octahedron—ŏk-tȧ-hē′-drŏn.

octave—ŏk′-tāv.

Octavia—ŏk-tā′-vĭ-ȧ.

Octavian—ŏk-tā′-vĭ-ăn.
"The *Octavian* Library."

Octavianus—ŏk-tā-vĭ-ā′-nŭs.

Octavius—ŏk-tā′-vĭ-ŭs.

octavo—ŏk-tā′-vō or ŏk-tä′-vō.

octogenarian—ŏk-tō-jē-nā′-rĭ-ăn.

octogenary—ŏk-tŏj′-ē-nā-rĭ.

octopus—ŏk′-tō-pŭs or ŏk-tō′-pŭs.
"The second pronunciation is etymologically correct, but little used."—*Web.*

octoroon—ŏk-tō-rōōn′.

octroi—ŏk-trwä′.

octuple—ŏk′-tū-pl.

od (force)—ŏd or ōd.

odal—ō′-dl.
"*Odal* Land."

odalisk—ō′-dȧ-lĭsk.
See *odalisque.*

odalisque—ō′-dȧ-lĭsk.
See *odalisk.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

odeon—ō-dē′-ŏn.
"This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced ō′-dē-ŏn."—*Wor.*
Odéon—ō-dā-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
odeum—ō-dē′-ŭm.
odic—ŏd′-ĭk or ō′-dĭk.
"*Odic* Force."
odious—ō′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* ō′-jŭs.
odium—ō′-dĭ-ŭm.
Odoacer—ō-dō-ā′-sēr, *not* ō-dō′-ȧ-sēr.
odontalgia—ō-dŏn-tăl′-jĭ-ȧ or ŏd-ŏn-tăl′-jĭ-ȧ.
odontology—ō-dŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ or ŏd-ŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Odysseus—ō-dĭs′-ūs or ō-dĭs′-ē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus.*
Odyssey—ŏd′-ĭs-ĭ, *not* ō′-dĭs-ĭ.
œdema—ē-dē′-mȧ.
Also written *edema*, but pronounced as above.
See *edema.*
Œdipus—ĕd′-ĭ-pŭs or ē′-dĭ-pŭs.
"The second is the preferred pronunciation in British usage."—*Web.*
Œdipus Coloneus—ĕd′-ĭ-pŭs kō-lō-nē′-ŭs.
Œdipus Tyrannus—ĕd′-ĭ-pŭs tĭr-ăn′-ŭs.
See *Ægean.*
Œhlenschläger—ö′-lĕn-shlâ-gĕr.
For ö, see p. 25.
œil-de-bœuf—ö′-yŭ dŭ-bŏf′.
For ö, see p. 25.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
Œnone—ē-nō′-nē.
Œrsted—ûr′-stĕd; Danish pron., ör′-stĕth.
For ö, see p. 25.
œsophagus—ē-sŏf′-ȧ-gŭs.
off—ôf.
See *accost.*
offal—ôf′-l.
See *accost.*

Offenbach—ŏf′-ĕn-bäĸ or ŏf-äɴ-bȧk′.
For äɴ, ĸ, see pp. 26, 28.

offer—ô̆f′-ēr.
See *accost.*

office—ô̆f′-ĭs.
See *accost.*

official—ô̆f-ĭsh′-ăl.
See *accost.*

officiate—ô̆f-ĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
See *accost.*

officinal—ô̆f-ĭs′-ĭn-ăl or ô̆f-ĭs-ī′-năl.
Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.
See *accost.*

officious—ô̆f-ĭsh′-ŭs.
See *accost.*

offspring—ô̆f′-sprĭng.
See *accost.*

oft—ô̆ft.
See *accost.*

often—ô̆f′-n.
"The pronunciation ô̆f′-tĕn, which is not recognized in the dictionaries, is now frequent in the south of England, and is often used in singing."—*Web.*
See *accost.*

ogee—ō-jē′.

Ogeechee—ō-gē′-chē.

Ogier—ō′-jĭ-ēr.

ogive—ō′-jīv or ō′-jĭv.

ogle—ō′-gl̆.

ogre—ō′-gēr.

ogreish—ō′-gēr-ĭsh.
Also written *ogrish*, but pronounced ō′-grĭsh.

ogress—ō′-grĕs.

ohm—ōm.
See *Ohm.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ohm—ōm.
"*Ohm's* Law."
See *ohm*.
Ohnet, Georges—zhōrzh ō-nā′.
Oileus—ō-ī′-lūs or ō-ĭl′-ē-ŭs.
"Ajax *Oileus*."
See *Morpheus*.
Oise—wäz.
"Almost wīz."—*Gaz*.
Okefenokee (Swamp)—ō-kē-fē-nō′-kē.
Okhotsk (Sea)—ō-kŏtsk′; Russian pron., ä-кôtsk′.
For к, see p. 28.
Oklahoma—ō-klȧ-hō′-mȧ, *not* ŏk-lȧ-hō′-mȧ.
okra—ō′-krȧ or ŏk′-rȧ.
old—ōld, *not* ōl.
Pronounce the *d*.
olden—ōld′-n, *not* ōld′-ĕn.
Oldys—ōl′-dĭs or ōldz.
See *Alnwick*.
oleander—ō-lē-ăn′-dēr, *not* ō′-lē-ăn-dēr.
Ole Bull—ō′-lĕ bo͝ol.
olecranon—ō-lē-krā′-nŏn; commonly ō-lĕk′-rȧ-nŏn.
olefiant—ō′-lē-fī-ănt or ō-lē′-fĭ-ănt.
oleic—ō-lē′-ĭk or ō′-lē-ĭk.
olein—ō′-lē-ĭn.
oleomargarine—ō-lē-ō-mär′-ġȧ-rēn or ō-lē-ō-mär′-ġȧ-rĭn.
"Often mispronounced mär′-jēr-ēn, as if spelt *-margerine*."—*Web*.
See *margarine*.
olfactory—ŏl-făk′-tō-rĭ.
Do not accent the *first* syllable.
olibanum—ō-lĭb′-ȧ-nŭm.
oligarchy—ŏl′-ĭ-ġär-kĭ.
olio—ō′-lĭ-ō or ōl′-yō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Olivárez—ō-lē-vä′-rāth.
See *Zamacoïs.*
olla podrida—ŏl′-ȧ pō-drē′-dȧ; Sp. pron., ōl′-yä pō-thrē′-thä.
See *Guadalquivir, llama.*
Ollivier, Émile—ā-mēl′ ŏ-lē-vyā′.
Olympiad—ō-lĭm′-pĭ-ăd.
Omaha—ō′-mȧ-hô, *not* ō′-mȧ-hȧ.
Omar Khayyám—ō′-mär kī-yäm′ or ō′-mär kī-yôm′.
omber—ŏm′-bēr or ōm′-bēr.
ombre—ôN′-brŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
O'Meara (Barry)—ō-mȧ′-rȧ or ō-mā′-rȧ or ō-mē′-rȧ.
omega—ō-mē′-gȧ or ō′-mĕg̃-ȧ or ō-mĕg̃′-ȧ.
omelet—ŏm′-ĕl-ĕt or ŏm′-lĕt.
omicron—ŏm′-ĭk-rŏn or ō-mī′-krŏn or ŏm-ĭk-rŏn′.
ominous—ŏm′-ĭn-ŭs.
Ommeyad—ŏm-mā′-yăd.
Ommeyades—ŏm-mā′-yădz or ŏm-mā′-yȧ-dēz.
Ommiad—ŏm-mī′-ăd.
Ommiades—ŏm-mī′-ădz or ŏm-mī′-ȧ-dēz.
omniscience—ŏm-nĭsh′-ĕns or ŏm-rĭsh′-ĭ-ĕns.
omniscient—ŏm-nĭsh′-ĕnt or ŏm-nĭsh′-ĭ-ĕnt.
Omphale—ŏm′-fȧ-lē.
on (preposition)—ŏn, *not* ôn.
once (n.)—ŏns.
once (adv.)—wŭns.
on dit—ôN-dē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
one—wŭn.
"Formerly pronounced ōn, ŏn, later also wŏn, wŭn, the present accepted pronunciation wŭn

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

corresponding to the spelling with w, which has not survived in standard English."—*Web.*

Onega (Lake)—ō-nē′-ga; Russian pron., a-nyĕg′-a.

Oneida—ō-nī′-da.

onerous—ŏn′-ēr-ŭs.

Onesimus—ō-nĕs′-ĭm-ŭs.

Onesiphorus—ŏn-ē-sĭf′-ō-rŭs or ō-nē-sĭf′-ō-rŭs.

only—ōn′-lĭ.

onomatopœia—ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pē′-ya or ō-nŏm′-a-tō-pē-ya.

onomatopoetic—ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pō-ĕt′-ĭk.

Onondaga (Lake)—ŏn-ŏn-dô′-ga, *not* ŏn-ŏn-dā′-ga.

onyx—ŏn′-ĭks or ō′-nĭks.

oölite—ō′-ō-līt.

oolong (tea)—ōō′-lŏng.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Oost, van—vān ōst.

See *Roosevelt.*

opacity—ō-păs′-ĭt-ĭ.

opal—ō′-pl, *not* ō′-păl.

"Smart marks the *a* in this word as having a sound intermediate between that of *o* in *orb* and that of *o* in *on.*"—*S. & W.*

opaline—ō′-pl-ĭn or ō′-pl-īn.

opening—ō′-pn-ĭng or ōp′-nĭng.

Ophelia—ō-fē′-lĭ-a or ō-fēl′-ya.

Ophir—ō′-fēr.

ophite—ŏf′-īt or ō′-fīt.

Ophiucus—ŏf-ĭ-ū′-kŭs or ō-fĭ-ū′-kŭs.

ophthalmia—ŏf-thăl′-mĭ-a.

ophthalmic—ŏf-thăl′-mĭk.

Worcester prefers ŏp-thăl′-mĭk.

ophthalmy—ŏf-thăl′-mĭ or ŏf′-thăl-mĭ; ŏp′-thăl-mĭ or ŏf′-thăl-mĭ (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Opie—ō′-pĭ.
Opigena—ō-pĭj′-ē-nȧ.
opinable—ō-pī′-nȧ-bl; formerly ŏp′-ĭn-ȧ-bl.
opine—ō-pīn′.
opinion—ō-pĭn′-yŭn.
opodeldoc—ŏp-ō-dĕl′-dŏk.
Oporto—ō-pōr′-tō͝o, *not* ō-pōr′-tō.
opossum—ō-pŏs′-ŭm.
opponent—ŏp-pō′-nĕnt, *not* ŏp′-pō-nĕnt.
"Erroneously ŏp′-pō-nĕnt."—*Wor.*
opportune—ŏp-ŏr-tūn′ or ŏp′-ŏr-tūn.
See *inopportune.*
opportunism—ŏp-ŏr-tū′-nĭzm.
opportunist—ŏp-ŏr-tū′-nĭst.
opportunity—ŏp-ŏr-tū′-nĭt-ĭ.
opprobrious—ŏp-prō′-brĭ-ŭs.
opprobrium—ŏp-prō′-brĭ-ŭm.
oppugn—ŏp-pūn′.
oppugnant—ŏp-pŭg̃′-nănt.
oppugner—ŏp-pū′-nēr.
Ops—ŏps.
oral—ō′-rȧl.
orange—ŏr′-ĕnj or ŏr′-ĭnj.
More properly, ȯr′-ĕnj.
orang-outang—ō-răng′ o͞o-tăng′.
See *orang-utan.*
orang-utan—ō-răng′ o͞o-tăn′ or ō′-răng o͞o′-tȧn.
See *orang-outang.*
orchestra—ȯr′-kĕs-trȧ.
"Formerly often, still occasionally, ȯr-kĕs′-trȧ."—*Web.*
"Notwithstanding the numbers against me, the very general rule is on my side (ȯr-kĕs′-trȧ); which is, that when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or the Greek, it ought to have the same accent as in those languages."—*Walker.*
orchestral—ȯr-kĕs′-trăl or ȯr′-kĕs-trăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

orchid—ôr′-kĭd.
orchis—ôr′-kĭs.
ordeal—ôr′-dē-ăl or ôr′-dēl, *not* ôr-dē′-ăl.
A very frequent error.
ordinance—ôr′-dĭn-ăns.
See *ordnance*.
ordinarily—ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭl-ĭ, *not* ôr-dĭn-ā′-rĭl-ĭ.
ordinary—ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ.
ordnance—ôrd′-năns.
See *ordinance*.
ordure—ôr′-dūr.
ore—ōr, *not* ôr.
Oreads—ō′-rē-ădz.
Orestean—ō-rĕs-tē′-ăn.
Orestes—ō-rĕs′-tēz.
Orfeo ed Euridice—ōr-fā′-ō ād ā-ōō-rē′-dē-chā.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.
organization—ôr-găn-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or ôr-găn-ī-zā′-shŭn.
orgeat—ôr′-zhăt; Fr. pron., ōr-zhà′.
orgies—ôr′-jĭz, *not* ôr′-jēz.
See *orgy*.
orguinette—ôr-gĭn-ēt′.
orgy—ôr′-jĭ, *not* ôr′-jē.
See *orgies*.
Oriana—ō-rĭ-ăn′-à.
"Amadis de Gaul."
oriel—ō′-rĭ-ĕl.
orient—ō′-rĭ-ĕnt, *not* ôr′-ĭ-ĕnt.
oriental—ō-rĭ-ĕn′-tăl, *not* ôr-ĭ-ĕn′-tăl.
orientate—ō′-rĭ-ĕn-tāt or ō-rĭ-ĕn′-tāt.
orientation—ō-rĭ-ĕn-tā′-shŭn.
orifice—ŏr′-ĭf-ĭs.
oriflamme—ŏr′-ĭ-flăm.
Also written *oriflamb*, but pronounced as above.
Origen—ŏr′-ĭ-jĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

original—ō-rĭj′-ĭn-ăl.
Orinoco—ō-rĭn-ō′-kō.
oriole—ō′-rĭ-ōl.
Orion—ō-rī′-ŏn, *not* ō′-rĭ-ŏn.
orison—ŏr′-ĭz-ŭn.

"Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all my sins remember'd."—*Shakespeare.*

Orizaba—ō-rē-sä′-bä.
Orlando Furioso—ōr-lăn′-dō fōō-rē-ō′-zō.
Orlando Innamorato—ōr-lăn′-dō ēn-näm-ō-rä′-tō.
Orleanism—ôr′-lē-ăn-ĭzm.
Orleanist—ôr′-lē-ăn-ĭst.
Orleans (Maid of)—ôr′-lē-ănz.
Orléans—ōr-lā-ăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Orléans, d'—dōr-lā-ăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Orloff—ŏr-lŏf′.

Accent the *final* syllable.
"The *Orloff* Diamond."

Orlov (Prince)—är-lôf′.
Ormazd—ôr′-mŭzd or ôr′-măzd.

"*Ormazd* and Ahriman."
See *Ahriman, Ormuzd.*

ormolu—ôr′-mō-lōō.
Ormulum (The)—ôr′-mū-lŭm.
Ormuzd—ôr′-mŭzd or ôr′-mo͝ozd.

See *Ormazd,* the *preferred* spelling.

ornament (n.)—ôr′-nȧ-mĕnt.
ornament (vb.)—ôr′-nȧ-mĕnt or ôr-nȧ-mĕnt′.
ornate—ŏr-nāt′ or ôr′-nāt.
ornithichnite—ôr-nĭth-ĭk′-nīt.
ornithomancy—ôr′-nĭ-thō-măn-sĭ or ŏr-nĭ′-thō-măn-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ornithorhyncus—ôr-nĭ-thō-rĭng′-kŭs or ŏr-nĭ-thō-rĭng′-kŭs.

oroide—ō′-rō-ĭd or ō′-rō-īd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

Orosius—ō-rō′-shĭ-ŭs.

orotund—ō′-rō-tŭnd or ŏr′-ō-tŭnd.

Orphean—ôr-fē′-ăn or ôr′-fē-ăn.

Orphée aux Enfers—ôr-fā′ ō-zäN-fâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Orpheus—ôr′-fūs; commonly ôr′-fē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus*.

orrery—ŏr′-ēr-ĭ.

orthoclase—ôr′-thō-klās or ôr′-thō-klāz.

orthodromy—ŏr-thŏd′-rō-mĭ or ôr′-thō-drō-mĭ.

orthoëpic—ôr-thō-ĕp′-ĭk.

orthoëpist—ôr′-thō-ē-pĭst or ŏr-thō′-ē-pĭst.

orthoëpy—ôr′-thō-ē-pĭ or ŏr-thō′-ē-pĭ.
"The dictionaries from Walker (circa 1800) have nearly all preferred *or'tho-e-py*, but the accentuation *or-tho'e-py* is perhaps more usual in actual present good usage."—*Web.*

orthognathous—ŏr-thŏg′-nà-thŭs.

orthopedic—ôr-thō-pē′-dĭk or ôr-thō-pĕd′-ĭk.
Also written *orthopædic*, but pronounced as above.

orthopedist—ôr-thō-pē′-dĭst or ŏr-thŏp′-ē-dĭst.
Also written *orthopædist*, but pronounced as above.

orthopedy—ôr′-thō-pē-dĭ or ŏr-thŏp′-ē-dĭ.
Also written *orthopædy*, but pronounced as above.

Osage—ō-sāj′ or ō′-sāj; Fr. pron., ō-zäzh′.

Osawatomie—ŏs-à-wŏt′-ō-mĭ.
"*Osawatomie* Brown."

Osceola—ŏs-ē-ō′-là.

O'. haughnessy—ō-shô′-nĕs-ĭ or ō-shŏK′-nĕs-ĭ.
For K, see p. 28.

Osiander—ō-zē-än′-dēr.

osier—ō′-zhēr.

Osiris—ō-sī′-rĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Osler (Dr.)—ŏs′-lẽr.
oslerize—ŏs′-lẽr-īz.
Osman Digna—ōs′-män dĭg′-nä.
Osmanli—ŏs-măn′-lĭ.
osmate—ŏs′-māt or ŏz′-māt.
osmic—ŏs′-mĭk or ŏz′-mĭk.
osmium—ŏs′-mĭ-ŭm or ŏz′-mĭ-ŭm.
osmose—ŏs′-mōs or ŏz′-mōs.
osmosis—ŏs-mō′-sĭs or ŏz-mō′-sĭs.
osmotic—ŏs-mŏt′-ĭk or ŏz-mŏt′-ĭk.
osprey—ŏs′-prā.
Osrick—ŏz′-rĭk, *not* ŏs′-rĭk.
Ossa (Mount)—ŏs′-ȧ.
ossean—ŏs′-ē-ăn.
ossein—ŏs′-ē-ĭn.
See *ostein*.
Ossene—ŏs-ēn′ or ŏs′-ēn.
osseous—ŏs′-ē-ŭs.
Worcester gives ŏsh′-ē-ŭs as an alternative pronunciation.
Ossian—ŏsh′-ăn.
Ossianic—ŏsh-ĭ-ăn′-ĭk or ŏs-ĭ-ăn′-ĭk.
Ossining—ŏs′-ĭn-ĭng.
Ossoli—ŏs′-ō-lē.
"Margaret Fuller *Ossoli*."
ossuary—ŏs′-ū-ā-rĭ or ŏsh′-ōō-ā-rĭ.
ostein—ŏs′-tē-ĭn.
See *ossein*.
osteitis—ŏs-tē-ī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
osteoclasis—ŏs-tē-ŏk′-lȧ-sĭs or ŏs-tē-ō-klā′-sĭs.
osteology—ŏs-tē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
osteopath—ŏs′-tē-ō-păth.
osteopathist—ŏs-tē-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭst.
osteopathy—ŏs-tē-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.
Osterode—ōs-tēr-ō′-dē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ostitis—ŏs-tī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
ostler—ŏs′-lēr.
See *hostler*, the preferred spelling.
ostracism—ŏs′-trȧ-sĭzm.
ostracize—ŏs′-trȧ-sīz.
ostrich—ôs′-trĭch.
See *accost*.
Ostrogoth—ŏs′-trō-gŏth.
See *Visigoth*.
Oswego—ŏs-wē′-gō.
Otaheite—ō-tȧ-hē′-tē.
otalgia—ō-tăl′-jĭ-ȧ.
otalgy—ō-tăl′-jĭ.
Otard—ō′-tärd; Fr. pron., ō-tär′.
"*Otard* Brandy."
Otero—ō-tā′-rō.
otic—ō′-tĭk or ŏt′-ĭk.
otiose—ō′-shĭ-ōs.
Worcester places the accent on the *final* syllable.
otitis—ō-tī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
otium—ō′-shĭ-ŭm.
otium cum dignitate—ō′-shĭ-ŭm kŭm dĭg-nĭ-tā′-tē.
otolith—ō′-tō-lĭth.
ottar—ŏt′-är.
See *attar*, the preferred spelling.
Ottawa—ŏt′-ȧ-wȧ.
Ottilie—ŏt-tēl′-yŭ.
Ouachita—wŏsh′-ĭt-ô.
oubliette—ōō-blē-ĕt′.
ouch—owch.
Oudenarde (Battle of)—ow-dĕn-är′-dĕ.
Oudh—owd, *not* ōōd.
Also written *Audh*, *Oude*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Oudinot—ōō-dē-nō′.
Ouida—wē′-dä.
Ouse—ōōz.
Ouseley—ōōz′-lĭ.
oust—owst, *not* ōōst.
outré—ōō-trā′.
ouzel—ōō′-zl.
Also written *ousel*, but pronounced as above.
Ovalle, de—dā ō-väl′-yā.
overalls—ō′-vẽr-ôlz, *not* ō′-vẽr-hôlz.
overseer—ō-vẽr-sē′-ẽr or ō′-vẽr-sē-ẽr or ō-vẽr-sēr′.
overslaugh (n.)—ō′-vẽr-slô.
See *overslaugh* (*vb.*).
overslaugh (vb.)—ō-vẽr-slô′ or ō′-vẽr-slô.
overt—ō′-vẽrt.
overture—ō′-vẽr-tūr.
Ovid—ŏv′-ĭd, *not* ō′-vĭd.
ovine—ō′-vīn or ō′-vĭn.
oviparous—ō-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
ovoviviparous—ō-vō-vī-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
oxalic—ŏks-ăl′-ĭk.
oxalis—ŏks′-ȧ-lĭs.
Oxenstiern—ŏks′-ĕn-stērn.
See *Oxenstjerna*, the Swedish spelling.
Oxenstjerna—ôk′-sĕn-shĕr-nȧ or ŏŏk′-sĕn-shĕr-nȧ.
See *Oxenstiern*.
oxide—ŏks′-īd or ŏks′-ĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
Oxon—ŏks′-ŏn.
See *Cantab*.
Oxonian—ŏks-ō′-nĭ-ăn.
See *Cantabrigian*.
oyer—ō′-yẽr or oi′-ẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

oyer and terminer—ō′-yēr ănd tēr′-mĭn-ēr or oi′-ēr ănd tēr′-mĭn-ēr.
oyez—ō′-yĕs or ō-yĕs′ or ō′-yĕz.
Also written *oyes*, but pronounced as above.
Ozark (Mountains)—ō′-zärk.
Ozias—ō-zī′-ăs.
ozone—ō′-zōn.
ozonic—ō-zŏn′-ĭk.
ozonize—ō′-zō-nīz.

P

pacha—pȧ-shä′ or pȧ′-shä.
See *pasha*, the preferred spelling.
pachisi—pä-chē′-sĭ or pä-chē′-zĭ.
See *parchesi, parchisi.*
pachyderm—păk′-ĭ-dērm.
pachydermatous—păk-ĭ-dēr′-mȧ-tŭs.
pachydermous—păk-ĭ-dēr′-mŭs.
pacification—păs-ĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn or pȧ-sĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn.
pacificator—pȧ-sĭf′-ĭk-ā-tēr.
The Standard Dictionary says păs′-ĭf-ĭk-ā-tēr.
pacificatory—pȧ-sĭf′-ĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
pacifico—pä-sē′-fē-kō.
Pactolus—păk-tō′-lŭs, *not* păk′-tō-lŭs.
Padan-Aram—pā′-dăn ā′-răm or pā′-dăn âr′-ăm.
padelion—păd′-ē-lī-ŭn or păd-ē-lī′-ŭn.
Paderewski—pȧ-dĕ-rĕf′-skē or pȧ-dĕ-rĕs′-kē.
padre—pä′-drā.
See *madre.*
padrone—pä-drō′-nā, *not* pä-drōn′.
Padua—păd′-ū-ȧ.
pæan—pē′-ăn.
Also written *pean*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pæony—pē′-ō-nĭ.
See *peony*, the preferred spelling, also *piony*.
Pæstum—pĕs′-tŭm.
Páez—pä′-ās.
In Spanish America, in the Philippines, and in parts of Spain, *z*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, or at the end of syllables, is commonly pronounced like English *s*, in *sun*.
Paganini—pä-gä-nē′-nē.
pageant—păj′-ĕnt or pā′-jĕnt.
The Century, the Standard, and Stormonth give păj′-ĕnt only.
pageantry—păj′-ĕnt-rĭ or pā′-jĕnt-rĭ.
Paget (Sir James)—păj′-ĭt.
pagination—păj-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.
Pagliacci, I—ē päl-yä′-chē.
See *Abbatucci*.
Pahlavi—pä′-lȧ-vē.
Also written *Pehlevi* (pā′-lĕv-ē), *Pehlvi* (päl′-vē).
paillasse—păl-yăs′, *not* pĭl-ĭ-ăs′-tēr.
Also written *palliasse*, but pronounced păl′-yăs.
Paisiello—pä-ē-zyĕl′-lō.
pajama—pȧ-jä′-mȧ.
See *pyjama*, the preferred spelling.
Pakenham—păk′-ĕn-ăm.
Palæmon—pȧ-lē′-mŏn.
Palæologus—pā-lē-ŏl′-ō-gŭs.
"Constantine *Palæologus*."
Palais de Justice—pȧ-lā′ dŭ zhüs-tēs′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Palamedes—păl-ȧ-mē′-dēz.
Palamon—păl′-ȧ-mŏn.
See *Arcite*.
palanquin—păl-ăn-kēn′.
Written also *palankeen*, but pronounced as above.
palatial—pȧ-lā′-shăl, *not* pȧ-lăsh′-ăl.
Palatinate—pȧ-lăt′-ĭn-āt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

palatine—păl′-ȧ-tīn or păl′-ȧ-tĭn.
Palatine (Hill)—păl′-ȧ-tīn or păl′-ȧ-tĭn.
Palatino, Monte—mōn′-tā pä-lä-tē′-nō.
Palatinus, Mons—mŏnz păl-ȧ-tī′-nŭs.
palaver—pȧ-lä′-vẽr or pȧ-lăv′-ẽr.
palazzo—pä-lät′-sō.
See *Abruzzi.*
Palazzo Reale—pä-lät′-sō rā-ä′-lā.
See *Abruzzi.*
paleo (prefix)—pā′-lē-ō or păl′-ē-ō.
Also written *palæo*, but pronounced as above.
paleolithic—pā-lē-ō-lĭth′-ĭk or păl-ē-ō-lĭth′-ĭk.
Also written *palæolithic*, but pronounced as above.
paleontology—pā-lē-ŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ or păl-ē-ŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Also written *palæontology*, but pronounced as above.
paleosaurus—pā-lē-ō-sô′-rŭs.
Also written *palæosaurus*, but pronounced as above.
Paleozoic—pā-lē-ō-zō′-ĭk or păl-ē-ō-zō′-ĭk.
Also written *Palæozoic*, but pronounced as above.
Palermo—pȧ-lẽr′-mō; It. pron., pä-lâr′-mō.
Palestine—păl′-ĕs-tīn, *not* păl′-ĕs-tēn.
Palestrina, da—dä pä-lās-trē′-nä.
paletot—păl′-ē-tō or păl′-tō; Fr. pron., pȧl-tō′.
palette—păl′-ĕt, *not* păl-ĕt′.
Paley—pā′-lĭ.
palfrey—pôl′-frĭ or păl′-frĭ.
Palfrey—pôl′-frĭ.
Palgrave—pôl′-grāv.
Pali—pä′-lē.
Palikao, de—dŭ pȧ-lē-kȧ-ō′.
Palinurus—păl-ĭ-nū′-rŭs.
"E'en *Palinurus* nodded at the helm."—*Pope.*
Palissy—pȧ-lē-sē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

palladium—pȧ-lā′-dĭ-ŭm.
Palladium—păl-ā′-dĭ-ŭm.
Pallas—păl′-ȧs.
palliate—păl′-ĭ-āt.
palliative—păl′-ĭ-ȧ-tĭv.
pall-mall (game)—pĕl-mĕl′.

See *Pall Mall, pell mell.*

Pall Mall—pĕl mĕl′.

"Pronounced also păl măl′."—*Web.*
See *pall-mall (game), pell mell.*

palm—päm, *not* păm.
Palmas, Las—läs päl′-mäs.
palmer—päm′-ẽr.
Palmerston—päm′-ẽr-stŭn, *not* păl′-mẽr-stŭn.
palmist—päm′-ĭst or păl′-mĭst.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Century prefer păl′-mĭst.

palmister—păl′-mĭs-tẽr or päm′-ĭs-tẽr.
palmistry—päm′-ĭs-trĭ or păl′-mĭs-trĭ.

This is Webster's marking.
The Century, the Standard, Stormonth, and Worcester say păl′-mĭs-trĭ: the Oxford English Dictionary prefers it.

palmy—päm′-ĭ.

"In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome."
—*Shakespeare.*

Palos—pä′-lōs.
Palsgrave—pôls′-grāv.
palsied—pôl′-zĭd.
palsy—pôl′-zĭ.
paltry—pôl′-trĭ.
paludal—pȧ-lū′-dăl or păl′-ū-dăl.
paludine—păl′-ū-dĭn or păl′-ū-dīn.
palustral—pȧ-lŭs′-trăl.
palustrine—pȧ-lŭs′-trĭn or pȧ-lŭs′-trīn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pamela—păm′-ē-lȧ or pȧ-mē′-lȧ.
"The first is the pronunciation used (perhaps introduced) by Richardson, and is to be preferred for his heroine."—*Web.*
Pamlico—păm′-lĭk-ō.
Pampean—păm-pē′-ăn or păm′-pē-ăn.
Pamrapo—păm′-rȧ-pō.
Pan—păn.
panacea—păn-ȧ-sē′-ȧ.
Sometimes pronounced păn-ȧ-sā′-ȧ.
Panama—păn-ȧ-mä′.
Panaman—păn-ȧ-män′.
Panamanian—păn-ȧ-män′-ĭ-ăn.
Panamano—păn-ȧ-mä′-nō.
Panay—pä-nī′.
pancreas—păng′-krē-ăs or păn′-krē-ăs.
pancreatic—păng-krē-ăt′-ĭk or păn-krē-ăt′-ĭk.
pancreatin—păng′-krē-ȧ-tĭn or păn′-krē-ȧ-tĭn.
pancreatitis—păng-krē-ȧ-tī′-tĭs or păn-krē-ȧ-tī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
Pandean—păn-dē′-ăn.
The Century Dictionary says păn′-dē-ăn.
Pandemonium—păn-dē-mō′-nĭ-ŭm.
Pandora—păn-dō′-rȧ.
Pandour—păn′-do͝or.
Worcester says păn-do͝or′.
Written also *Pandoor*, but pronounced as above.
panegyric—păn-ē-jĭr′-ĭk.
Smart says păn-ē-jĕr′-ĭk.
Worcester remarks: "Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* squĕr′-rĕl and păn-ē-jĕr′-ĭk, yet he says, 'The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced spĕr′-it and mĕr′-a-cle.'"
panegyrist—păn′-ē-jĭr-ĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

panegyrize—păn′-ē-jĭr-īz.
Panhard—păn-är′.
pannier—păn′-yēr or păn′-ĭ-ēr.
Panope (town)—păn-ō′-pē.
See *Panope* (*nereid*).
Panope (nereid)—păn′-ō-pē.
See *Panope* (*town*).
panorama—păn-ō-rä′-mȧ, *not* păn-ō-răm′-ȧ.
Worcester prefers păn-ō-rā′-mȧ, and the Standard gives it as an alternative pronunciation.
pant—pănt or pănt.
See *ask*.
Pantagruel—păn-tăg′-rōō-ĕl; Fr. pron., päN-tȧ-grü-ĕl′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
pantaloons—păn-tȧ-lōōnz′.
Pantheon—păn-thē′-ŏn or păn′-thē-ŏn.
Panthéon, Le—lŭ päN-tā-ôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
pantisocracy—păn-tī-sŏk′-rȧ-sĭ or păn-tĭ-sŏk′-rȧ-sĭ.
pantisocrat—păn-tī′-sō-krăt or păn-tĭs′-ō-krăt.
pantomime—păn′-tō-mīm, *not* păn′-tō-mīn.
pantomimic—păn-tō-mĭm′-ĭk.
pantomimist—păn′-tō-mī-mĭst.
Panurge—păn-ûrj′; Fr. pron., pȧ-nürzh′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Pão d'Assucar—pä′-ôN dä-sōō′-kär.
Also written *Pão de Açucar*, but pronounced pä′-ôN dä ä-sōō′-kär. For ôN, see p. 27.
Paoli, di—dē pä′-ō-lē.
paolo (coin)—pä′-ō-lō.
Paolo—pä′-ō-lō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

papa—pȧ-pä′ or pä′-pȧ.

The first is the marking preferred by the dictionaries, the second is the pronunciation heard among children generally.

See *mama, mamma.*

Papagayo (wind)—pä-pȧ-gä′-yō.

papain—pȧ-pā′-ĭn or pā′-pȧ-ĭn.

papaw—pȧ-pô′ or pô′-pô.

Also written *pawpaw*, but pronounced as above, with a preference for the second pronunciation.

Paphian—pā′-fĭ-ăn.

Paphos—pā′-fŏs.

papier-mâché—pȧ-pyā′ mä-shā′ or pȧ′-pyā mä′-shā.

papillary—păp′-ĭl-ā-rĭ or pȧ-pĭl′-ȧ-rĭ.

papillose—păp′-ĭl-ōs.

Papin—păp′-ĭn or pā′-pĭn; Fr. pron., pȧ-păN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Papua—păp′-ōō-ä or pä′-pōō-ä.

papyrus—pȧ-pī′-rŭs, *not* păp′-ĭr-ŭs.

Pará—pä-rä′.

parabola—pȧ-răb′-ō-lȧ.

parabolic—păr-ȧ-bŏl′-ĭk.

Paracelsus—păr-ȧ-sĕl′-sŭs.

parachute—păr′-ȧ-shōōt.

paraclete—păr′-ȧ-klēt.

paradigm—păr′-ȧ-dĭm or păr′-ȧ-dīm.

paradigmatic—păr-ȧ-dĭg-măt′-ĭk.

paradisean—păr-ȧ-dĭs′-ē-ăn; păr-ȧ-dĭzh′-yăn (Wor.).

paradisiac—păr-ȧ-dĭs′-ĭ-ăk.

paradisiacal—păr-ȧ-dĭs-ī′-ȧ-kăl.

Paradiso, Il—ēl pä-rä-dē′-zō.

paraffin—păr′-ȧ-fĭn.

See *paraffine.*

paraffine—păr′-ȧ-fĭn or păr′-ȧ-fēn.
See *paraffin.*

Paraguay—păr′-ȧ-gwā or pä-rä-gwī′.

parakeet—păr′-ȧ-kēt.
Also written *parrakeet*, but pronounced as above.
See *paroquet.*

parallelopiped—păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pī′-pĕd.

parallelopipedon—păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pĭp′-ē-dŏn.

Paramaribo—păr-ȧ-măr′-ĭb-ō.

paramour—păr′-ȧ-mōōr.

Parana—pä-rä-nä′.

paranoia—păr-ȧ-noi′-ȧ.

paranoiac—păr-ȧ-noi′-ăk.

paraplegia—păr-ȧ-plē′-jĭ-ȧ.

paraplegy—păr′-ȧ-plē-jĭ.

parashah—păr′-ȧ-shä.

parasite—păr′-ȧ-sīt.

parasitic—păr-ȧ-sĭt′-ĭk.

parasitism—păr′-ȧ-sī-tĭzm.

parasol—păr′-ȧ-sŏl or păr-ȧ-sŏl′.

Parcæ—pär′-sē.

Parc-aux-Cerfs—pärk-ō-sĕrf′.

parcel—pär′-sl.

parchesi—pär-chē′-sĭ or pär-chē′-zĭ.
See *pachisi, parchisi.*

parchisi—pär-chē′-sĭ or pär-chē′-zĭ.
See *pachisi, parchesi.*

parclose—pär′-klōz or pär′-klōs.
See *perclose.*

pardie—pär-dē′.
Also written *parde, pardi, pardy*, but pronounced as above.
See *perdie.*

paregoric—păr-ē-gŏr′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

parenchyma—pȧ-rĕng′-kĭm-ȧ.
Worcester says pȧ-rĕn′-kĭm-ȧ.
Webster and Worcester formerly agreed on the pronunciation of this word.

parenchymatous—păr-ĕng-kĭm′-ȧ-tŭs.

parent—pâr′-ĕnt.
"Sometimes improperly pronounced pā′-rĕnt." —*Web.* (*1884*).

parentage—pâr′-ĕnt-āj.
Worcester gives păr′-ĕnt-āj as an alternative form.

parenticide—pȧ-rĕnt′-ĭs-īd.

Parepa-Rosa—pȧ-rĕp′-ȧ rō′-zȧ.

paresis—păr′-ē-sĭs or pȧ-rē′-sĭs.
"The second pronunciation, while etymologically incorrect, is so commonly accepted by educated speakers as to demand recognition."—*Web.*

Paret (Bishop)—păr-ĕt′.

paretic—pȧ-rĕt′-ĭk or pȧ-rē′-tĭk.
"The pronunciation pȧ-rē′-tĭk, though contrary to general analogy (cf. *emetic*, *diuretic*, etc.), and not usually recognized by dictionaries, is common among medical specialists."—*Web.*

par excellence—pär ĕk-sĕl-ȧNs′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

parhelic—pär-hē′-lĭk or pär-hĕl′-ĭk.

parhelion—pär-hē′-lĭ-ŏn or pär-hēl′-yŭn.

pariah—pā′-rĭ-ȧ or pâr′-ĭ-ȧ or pȧ-rī′-ȧ.

Parian—pā′-rĭ-ăn, *not* păr′-ĭ-ăn.
"*Parian* Marble."

parietal—pȧ-rī′-ē-tăl.

pari passu—pā′-rī păs′-ū.

Parisian—pȧ-rĭzh′-ăn or pȧ-rĭz′-ĭ-ăn.
Worcester says pȧ-rĭzh′-ĭ-ăn.

Parisien—pȧ-rē-zyȧN′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

Parisienne—pȧ-rē-zyĕn′.

park—pärk, *not* päk.
Pronounce the *r*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

parlance—pär′-lăns; Fr. pron., pär-läNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.
parliament—pär′-lĭm-ĕnt, *not* pär′-lĭ-à-mĕnt.
parliamentary—pär-lĭm-ĕn′-tā-rĭ, *not* pär-lĭ-à-mĕn′-tā-rĭ.
Parmesan—pär-mē-zăn′.
Parnell—pär′-nĕl, *not* pär-nĕl′.
See *Liddell.*
parochial—pà-rō′-kĭ-ăl.
parol—pà-rŏl′ or păr′-ŏl.
See *parole.*
parole—pà-rōl′.
See *parol.*
paronomasia—păr-à-nō-mā′-zhĭ-à or păr-à-nō-mā′-zĭ-à.
paroquet—păr′-ō-kĕt, *not* păr-ō-kĕt′.
See *parakeet.*
Paros—pā′-rŏs.
parotid—pà-rŏt′-ĭd, *not* pà-rō′-tĭd.
"The *Parotid* Glands."
parquet—pär-kā′ or pär-kĕt′.
See *parquette.*
parquette—pär-kĕt′.
See *parquet.*
Parrhasius—păr-ā′-shĭ-ŭs, almost păr-ā′-shŭs.
parricide—păr′-ĭs-īd.
See *patricide.*
Parsee—pär′-sē or pär-sē′.
Also written *Parsi*, but pronounced as above.
Parsifal—pär′-sĭf-ăl.
Also written *Parcifal*, but pronounced as above.
parsnip—pärs′-nĭp, *not* pärs′-nŭp.
See *damage.*
Partant Pour la Syrie—pär-täN′ pōōr là sē-rē′.
For äN, see p. 26.
parthenogenesis—pär-thē-nō-jĕn′-ē-sĭs.
Parthenon—pär′-thē-nŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Parthenope—pär-thĕn′-ō-pē.
Parthenopean—pär-thĕn-ō-pē′-ăn, *not* pär-thĕn-ō′-pē-ăn.
"The *Parthenopean* Republic.'
partiality—pär-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or pär-shäl′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *impartiality.*
participle—pär′-tĭs-ĭp-l, *not* pärt′-sĭp-l.
particular—pär-tĭk′-ū-lär or pär-tĭk′-ū-lär, *not* pär-tĭk′-lär.
particularity—pär-tĭk-ū-lăr′-ĭt-ĭ or pär-tĭk-ū-lăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
particularize—pär-tĭk′-ū-lär-īz or pär-tĭk′-ū-lär-īz.
particularly—pär-tĭk′-ū-lär-lĭ or pär-tĭk′-ū-lär-lĭ, *not* pär-tĭk′-lär-lĭ.
partisan—pär′-tĭz-ăn.
Also written *partizan*, but pronounced as above.
partition—pär-tĭsh′-ŭn or pär-tĭsh′-ŭn.
partner—pärt′-nēr, *not* pärd′-nēr.
From this mispronunciation comes the contraction "pard," frequently heard.
partridge—pär′-trĭj, *not* păt′-rĭj.
parure (ornament)—pä-rōōr′; Fr. pron., pä-rür′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
parvenu—pär′-vē-nū; Fr. pron., pär-vē-nü′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
Pascal—păs′-kăl; Fr. pron., pás-kál′.
Paschal—păs′-kăl.
Pas-de-Calais—pä-dŭ-ká-lā′.
paseo—pä-sā′-ō.
pasha—pä-shä′ or päsh′-ä.
See *pacha, pashaw.*
pashalic—pä-shä′-lĭk.
Also written *pachalic*, but pronounced as above.
pashaw—pä-shô′ or päsh′-ô.
See *pasha*, the preferred spelling.
Pásig—pä′-sĭg̃.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pasiphaë—pȧ-sĭf′-ā-ē.
Pasquier, de—dŭ pȧs-kyā′.
pasquinade—păs-kwĭn-ād′; Fr. pron., pȧs-kē-näd′.
pass—pȧs, *not* păs.
See *ask*.
Passavant—păs-ȧ-văN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
passé—pä-sā′.
The feminine form *passée* is pronounced as above.
passe-partout—pȧs-pär-tōō′.
passerine—păs′-ēr-ĭn or păs′-ēr-īn.
Passignano—pä-sēn-yä′-nō.
See *baignoire*.
passim—păs′-ĭm.
Passow—päs′-sō.
past—pȧst, *not* păst.
See *ask*.
pastel—păs′-tĕl or păs-tĕl′.
Pasteur—pȧs-tör′.
For ō, see p. 25.
pasteurization—pȧs-tēr-ĭ-zā′-shŭn or pȧs-tûr-ĭ-zā′-shŭn or pȧs-tēr-ī-zā′-shŭn.
pasteurize—pȧs′-tēr-īz or pȧs-tûr′-īz.
pasticcio—päs-tē′-chō.
See *Abbatucci*.
pastil—păs′-tĭl.
See *pastille*.
pastille—păs-tēl′.
See *pastil*.
pastor—pȧs′-tēr.
See *ask*.
pastorale—päs-tō-rä′-lā.
Patchogue—pȧ-chōg′.
patchouli—pȧ-chōō′-lĭ or păch′-ŏŏ-lĭ.
Also written *patchouly*, but pronounced as above.
pâte—pät.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pâté—pă-tā′.
pâté de foie gras—pä-tā′ dŭ fwä ğrä′.
paten—păt′-ĕn.
"Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold."
—*Shakespeare.*
See *patine.*
patent (n.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
In this word, and the four immediately following, the first syllable is generally pronounced păt in the United States and pā in Great Britain.
patent (adj.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
patent (vb.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
patentee—păt-ĕn-tē′ or pā-tĕn-tē′.
patentor—păt′-ĕn-tĕr or pā′-tĕn-tĕr.
Pater (Walter)—pā′-tĕr.
paterfamilias—pā′-tĕr fȧ-mĭl′-ĭ-ăs.
See *materfamilias.*
pater-noster—pā′-tĕr nŏs′-tĕr or păt′-ĕr nŏs′-tĕr.
Pater Patriæ—pā′-tĕr pā′-trĭ-ē.
path—pȧth, *not* păth.
See *ask, paths.*
pathos—pā′-thŏs, *not* păth′-ŏs.
paths—pȧthz.
See *ask, cloths.*
patine—păt′-ĭn.
Also written *patin*, but pronounced as above.
See *paten.*
patio—pä′-tyō.
pâtisserie—pȧ-tēs′-ēr-ĭ; Fr. pron., pȧ-tēs-rē′.
patois—pȧ-twä′ or păt′-wä.
patricide—păt′-rĭs-īd.
See *parricide.*
patrimony—păt′-rĭm-ō-nĭ.
patriot—pā′-trĭ-ŏt or păt′-rĭ-ŏt.
patriotic—pā-trĭ-ŏt′-ĭk or păt-rĭ-ŏt′-ĭk.
patriotism—pā′-trĭ-ŏt-ĭzm or păt′-rĭ-ŏt-ĭzm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Patripassian—pā-trĭ-păs′-ĭ-ăn or păt-rĭ-păs′-ĭ-ăn.
Patroclus—pȧ-trō′-klŭs.
patrol—pȧ-trōl′.
Stormonth says păt-rōl′.
patron—pā′-trŭn or păt′-rŭn.
The Century and Standard Dictionaries give păt′-rŭn as an alternative form.
patronage—păt′-rŭn-āj or pā′-trŭn-āj.
patronal—păt′-rŭn-ăl or pā′-trŭn-ăl.
patroness—pā′-trŭn-ĕs or păt′-rŭn-ĕs.
patronize—păt′-rŭn-īz or pā′-trŭn-īz.
patronless—pā′-trŭn-lĕs or păt′-rŭn-lĕs.
patronymic—păt-rō-nĭm′-ĭk.
See *metronymic*.
patten—păt′-ĕn.
Patti—păt-ē′, *not* păt′-ē.
Paty de Clam, du—dü pä-tē′ dŭ klăm.
For ü, see p. 26.
Pau—pō.
Pauer—pow′-ẽr.
Paula—pô′-lȧ.
Pauline (Epistles)—pô′-līn or pô′-lĭn, *not* pô′-lēn.
Pauncefote (Julian)—pôns′-fo͝ot.
paunch—pänch or pônch.
See *craunch*.
Paupukkeewis—pô-pŭk-kē′-wĭs.
Paur—powr.
Pauw, van—văn pow.
Pavia—pä-vē′-ä.
paynim—pā′-nĭm.
pearmain—pâr′-mān.
Peary—pē′-rĭ.
pecan (nut)—pē-kăn′ or pē-kän′; as Latin, pē′-kăn.
peccable—pĕk′-ȧ-bl.
See *impeccable*.

peccadillo—pĕk-ȧ-dĭl′-ō.
peccant—pĕk′-ănt.
peccary—pĕk′-ȧ-rĭ.
peccavi—pĕk-ā′-vī or pĕk-kä′-vē.
Pecci, Gioachimo—jō-ä-kē′-mō pĕch′-ē.
See *Giorgio, Abbatucci.*
Pechora—pā-chôr′-ȧ.
pectineal—pĕk-tĭn′-ē-ăl or pĕk-tĭn-ē′-ăl.
pectineus (muscle)—pĕk-tĭn′-ē-ŭs.
peculiar—pē-kūl′-yȧr.
Worcester gives pē-kū′-lĭ-ăr as an alternative pronunciation.
peculiarity—pē-kū-lĭ-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester says pē-kūl-yē-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
pecuniary—pē-kū′-nĭ-ā-rĭ.
pedagogic—pĕd-ȧ-gŏj′-ĭk.
pedagogical—pĕd-ȧ-gŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
pedagogics—pĕd-ȧ-gŏj′-ĭks.
pedagogism—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏg-ĭzm or pĕd′-ȧ-gō-jĭzm.
pedagogist—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏj-ĭst.
pedagogue—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏg.
pedagoguery—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏg-rĭ.
pedagoguish—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏg-ĭsh.
pedagogy—pĕd′-ȧ-gō-jĭ or pĕd′-ȧ-gŏj-ĭ.
pedal (n.)—pĕd′-l.
pedal (pertaining to a foot)—pĕd′-l or pē′-dl.
"The second pronunciation is usual only in technical use."—*Web.*
pedal (pertaining to a pedal)—pĕd′-l.
pedal (vb.)—pĕd′-l.
pedale (foot-cloth)—pē-dā′-lē.
pedaler—pĕd′-l-ēr.
pedant—pĕd′-ănt.
pedantism—pĕd′-ănt-ĭzm.
pedantry—pĕd′-ănt-rĭ.
pedestal—pĕd′-ĕs-tl, *not* pē-dĕs′-tl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pediatric—pē-dĭ-ăt′-rĭk or pĕd-ĭ-ăt′-rĭk.
pediatrics—pē-dĭ-ăt′-rĭks or pĕd-ĭ-ăt′-rĭks.
Pedobaptism—pē-dō-băp′-tĭzm.
Also written *Pædobaptism*, but pronounced as above.
Pedobaptist—pē-dō-băp′-tĭst.
Also written *Pædobaptist*, but pronounced as above.
pedometer—pē-dŏm′-ē-tĕr.
Pedro—pā′-drō; Anglicized, pē′-drō.
Pedro Miguel (Lock)—pā′-drō mē′-gĕl.
peduncle—pē-dŭngk′-l, *not* pē′-dŭngk-l.
Peer Gynt—pā′-ĕr gŭnt or pā′-ĕr yünt, *not* pēr gĭnt.
For ü, see p. 26.
Pegasus—pĕg′-ă-sŭs.
Pegu—pĕg-o͞o′.
peignoir—pĕn-wär′; Fr. pron., pān-ywär′.
See *baignoire*.
Peirce—pûrs.
See *Pierce*.
Peixoto—pā-shō′-to͞o.
pejorative—pē′-jō-rā-tĭv or pē-jŏr′-ă-tĭv.
Pekin—pē-kĭn′.
Peking—pē-kĭng′.
pekoe (tea)—pĕk′-ō or pē′-kō.
The pronunciation pē′-kō is the one commonly heard.
pelagic—pē-lăj′-ĭk, *not* pē-lā′-jĭk.
Pelagius—pē-lā′-jĭ-ŭs.
Pelasgi—pē-lăs′-jī.
Pelasgian—pē-lăs′-jĭ-ăn.
Pelée(Mont)—môN pē-lā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Peleg—pē′-lĕg.
pelerine—pĕl′-ēr-ĭn or pĕl-ēr-ēn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Peleus—pē′-lūs or pē′-lē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus.*
Pelion (Mount)—pē′-lĭ-ŏn.
pelisse—pē-lēs′.
Pélissier—pā-lē-syā′.
pellagra—pĕl-ăg′-rȧ or pĕl-ā′-grȧ.
Pelleas and Ettarre—pĕl′-ē-ăs ănd ĕ-tär′.
"The Idylls of the King."
Pelléas et Mélisande—pĕl-ā-äs′ ā mā-lē-säN′-dŭ.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
pell mell—pĕl mĕl′.
See *pall-mall* (*game*).
pellucid—pĕl-ū′-sĭd, *not* pĕl-o͞o′-sĭd.
Pelopidas—pē-lŏp′-ĭd-ăs.
Peloponnesian—pĕl-ō-pŏn-ē′-shăn or pĕl-ō-pŏn-ē′-zhăn.
The Century Dictionary says pĕl-ō-pō-nē′-sĭ-ăn.
Peloponnesus—pĕl-ō-pŏn-ē′-sŭs.
Pelops—pē′-lŏps.
Pemigewasset—pĕm-ĭj-ē-wŏs′-ĭt.
pemmican—pĕm′-ĭk-ăn.
penal—pē′-nl.
penalize—pē′-năl-īz.
penance—pĕn′-ăns.
Penang—pē-năng′.
Peñas—pān′-yäs.
See *cañon.*
Penates—pē-nā′-tēz.
See *Lares.*
penchant—pĕn′-chănt; Fr. pron., päN-shäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
pencil—pĕn′-sĭl, *not* pĕn′-sl.
See *damage, pensile.*
Penelope—pē-nĕl′-ō-pē.
penguin—pĕn′-gwĭn or pĕng′-gwĭn.
Peniel—pē-nī′-ĕl or pĕn′-ĭ-ĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

peninsula—pĕn-ĭn′-sū-lȧ or pĕn-ĭn′-shū-lȧ.
penitentiary—pĕn-ĭ-tĕn′-shȧ-rĭ, *not* pĕn-ĭ-tĕn′-shĭ-ā-rĭ.
penknife—pĕn′-nīf, *not* pĕn′-īf.
Pronounce both *n's.*
pennyworth—pĕn′-ĭ-wûrth.
"This word is commonly and without vulgarity contracted [in speaking] into *pennurth.*"—*Walker.*
penology—pē-nŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Penrhyn—pĕn′-rĭn.
Penrith—pĕn′-rĭth; often pē′-rĭth.
pensile—pĕn′-sĭl.
See *pencil.*
pension (boarding-house)—päN-syôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Pentateuch—pĕn′-tȧ-tūk.
Pentecost—pĕn′-tē-kŏst.
Sheridan and Craig say pĕn′-tē-kōst.
Pentelic—pĕn-tĕl′-ĭk.
"*Pentelic* Marble."
Pentelican—pĕn-tĕl′-ĭk-ăn.
Pentelicus, Mons—mŏnz pĕn-tĕl′-ĭk-ŭs.
Penthesilea—pĕn-thĕs′-ĭl-ē-ȧ.
Pentheus—pĕn′-thūs.
See *Morpheus.*
penuchle—pē′-nŭk-l.
See *pinochle*, the preferred spelling.
Penuel—pē-nū′-ĕl.
penult—pē′-nŭlt or pē-nŭlt′.
peony—pē′-ō-nĭ.
See *pæony, piony.*
Pepin—pĕp′-ĭn.
See *Pépin le Bref.*
Pépin le Bref—pā-păN′ lŭ brĕf.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Pepin.*
pepsin—pĕp′-sĭn, *not* pĕp′-sēn.
Also written *pepsine*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pepys—pēps or pĕp′-ĭs or pĕps.
"*Pepys's* Diary."

peradventure—pĕr-ăd-vĕn′-tūr or pûr-ăd-vĕn′-tūr.

percale—pĕr-kāl′ or pĕr-kȧl′.

percaline—pĕr-kȧ-lēn′ or pĕr′-kȧ-lĭn.

Percheron—pĕr′-shĕr-ŭn or pĕr′-chĕr-ŏn; Fr. pron., pĕr-shĕr-ôN′.
"*Percheron* Horses."
For ôN, see p. 27.

perclose—pĕr′-klōs.
See *parclose*.

Perdiccas—pĕr-dĭk′-ăs.

perdie—pĕr-dē′.
Also written *perdy*, but pronounced as above.
See *pardie*.

Perdita—pĕr′-dĭt-ȧ, *not* pĕr-dē′-tȧ.
"A Winter's Tale."

Perdix—pĕr′-dĭks.

perdurable—pĕr-dū′-rȧ-bl.
Worcester, the Century, and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

père—pâr.
"Dumas *Père*."

Père Goriot—pâr gŏ-ryō′.

Père Grandet—pâr grȧN-dĕ′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

peregrine—pĕr′-ē-grĭn.
Also written *peregrin*, but pronounced as above.

Pereire—pĕr-âr′.

Père Lachaise—pâr lä-shāz′.

peremptorily—pĕr′-ĕmp-tō-rĭl-ĭ or pĕr-ĕmp′-tō-rĭl-ĭ.

peremptory—pĕr′-ĕmp-tō-rĭ or pĕr-ĕmp′-tō-rĭ.

perfect (adj.)—pĕr′-fĕkt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

perfect (vb.)—pĕr′-fĕkt or pĕr-fĕkt′.
"The second pronunciation is heard more frequently in American than in British usage."—*Web.*
perfected—pĕr′-fĕkt-ĕd or pĕr-fĕkt′-ĕd.
See *perfect (vb.).*
perfidious—pĕr-fĭd′-ĭ-ŭs.
Worcester gives pĕr-fĭd′-yŭs as an alternative form.
perfume (n.)—pĕr′-fūm or pĕr-fūm′.
perfume (vb.)—pĕr-fūm′.
perfumer—pĕr-fūm′-ĕr.
perfunctory—pĕr-fŭngk′-tō-rĭ.
Worcester gives pĕr′-fŭngk-tō-rĭ as an alternative form.
Pergamos—pĕr′-gȧ-mŏs.
pergola—pĕr′-gō-lȧ, *not* pĕr-gō′-lȧ.
Pergolesi—pâr-gō-lā′-zē.
perhaps—pĕr-hăps′, *not* prăps.
peri (elf)—pē′-rĭ.
peri (prefix)—pĕr′-ĭ.
Periander—pĕr-ĭ-ăn′-dĕr.
perianth—pĕr′-ĭ-ănth.
pericarditis—pĕr-ĭ-kär-dī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
peridot—pĕr′-ĭd-ŏt, *not* pĕr′-ĭd-ō.
Périer, Casimir—kȧ-zē-mēr′ pā-ryā′.
perigee—pĕr′-ĭ-jē.
See *apogee.*
Périgord—pā-rē-gŏr′.
See *Talleyrand-Périgord, de.*
perihelion—pĕr-ĭ-hēl′-yŭn or pĕr-ĭ-hē′-lĭ-ŏn.
See *aphelion.*
peril—pĕr′-ĭl, *not* pĕr′-ŭl.
See *damage.*
perimeter—pĕr-ĭm′-ē-tĕr.
perineum—pĕr-ĭ-nē′-ŭm.
periodic—pē-rĭ-ŏd′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pericœci—pĕr-ĭ-ē′-sī.
See *antœci*.
periosteum—pĕr-ĭ-ŏs′-tē-ŭm.
periostitis—pĕr-ĭ-ŏs-tī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
periostosis—pĕr-ĭ-ŏs-tō′-sĭs.
periphery—pĕr-ĭf′-ēr-ĭ.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives pĕr′-ĭf-ēr-ĭ as an alternative form.
periphrasis—pĕr-ĭf′-rȧ-sĭs.
perique—pē̆r-ēk′.
perissad—pĕr-ĭs′-ăd or pĕr′-ĭs-ăd.
See *artiad*.
peritoneum—pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē′-ŭm.
Also written *peritonæum*, but pronounced as above.
peritonitis—pĕr-ĭ-tō-nī′-tĭs, *not* pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
peritropal—pĕr-ĭt′-rō-pȧl.
permissory—pē̆r-mĭs′-ō-rĭ.
permit (n.)—pĕr′-mĭt; rarely, pē̆r-mĭt′.
permit (vb.)—pē̆r-mĭt′.
See *absent*.
Pernambuco—pĕr-näm-bōō′-kō.
perorate—pĕr′-ō-rāt.
peroration—pĕr-ō-rā′-shŭn.
perpetuity—pē̆r-pē-tū′-ĭt-ĭ.
perquisite—pē̆r′-kwĭz-ĭt.
Perrault—pĕr-ō′.
perruquier—pĕr-ōō′-kĭ-ēr; Fr. pron., pĕr-ü-kyā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Persephone—pē̆r-sĕf′-ō-nē.
Perseus—pē̆r′-sūs or pē̆r′-sē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus*.
Persia—pē̆r′-shȧ or pē̆r′-zhȧ.
Persian—pē̆r′-shăn or pē̆r′-zhăn.
persiflage—pē̆r′-sĭ-fläzh; Fr. pron., pĕr-sē-fläzh′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Persigny, de—dŭ pĕr-sēn-yē′.
persist—pēr-sĭst′, *not* pēr-zĭst′.
persistent—pēr-sĭst′-ĕnt, *not* pēr-zĭst′-ĕnt.
So *persistence, persistency.*
person—pēr′-sŭn or pēr′-sn.
personality—pēr-sŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *personalty.*
personalty—pēr′-sŭn-ăl-tĭ.
See *personality.*
personnel—pĕr-sŏ-nĕl′ or pēr-sŏ-nĕl′.
See *matériel.*
perspective (n.)—pēr-spĕk′-tĭv.
"Formerly accented per′-spec-tive, as in Shakespeare and Dryden."—*Web.*
perspective (adj.)—pēr′-spĕk-tĭv.
perspicacity—pēr-spĭ-kăs′-ĭt-ĭ.
perspicuity—pēr-spĭ-kū′-ĭt-ĭ.
perspiration—pēr-spĭr-ā′-shŭn, *not* pēr-spī-rā′-shŭn.
persuasive—pēr-swā′-sĭv, *not* pēr-swā′-zĭv.
pertinacious—pēr-tĭn-ā′-shŭs, *not* pēr-tĭn-ăsh′-ŭs.
pertinacity—pēr-tĭn-ăs′-ĭt-ĭ.
perturbative—pēr′-tŭr-bā-tĭv or pēr-tûr′-bā-tĭv.
Peru—pē-rōō′; Sp. pron., pā-rōō′.
Perugia—pā-rōō′-jä.
See *Giorgio.*
Perugini—pā-rōō-jē′-nē.
Perugino—pā-rōō-jē′-nō.
peruke—pĕr-ōōk′.
"Formerly, and still by some, pĕr′-ōōk."—*Web.*
peruse—pē-rōōz′,
Peruzzi—pā-rōōt′-sē.
See *Abruzzi.*
pesade—pĕs-ād′ or pĕz-ād′ or pĕz-äd′.
Peschel—pĕsh′-ĕl.
Peschiera—pā-skyā′-rä.
See *Cherubini.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

peseta (coin)—pĕs-ā′-tä.
Peshawar—pĕ-shä′-wär.
Peshito—pĕ-shē′-tō.
See *Peshitta*, another spelling.
Peshitta—pĕ-shēt′-tä.
See *Peshito*, another spelling.
peso (coin)—pā′-sō.
Pestalozzi—pĕs-tä-lōt′-sē.
See *Abruzzi*.
Pestalozzian—pĕs-tä-lŏt′-sĭ-ăn.
See *Abruzzi*.
Pesth—pĕst; Hungarian pron., pĕsht.
pestle—pĕs′-l, formerly pĕst′-l.
petal—pĕt′-ăl.
Rarely pē′-tăl.
petard—pē-tärd′.
The Oxford English Dictionary says pē-tärd′ or pē-tär′.
Also written *petar*, but pronounced pē-tär′.
"For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own *petar*."—*Shakespeare*.
petiole—pĕt′-ĭ-ōl.
petiolule—pĕt′-ĭ-ō-lūl or pĕt-ĭ-ŏl′-ūl.
Pétion de Villeneuve—pā-tyôN′ dŭ vēl-növ′.
The pronunciation pā-syôN′ is given by Webster.
"We are informed in the 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale' that, although Petion generally wrote his name without the accent, it was always pronounced Pétion."—*Biog*.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
petit—pĕt′-ĭ; Fr. pron., pē-tē′.
"The usual pronunciation, at least in the United States, in current legal use, is pĕt′-ĭ. When the word was in general English use, the final *t* was sounded, the accent being variable."—*Web*.
See *petite*.
petite—pē-tēt′.
See *petit*.
petition—pē-tĭsh′-ŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Petrarch—pē′-trärk.

petrel—pĕt′-rĕl.

Worcester gives pē′-trĕl as an alternative pronunciation.

Petrine—pē′-trīn or pē′-trĭn.

"The *Petrine* Epistles."

Petrinism—pē′-trĭn-ĭzm.

petrol—pĕt′-rōl or pĕt′-rŏl or pē-trōl′.

See *pétrole.*

pétrole—pā-trŏl′.

See *petrol.*

pétroleur—pā-trō-lûr′; Fr. pron., pā-trŏl-ör′.

For ô, see p. 25.

pétroleuse—pā-trō-lûz′; Fr. pron., pā-trŏl-öz′.

For ô, see p. 25.

petrous—pĕt′-rŭs or pē′-trŭs.

Petruccio—pā-trōō′-chō.

See *Bertuccio, Petruchio.*

Petruchio—pē-trōō′-chĭ-ō or pē-trōō′-kĭ-ō; It. pron., pā-trōō′-kē-ō.

"Katharine and *Petruchio.*"

In Italian, *ch* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like English *k* in *kit.*

See *Petruccio.*

petticoat—pĕt′-ĭ-kōt, *never* pĕd′-ĭ-kōt.

pettitoes—pĕt′-ĭ-tōz.

petunia—pē-tū′-nĭ-a.

pewit—pē′-wĭt or pū′-ĭt.

pfennig—pfĕn′-ĭg.

Phæacians—fē-ā′-shănz.

Phædo—fē′-dō.

Also written *Phædon,* but pronounced fē′-dŏn.

Phædra—fē′-dra.

Phædrus—fē′-drŭs.

Phaëthon—fā′-ē-thŏn.

"This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton.*"—*Wor.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

phaëton—fā′-ē-tŏn, *not* fā′-tŏn
phagocyte—făg′-ō-sīt.
phalange—făl′-ănj or fȧ-lănj′; Fr. pron., fȧ-lăNzh′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
phalanges—fȧ-lăn′-jēz.
phalanstery—făl′-ăn-stĕr-ĭ.
phalanx—fā′-lăngks or făl′-ăngks.
"The second manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the first is more analogical."
Walker.
Phalaris—făl′-ȧ-rĭs.
phanerogamia—făn-ēr-ō-gā′-mĭ-ȧ or făn-ēr-ō-găm′-ĭ-ȧ.
phantasm—făn′-tăzm.
phantasmal—făn-tăz′-măl.
phantasy—făn′-tȧ-sĭ.
Pharaoh—fā′-rō or fā′-rā-ō.
pharisaic—făr-ĭ-sā′-ĭk.
pharisaism—făr′-ĭ-sā-ĭzm.
pharisean—făr-ĭ-sē′-ăn.
Also written *pharisæan*, but pronounced as above.
Pharisee—făr′-ĭs-ē.
pharmaceutics—fär-mȧ-sū′-tĭks.
pharmaceutist—fär-mȧ-sū′-tĭst.
pharmacist—fär′-mȧ-sĭst.
pharmacopœia—fär-mȧ-kō-pē′-yȧ.
Pharos—fā′-rŏs.
"The *Pharos* of Alexandria."
Pharpar—fär′-pär.
See *Abana.*
pharyngeal—fȧ-rĭn′-jē-ăl or făr-ĭn-jē′-ăl.
pharynges—fȧ-rĭn′-jēz.
pharyngitis—făr-ĭn-jī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
pharyngology—făr-ĭng-gŏl′-ō-jĭ.
pharyngotomy—făr-ĭng-gŏt′-ō-mĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pharynx—făr′-ĭngks.

Phèdre—fâ′-drŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

phenacetin—fē-năs′-ē-tĭn.
Also written *phenacetine*, but pronounced as above.

Phenice—fē-nī′-sē.

Phenix—fē′-nĭks.
See *Phœnix*, the preferred spelling.

phenogam—fē′-nō-ğăm.
Also written *phœnogam*, but pronounced as above.
See *cryptogam*.

phenogamia—fē-nō-ğā′-mĭ-ȧ.
Also written *phœnogamia*, but pronounced as above.
See *cryptogamia*.

phenogamic—fē-nō-ğăm′-ĭk.
Also written *phœnogamic*, but pronounced as above.
See *cryptogamic*.

phenogamous—fē-nŏğ′-ȧ-mŭs.
Also written *phœnogamous*, but pronounced as above.
See *cryptogamous*.

phenol—fē′-nōl or fē′-nŏl.

phenyl—fē′-nĭl or fĕn′-ĭl.

phew—fū.

phial—fī′-ăl.
See *vial*, the usual spelling.

Phi Beta Kappa—fī bē′-tȧ kăp′-ȧ or fē bā′-tä käp′-pä.

Phidiac—fĭd′-ĭ-ăk or fī′-dĭ-ăk.

Phidian—fĭd′-ĭ-ăn.

Phidias—fĭd′-ĭ-ăs.

Phigalian—fĭğ-ā′-lĭ-ăn.
"The *Phigalian* Marbles."

Philæ—fī′-lē.

philander—fĭl-ăn′-dĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

philanthrope—fĭl′-ăn-thrōp.
See *misanthrope.*
philanthropic—fĭl-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭk.
See *misanthropic.*
philanthropist—fĭl-ăn′-thrō-pĭst.
See *misanthropist.*
philanthropize—fĭl-ăn′-thrō-pīz.
See *misanthropize.*
philanthropy—fĭl-ăn′-thrō-pĭ.
See *misanthropy.*
Philemon—fĭl-ē′-mŏn.
"The Epistle to *Philemon.*"
See *Baucis.*
Philémon et Baucis—fē-lā-môN′ ā bō-sēs′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
philhellene—fĭl-hĕl′-ēn or fĭl′-hĕl-ēn.
"Smart gives only the plural of this word, and he pronounces it as a classical word, fĭl-hĕl-ē′-nēz."
—*S. & W.*
Philip—fĭl′-ĭp, *not* fĭl′-ŭp.
See *damage.*
Philippa—fĭl-ĭp′-à.
Philippe—fē-lēp′.
Philippi (Battle of)—fĭl-ĭp′-ī, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ī.
philippic—fĭl-ĭp′-ĭk, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ĭk.
"The *Philippics* of Demosthenes."
Philippine (Islands)—fĭl′-ĭp-ĭn or fĭl′-ĭp-ēn.
"Especially in British usage, fĭl′-ĭp-īn."—*Web.*
Philippism—fĭl′-ĭp-ĭzm.
Philippoteaux—fē-lē-pō-tō′.
Philistine—fĭl-ĭs′-tĭn or fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn.
"In British usage commonly fĭl′-ĭs-tīn or fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn."—*Web.*
philistinism—fĭl-ĭs′-tĭn-ĭzm or fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn-ĭzm.
philistinize—fĭl-ĭs′-tĭn-īz or fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn-īz.
Phillips—fĭl′-ĭps, *not* fĭl′-ŭps.
See *damage.*
Philoctetes—fĭl-ŏk-tē′-tēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Philo Judæus—fī′-lō jōō-dē′-ŭs.
philologic—fĭl-ō-lŏj′-ĭk, *not* fī-lō-lŏj′-ĭk.
philological—fĭl-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl, *not* fī-lō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
philologist—fĭl-ŏl′-ō-jĭst, *not* fī-lŏl′-ō-jĭst.
philology—fĭl-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* fī-lŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Philomela—fĭl-ō-mē′-lȧ.
philomusical—fĭl-ō-mū′-zĭk-ăl.
philopena—fĭl-ō-pē′-nȧ.
See *fillipeen.*
Philopœmen—fĭl-ō-pē′-mĕn.
philoprogenitiveness—fĭl-ō-prō-jĕn′-ĭt-ĭv-nĕs.
philosophic—fĭl-ō-sŏf′-ĭk or fĭl-ō-zŏf′-ĭk.
philosophy—fĭl-ŏs′-ō-fĭ.
Phineas—fĭn′-ē-ăs.
Phinehas—fĭn′-ē-ăs.
Phineus—fī′-nūs or fĭn′-ē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus.*
Phintias—fĭn′-tĭ-ăs.
phlebitis—flē-bī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
phlebotomize—flē-bŏt′-ō-mīz.
phlebotomy—flē-bŏt′-ō-mĭ.
Phlegethon—flĕg′-ē-thŏn or flĕj′-ē-thŏn.
phlegm—flĕm.
phlegmatic—flĕg-măt′-ĭk.
Phlegyas—flē′-jĭ-ȧs.
phlogiston—flō-jĭs′-tŏn.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives flō-gĭs′-tŏn as an alternative form.

"Walker considered flō-gĭs′-tŏn to be the pronunciation in established use among the scientific men of his day; yet he says: 'Those who are not chemists ought, in my opinion, to protest against the irregular sound of the *g* in this and similar words [from the Greek]. Pronouncing the *g* soft would only hurt the pride of the professor; but pronouncing it hard would hurt the genius of the language.'" —*S. & W.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Phobos—fō′-bŏs or fŏb′-ŏs.
Phocion—fō′-shĭ-ŏn, *not* fō′-shŏn.
Phœbe—fē′-bē.
Phœbus—fē′-bŭs.
Phœnix—fē′-nĭks.
phonetic—fō-nĕt′-ĭk.
phonetization—fō-nē-tĭz-ā′-shŭn or fō-nē-tī-zā′-shŭn.
phonic—fŏn′-ĭk or fō′-nĭk.
phonics—fŏn′-ĭks or fō′-nĭks.
phonographer—fō-nŏg′-rȧ-fēr.
phonography—fō-nŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
phonotype—fō′-nō-tīp.
phonotypy—fō′-nō-tī-pĭ or fō-nŏt′-ĭp-ĭ.
Phorcus—fôr′-kŭs.
Phorcys—fôr′-sĭs.
phosphorous—fŏs′-fŏr-ŭs or fŏs-fō′-rŭs.
"*Phosphorous* Acid."
phosphorus—fŏs′-fŏr-ŭs, *not* fŏs-fō′-rŭs.
photochromy—fō′-tō-krō-mĭ.
photographer—fō-tŏg′-rȧ-fēr.
photographic—fō-tō-grăf′-ĭk.
photography—fō-tŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
photogravure—fō-tō-grȧ-vūr′ or fō-tō-grā′-vūr; Fr. pron., fŏ-tŏ-grä-vür′.
For ú, see p. 26.
photometer—fō-tŏm′-ē-tēr.
phrenetic (n.)—frē-nĕt′-ĭk.
See *frenetic* (*n.*).
phrenetic (adj.)—frē-nĕt′-ĭk; formerly also frĕn′-ē-tĭk.
See *frenetic* (*adj.*).
phrenitis—frē-nī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
phrenologic—frĕn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

phrenologist—frē-nŏl′-ō-jĭst.

phrenology—frē-nŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Stormonth says frĕn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Phryne—frī′-nē.

phthalein—thăl′-ē-ĭn or fthăl′-ē-ĭn.

phthisic—tĭz′-ĭk.

"The pronunciation has descended from the Middle English (tisik), while that of *phthisis* follows the Latin."—*Web.*

"As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced."—*Smart.*

See *phthisis, tisic.*

phthisical—tĭz′-ĭk-ăl.

See *tisical.*

phthisicky—tĭz′-ĭk-ĭ.

See *tisicky.*

phthisis—thī′-sĭs.

Worcester prefers tī′-sĭs. Do not say tē′-sĭs.

See *phthisic.*

phthongal—thŏng′-găl or fthŏng′-găl.

phylloxera—fĭl-ŏk-sē′-rȧ.

phylogeny—fī-lŏj′-ē-nĭ.

physalin—fĭs′-ȧ-lĭn.

physalite—fĭs′-ȧ-līt.

physicist—fĭz′-ĭs-ĭst.

physicky—fĭz′-ĭk-ĭ.

physiognomic—fĭz-ĭ-ŏg-nŏm′-ĭk.

physiognomist—fĭz-ĭ-ŏg′-nō-mĭst.

physiognomy—fĭz-ĭ-ŏg′-nō-mĭ.

"Formerly commonly, still occasionally, fĭz-ĭ-ŏn′-ō-mĭ."—*Web.*

"There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French."—*Walker.*

physique—fĭz-ēk′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

phytology—fī-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
pi (ratio)—pī or pē.
See *pi (type)*.
pi (type)—pī.
Also written *pie*, but pronounced as above.
See *pi (ratio)*.
Piale's—pē-ä′-lāz.
pia mater—pī′-ȧ mā′-tĕr.
See *dura mater*.
pianissimo—pē-ȧ-nĭs′-ĭm-ō.
pianist—pĭ-ăn′-ĭst or pē′-ȧ-nĭst.
See *pianiste*.
pianiste—pyȧ-nēst′.
See *pianist*.
piano—pĭ-ăn′-ō; It. pron., pyä′-nō.
piano-forte—pĭ-ăn′-ō fōr′-tā or pĭ-ăn′-ō fōrt; It. pron., pyä′-nō fōr′-tā.
piaster (coin)—pĭ-ăs′-tĕr.
Also written *piastre*, but pronounced as above.
Piave—pyä′-vā.
piazza—pĭ-ăz′-ȧ; It. pron., pyät′-sä.
See *Abruzzi*.
Piazza del Popolo—pyät′-sä dĕl pō′-pō-lō.
See *Abruzzi*.
Piazza di Spagna—pyät′-sä dē spän′-yä.
See *Abruzzi*.
Piazza Venezia—pyät′-sä vā-nät′-sē-ä.
See *Abruzzi*.
piazzetta—pyät-sĕt′-tä.
See *Abruzzi*.
pibroch—pē′-brŏk.
pica (type)—pī′-kȧ.
picador—pĭk-ȧ-dōr′.
Picardy—pĭk′-ȧr-dĭ.
picayune (coin)—pĭk-ȧ-yōōn′.
picayune (petty)—pĭk-ȧ-yōōn′.
Piccadilly—pĭk-ȧ-dĭl′-ĭ or pĭk′-ȧ-dĭl-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

piccalilli—pĭk′-ȧ-lĭl-ĭ.
Piccini—pē-chē′-nē.
Also written *Piccinni*, but pronounced as above.
See *Abbatucci.*
piccolo—pĭk′-ō-lō; It. pron., pē′-kō-lō.
Piccolomini—pēk-kō-lō′-mē-nē.
piceous—pĭs′-ē-ŭs or pĭsh′-ŭs.
Pichegru—pēsh′-grōō; Fr. pron., pēsh-grü′.
For ü, see p. 26.
pickaninny—pĭk′-ȧ-nĭn-ĭ.
picked—pĭkt; formerly pĭk′-ĕd.
"*Picked* Men."
picra—pĭk′-rȧ or pī′-krȧ.
picric—pĭk′-rĭk or pī′-krĭk.
Pictet—pēk-tā′.
picture—pĭk′-tūr, *not* pĭk′-chŭr.
piebald—pī′-bôld.
pièce de résistance—pyĕs dŭ rā-zēs-tȧNs′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
pied—pīd.
"The *Pied* Piper of Hamelin."
Piedmont—pēd′-mŏnt.
See *Piémont, Piemonte.*
Piémont—pyā-môN′.
See *Piemonte.*
For ôN, see p. 27.
Piemonte—pyā-mōn′-tā.
See *Piémont.*
pierce—pērs.
Pierce—pērs.
See *Peirce.*
Pierian—pī-ē′-rĭ-ăn.
"Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring."
Pope.
Pierides—pī-ĕr′-ĭd-ēz.
Pierre—pyâr.
Pierrot—pyĕr-ō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pietà, La—lä pyā-tä′.
Pietism—pī′-ē-tĭzm.
Pietist—pī′-ē-tĭst.
pigeon—pĭj′-ŭn; pĭj′-ŭn or pĭj′-ĭn (Wor.).
piked—pī′-kĕd or pīkt.
pilaster—pĭl-ăs′-tēr, *not* pĭl′-ăs-tēr.
Pilatus (Mount)—pē-lä′-tōōs, *not* pī-lā′-tŭs.
pileate—pī′-lē-āt or pĭl′-ē-āt.
pileated—pī′-lē-ā-tĕd or pĭl′-ē-ā-tĕd.
pillar—pĭl′-ar, *not* pĭl′-ō.

See *pillow*.

pillow—pĭl′-ō, *not* pĭl′-ŭ.

See *damage*.

pilose—pī′-lōs or pī-lōs′.
Piloty, von—fŏn pē-lō′-tē or fŏn pē′-lō-tē.
Pilpai—pĭl′-pī.

"The Fables of *Pilpai*."
Also written *Pilpay*, but pronounced as above.
See *Bidpai*.

pilum—pī′-lŭm.
pilus—pī′-lŭs.
pimento—pĭm-ĕn′-tō.
pimpernel—pĭm′-pēr-nĕl.
Pinacotheca—pĭn-ä-kō-thē′-kä.
Pinacothek—pĭn′-ä-kō-thĕk; Ger. pron., pē-nä-kō-tāk′.
pince-nez—pĂNs-nā′.

For ĂN, see p. 26.

pincers—pĭn′-sērz, *not* pĭn′-chērz, unless written *pinchers*, which see.
pinchbeck—pĭnch′-bĕk, *not* pĭnch′-băk.
pinchers—pĭn′-chērz.

"Commonly spelled *pincers*, in which case it certainly ought not to be pronounced as *pinchers;* yet the identical meaning of the words generally

produces this effect:—why not always write the word as coming from the verb?"—*Smart.*
See *pincers.*

Pinchot (Gifford)—pĭn′-shō, *not* pĭn′-shŏt.
Pincian (Hill)—pĭn′-shĭ-ăn or pĭn′-chăn.
Pincio, Monte—mōn′-ṭā pēn′-chō.
See *Cialdini.*
Pincius, Mons—mŏnz pĭn′-shĭ-ŭs.
Pindaric—pĭn-dăr′-ĭk.
Pindarus—pĭn′-dȧ-rŭs.
pineal—pĭn′-ē-ăl or pī-nē′-ăl.
"The *Pineal* Gland."
Pinel—pē-nĕl′.
Pinero—pĭn-ĕr′-ō.
pinite—pĭn′-īt or pī′-nīt.
pinnatifid—pĭn-ăt′-ĭf-ĭd.
pinochle—pē′-nŏk-l or pĭn′-ō-kl.
Also written *pinocle*, but pronounced as above.
See *penuchle.*
pinole—pē-nō′-lā or pĭ-nōl′.
Pinzón—pēn-thōn′.
See *Zamacoïs.*
Pio—pē′-ō.
piony—pī′-ō-nĭ.
See *pæony, peony.*
Piqua (Ohio)—pĭk′-wȧ.
piquancy—pē′-kȧn-sĭ.
piquant—pē′-kȧnt; Fr. pron., pē-käN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
piquante—pē′-kȧnt; Fr. pron., pē-käN′-tŭ.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
pique—pēk.
See *ambergris.*
piquet (game)—pē-kĕt′ or pĭk′-ĕt; Fr. pron., pē-kā′.
Piræus—pī-rē′-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pirithoüs—pī-rĭth′-ō-ŭs.
pirouette—pĭr-ōō-ĕt′.
Pisa—pē′-sä or pē′-zä.
Pisano, Niccola—nē-kō-lä′ pē-zä′-nō.
Piscataqua—pĭs-kăt′-ä-kwȧ.
piscatory—pĭs′-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
Pisces—pĭs′-ēz, *not* pī′-sēz.
pisciculture—pĭs′-ĭ-kŭl-tūr.
piscina—pĭs-ī′-nȧ or pĭs-ē′-nȧ.
piscine—pĭs′-īn or pĭs′-ĭn.
Piscis Australis—pĭs′-ĭs ôs-trā′-lĭs.
Piscis Austrinus—pĭs′-ĭs ôs-trī′-nŭs.
Piscis Volans—pĭs′-ĭs vō′-lănz.
Pisistratus—pĭs-ĭs′-trȧ-tŭs, *not* pĭs-ĭs-trā′-tŭs.
pismire—pĭs′-mīr.
Worcester prefers pĭz′-mīr.
Pissevache—pēs-väsh′.
pistache—pĭs-tȧsh′; Fr. pron., pēs-tȧsh′.
pistachio—pĭs-tā′-shĭ-ō or pĭs-tä′-shĭ-ō or pĭs-tā′-shō or pĭs-tä′-shō.
pistole (coin)—pĭs-tōl′.
pit-a-pat—pĭt′-ȧ-păt.
Pitcairn (Island)—pĭt′-kârn or pĭt-kârn′.
pith—pĭth, *not* pĕth.
pithecoid—pĭth′-ē-koid.
"*Pithecoid* Apes."
Pittacus—pĭt′-ȧ-kŭs.
"*Pittacus* of Mitylene."
Pitti (Palace)—pĭt′-tē.
pituitary—pĭ-tū′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.
"The *Pituitary* Body."
Pius—pī′-ŭs.
Pizarro—pĭz-ăr′-rō; Sp. pron., pē-thär′-rō.
See *Zamacoïs*.
pizzicato—pēt-sē-kä′-tō.
See *Abruzzi*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

placable—plā′-kȧ-bl or plăk′-ȧ-bl.
See *implacable*.
placard (n.)—plăk′-ärd or plȧ-kärd′.
See *placard (vb.)*.
placard (vb.)—plȧ-kärd′ or plăk′-ärd.
See *placard (n.)*.
placate—plā′-kāt or plăk′-āt.
placatory—plā′-kȧ-tō-rĭ or plăk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
Place de la Bastille—plȧs dŭ lȧ bȧs-tē′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
Place de la Concorde—plȧs dŭ lȧ kôN-kôr′-dŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
Place de la Grève—plȧs dŭ lȧ grĕv.
Place de la Révolution—plȧs dŭ lȧ rā-vō-lü-syôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Place du Carrousel—plȧs dü kä-rōō-zĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Place Vendôme—plȧs väN-dōm′.
For äN, see p. 26.
placer (mining)—plăs′-ēr.
"American Spanish plȧ-sĕr′; Spanish plā-thĕr′; the first pronunciation [plăs′-ēr] is usual among miners throughout the western United States."—*Web*.
plagiarism—plā′-jĭ-ȧ-rĭzm or plā′-jȧ-rĭzm.
plagiarist—plā′-jĭ-ȧ-rĭst or plā′-jȧ-rĭst.
plagiarize—plā′-jĭ-ȧ-rīz or plā′-jȧ-rīz.
plagiary—plā′-jĭ-ȧ-rĭ or plā′-jȧ-rĭ.
plague—plāg.
"The pronunciation, plĕg, common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial."—*Web*.
plaguy—plā′-gĭ.
See *plague*.
plaice—plās.
plaid—plăd; Scotch pron., plād.
"The leading English dictionaries, including the Oxford English Dictionary, prefer *plād*, although

as stated in the latter 'the word is very generally pronounced *plăd* in England.'"—*Web.*

"The Scottish pronunciation is *plād*, which is current to some extent in England."—*S. & W.*

plainness—plān′-nĕs.

plaintiff—plān′-tĭf, *not* plĕn′-tĭf.

plait—plāt.

"Now perhaps more often *plēt;* also especially in British use and for sense of *braid*, plāt. The pronunciation with *ā* is perhaps due to the influence of Old French *pleier* to fold, bend, *pleat* (with *e*) being the form to be expected."—*Web.*

planchette—plăn-shĕt′ or plăn-chĕt′; Fr. pron., plän-shĕt′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Plançon—plän-sôn′.

For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Planquette—plän-kĕt′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

plant—plănt, *not* plänt.

"There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt* (änt)."—*Walker.*

See *ask.*

Plantagenet—plăn-tăj′-ē-nĕt.

plantain—plăn′-tān or plăn′-tĭn.

plaque—plăk, *not* pläk.

See *ask.*

plasma—plăz′-mȧ or plăs′-mȧ.

Plata (river)—plä′-tä.

Also written *Plate*, but pronounced plä′-tā.

Plata, La—lä plä′-tä.

Platæa (Battle of)—plȧ-tē′-ȧ.

plateau—plȧ-tō′.

platina—plăt′-ĭn-ȧ or plȧ-tē′-nȧ.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only.

"This word is from the Spanish, and is often pronounced, as in that language, *pla-te′-na;* but the English, as well as the American orthoëpists, are

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

unanimous in Anglicizing the pronunciation, by accenting the first syllable."—*S. & W.*
See *platinum.*

platinotype—plăt′-ĭn-ō-tīp or plà-tĭn′-ō-tīp.

platinum—plăt′-ĭn-ŭm.
See *platina.*

Platonist—plā′-tō-nĭst.

platyrrhine—plăt′-ĭr-īn or plăt′-ĭr-ĭn.
"*Platyrrhine* Apes."
See *catarrhine.*

plausive—plô′-sĭv.

Plautine—plô′-tīn or plô′-tĭn.

Plautus—plô′-tŭs.
"Seneca cannot be too heavy nor *Plautus* too light."—*Shakespeare.*

plaza—plä′-zà; Sp. pron., plä′-thä.
See *Zamacoïs.*

plead—plēd.
"It is a regular verb; yet the Scotch use *pled*, or *plĕad*, for the imperfect tense and past participle instead of *pleaded;* as also do many Americans, especially in conversation."—*Wor.*

pleasance—plĕz′-ăns.
Worcester prefers plē′-zăns.

plebeian—plē-bē′-yăn or plē-bē′-ăn, *not* plē′-bē-ăn.

plebeianism—plē-bē′-yăn-ĭzm or plē-bē′-ăn-ĭzm.

plebeianize—plē-bē′-yăn-īz or plē-bē′-ăn-īz.

plebiscite—plĕb′-ĭs-ĭt or plĕb′-ĭs-ēt.

plébiscite—plā-bē-sēt′.

plebiscitum—plē-bĭs-ī′-tŭm or plĕb-ĭs-ī′-tŭm.

Pleiades—plē′-yà-dēz or plē′-à-dēz or plī′-à-dēz.

Pleiads—plē′-yădz or plī′-ădz.

plein air—plān′-âr.

Pleione—plē-ī′-ō-nē.

pleistocene—plīs′-tō-sēn.

plenary—plē′-nà-rĭ or plĕn′-à-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

plenipotentiary—plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shĭ-ā-rĭ or plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shȧ-rĭ.

plenitude—plĕn′-ĭ-tūd.

plenteous—plĕn′-tē-ŭs.

pleonasm—plē′-ō-năzm.

plesiosaurus—plē-sĭ-ō-sôr′-ŭs.

plethora—plĕth′-ō-rȧ.

"The etymological plē-thō′-rȧ is but little used." —*Web.*

plethoric—plē-thŏr′-ĭk or plĕth′-ō-rĭk.

"Although all the principal English orthoëpists place the accent of this word on the second syllable, yet Mr. Todd says: 'It is now usually placed on the first.'"—*Wor.*

pleurisy—plū′-rĭs-ĭ or plo͞o′-rĭs-ĭ.

Pliny—plĭn′-ĭ.

pliocene—plī′-ō-sēn.

Also written *pleiocene*, but pronounced as above.

Ploërmel—plō-ĕr-mĕl′.

Plombières-les-Bains—plôN-byâr′ lā-băN′.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Plon-Plon—plôN-plôN.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Plotinism—plō-tī′-nĭzm or plō′-tĭn-ĭzm.

Plotinist—plō-tī′-nĭst or plō′-tĭn-ĭst.

Plotinus—plō-tī′-nŭs.

plover—plŭv′-ẽr, *not* plō′-vẽr.

plumb—plŭm.

plume—plūm, *not* plo͞om.

plumose—plū′-mōs or plū-mōs′.

plumule—plū′-mūl.

pluperfect—plū′-pẽr-fĕkt or plū-pẽr′-fĕkt.

plural—plū′-rȧl, *not* plo͞o′-rȧl.

Pluto—plū′-tō, *not* plo͞o′-tō.

plutocracy—plū-tŏk′-rȧ-sĭ, *not* plo͞o-tŏk′-rȧ-sĭ.

Plutonian—plū-tō′-nĭ-ăn, *not* plo͞o-tō′-nĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Plutonic—plū-tŏn′-ĭk, *not* plōō-tŏn′-ĭk.
Plutonism—plū′-tō-nĭzm, *not* plōō′-tō-nĭzm.
Plutonist—plū′-tō-nĭst, *not* plōō′-tō-nĭst.
See *Neptunist.*
Plutus—plū′-tŭs, *not* plōō′-tŭs.
Pluviôse—plü-vyōz′.
For ü, see p. 26.
pneumatics—nū-măt′-ĭks.
pneumatize—nū′-mȧ-tīz.
pneumonia—nū-mō′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* nū-mōn′-yȧ.
Pnyx—nĭks or pnĭks.
Pobyedonostsev—pȧ-byĕ-dȧ-nôs′-tsĕf.
Pocahontas—pō-kȧ-hŏn′-tȧs, *not* pō-kȧ-hôn′-tăs.
poculiform—pŏk′-ū-lĭf-ôrm.
podagra—pō-dăg′-rȧ or pō-dā′-grȧ or pŏd′-ȧ-grȧ.
podgy—pŏj-ĭ.
See *pudgy.*
podophyllin—pŏd-ō-fĭl′-ĭn, *not* pō-dŏf′-ĭl-ĭn.
podophyllum—pŏd-ō-fĭl′-ŭm, *not* pō-dŏf′-ĭl-ŭm.
poem—pō′-ēm, *not* pō′-ŭm.
See *damage.*
poesy—pō′-ē-sĭ, *not* pō′-ē-zĭ.
poetaster—pō′-ĕt-ăs-tẽr or pō-ĕt-ăs′-tẽr.
poignancy—poin′-ăn-sĭ or poin′-yăn-sĭ.
poignant—poin′-ănt or poin′-yănt.
Poincaré, Raymond—rā-môN′ pwăN-kā-rā′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
poinsettia—poin-sĕt′-ĭ-ȧ, *not* poin-sĕt′-ȧ.
poison—poiz′-n.
Poitevin—pwȧt-văN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Poitiers (Battle of)—pwȧ-tyā′.
Sometimes anglicized poi-tērz′.
Formerly written *Poictiers*, but pronounced as above.
Polaris—pō-lā′-rĭs, *not* pō′-lȧr-ĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

polarization—pō-lär-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or pō-lär-ī-zā′-shŭn.

police—pō-lēs′, *not* plēs.

Polignac, de—dŭ pō-lēn-yäk′.

polish—pŏl′-ĭsh.

See *Polish.*

Polish—pō′-lĭsh.

See *polish.*

Politian—pō-lĭsh′-ĭ-ăn.

politicize—pō-lĭt′-ĭs-īz.

Polk (James K.)—pōk.

poll (n.)—pōl.

When meaning "a degree without honors," this word is pronounced pŏl.

poll (vb.)—pōl.

pollen—pŏl′-ĕn.

pollice verso—pŏl′-ĭs-ē vĕr′-sō.

polliwog—pŏl′-ĭ-wŏg.

Also written *polliwig*, but pronounced pŏl′-ĭ-wĭg. Worcester says that, in the United States, *polliwig* is vulgarly called *polliwog.*

Pollux—pŏl′-ŭks.

"Castor and *Pollux.*"

See *Castor.*

polonaise—pō-lō-nāz′ or pŏl-ō-nāz′.

Polycarp—pŏl′-ĭ-kärp.

Polycletus—pŏl-ĭ-klē′-tŭs.

Polycrates—pō-lĭk′-rȧ-tēz.

Polydamas—pō-lĭd′-ȧ-măs.

Polydectes—pŏl-ĭ-dĕk′-tēz.

Polydora—pŏl-ĭ-dō′-rȧ.

Polydorus—pŏl-ĭ-dō′-rŭs.

Polyeucte—pŏl-ē-ŏkt′.

For ŏ, see p. 25.

polygamist—pō-lĭg′-ȧ-mĭst.

See *monogamist.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

polygamous—pō-lĭg′-ȧ-mŭs.
See *monogamous.*
polygamy—pō-lĭg′-ȧ-mĭ.
See *monogamy.*
polyglot—pŏl′-ĭ-glŏt.
Polygnotus—pŏl-ĭg-nō′-tŭs.
polygon—pŏl′-ĭ-gŏn.
polyhedron—pŏl-ĭ-hē′-drŏn.
Polyhymnia—pŏl-ĭ-hĭm′-nĭ-ȧ.
See *Polymnia.*
Polymnia—pō-lĭm′-nĭ-ȧ.
See *Polyhymnia.*
Polyneices—pŏl-ĭ-nī′-sēz.
Polynesia—pŏl-ĭ-nē′-shĭ-ȧ or pŏl-ĭ-nē′-shȧ.
Polynesian—pŏl-ĭ-nē′-shăn or pŏl-ĭ-nē′-zhăn.
polype—pŏl′-ĭp.
Also written *polyp*, the preferred spelling, but pronounced as above.
Polyphemus—pŏl-ĭ-fē′-mŭs.
polyphony—pō-lĭf′-ō-nĭ or pŏl′-ĭ-fō-nĭ.
polyphyllous—pŏl-ĭ-fĭl′-ŭs.
Less properly, pō-lĭf′-ĭl-ŭs.
polyporous—pō-lĭp′-ō-rŭs.
polysyllabic—pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-ăb′-ĭk.
polysyllable—pŏl′-ĭ-sĭl-ȧ-bl.
polytheism—pŏl-ĭ-thē′-ĭzm.
Polyxena—pō-lĭk′-sē-nȧ.
pomace—pŭm′-ās.
pomade—pō-mād′ or pō-mäd′.
pomander—pō′-măn-dēr or pō-măn′-dēr.
Pomander (Sir Charles)—pō-măn′-dēr.
pomatum—pō-mā′-tŭm.
pome—pōm.
pomegranate—pŏm-grăn′-āt or pŏm′-grăn-āt or pŭm′-grăn-āt.
pommel (n. and vb.)—pŭm′-ĕl, *not* pŏm′-ĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pomona—pō-mō′-nȧ.

pompadour—pŏm′-pȧ-dō͝or or pŏm′-pȧ-dōr.
See *Pompadour, de.*

Pompadour, de—dŭ pôN-pȧ-dō͝or′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *pompadour.*

pompano—pŏm′-pȧ-nō or pŏm-pä′-nō.

Pompeia—pŏm-pē′-yȧ.

Pompeian—pŏm-pē′-yăn or pŏm-pē′-ăn.

Pompeii—pŏm-pā′-yē, *not* pŏm′-pē-ī.
Latin pron., pŏm-pē′-yī.
"The Last Days of *Pompeii.*"

Pompeius—pŏm-pē′-yŭs.

Ponce de León—pŏns dŭ lē′-ŭn; Sp. pron., pōn′-thā dā lā-ōn′.
The pronunciation pŏn′-sē dē lē′-ŭn is often heard.
See *Cervantes, de.*

poncho—pŏn′-chō.

Pondicherry—pŏn-dĭ-shĕr′-ĭ or pŏn-dĭ-chĕr′-ĭ.
See *Pondichéry.*

Pondichéry—pôN-dē-shā-rē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Pondicherry.*

pone (cake)—pōn.
See *pone* (*writ*).

pone (writ)—pō′-nē.
When meaning "the player that cuts the cards," this word is pronounced pōn.
See *pone* (*cake*).

pongee—pŏn-jē′ or pŏn′-jē.

poniard—pŏn′-yȧrd, *not* pwŏn′-yȧrd.

Poniatowski—pō-nyȧ-tôf′-skē or pō-nyȧ-tôs′-kē.

pons asinorum—pŏnz ăs-ĭn-ō′-rŭm.

pons varolii—pŏnz vȧ-rō′-lĭ-ī.

Pontchartrain (Lake)—pŏn-chăr-trān′.

Ponte Vecchio—pōn′-tā vĕk′-ē-ō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pontefract (Castle)—pŏm′-frĕt; formally, pŏn′-tē-frăkt.
See *Alnwick.*
Pontiac—pŏn′-tĭ-ăk.
pontifex—pŏn′-tĭf-ĕks.
Pontifex Maximus—pŏn′-tĭf-ĕks măks′-ĭm-ŭs.
pontiff—pŏn′-tĭf.
pontifical—pŏn-tĭf′-ĭk-ăl.
pontifices—pŏn-tĭf′-ĭs-ēz.
Pontine (Marshes)—pŏn′-tĭn or pŏn′-tīn, *not* pŏn′-tēn.
Pontius (Pilate)—pŏn′-shĭ-ŭs or pŏn′-shŭs.
Pont Neuf—pôN nŏf.
For ō, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
poor—po͝or, *not* po͝or.
popliteal—pŏp-lĭt′-ē-ăl or pŏp-lĭt-ē′-ăl.
"The *Popliteal* Artery."
Popocatapetl—pō-pō-kä-tä′-pĕt-l or pō-pō-kä-tä-pĕt′-l.
See *Iztaccihuatl.*
Poppæa Sabina—pŏp-ē′-ȧ sȧ-bī′-nȧ.
porcelain—pôr′-sē-lān or pôrs′-lān.
porcelaneous—pôr-sē-lā′-nē-ŭs.
Also written *porcellaneous*, but pronounced as above.
porcelanic—pôr-sē-lăn′-ĭk.
Also written *porcellanic*, but pronounced as above.
porcelanite—pôr′-sē-lā-nīt or pŏr-sĕl′-ȧ-nīt.
Porcellian (Club)—pôr-sĕl′-ĭ-ăn.
porch—pōrch, *not* pôrch.
porcine—pôr′-sīn or pôr′-sĭn.
pore—pōr, *not* pôr.
See *pour.*
porgy—pôr′-gĭ.
porose—pō′-rōs or pō-rōs′.
porphyry—pôr′-fĭr-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Porphyry—pôr′-fĭr-ĭ.
porpoise—pôr′-pŭs.
"Formerly also pôr′-poiz."—*Web.*
Porsena—pôr′-sĕn-ȧ.
See *Porsenna.*
Porsenna—pôr-sĕn′-nȧ.
See *Porsena.*
Portalis—pōr-tȧ-lēs′.
Port au Prince—pōrt-ō-prĭns′; Fr. pron., pōr-tō-prĂNs′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
portcullis—pōrt-kŭl′-ĭs.
Porte (The)—pōrt.
See *Sublime Porte.*
porte-cochère—pōrt-kō-shâr′.
porte-feuille—pōrt-fō′-yŭ.
For ō, see p. 25.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
porte-monnaie—pōrt-mŏn-nā′-yŭ; Anglicized, pōrt′-mŭn-ĭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
portent—pôr′-tĕnt or pōr′-tĕnt or pŏr-tĕnt′.
portfolio—pōrt-fō′-lĭ-ō or pōrt-fōl′-yō.
Porthos—pōr-tōs′.
See *Aramis, Athos, Trois Mousquetaires, Les.*
Portia—pōr′-shĭ-ȧ or pôr′-shȧ.
Portici—pōr′-tē-chē.
See *Muette de Portici, La.*
portière—pōr-tyâr′.
portmanteau—pōrt-măn′-tō.
Porto Ferrajo—pōr′-tō fĕr-rä′-yō.
Porto Rico—pōr′-tō rē′-kō.
See *Puerto Rico.*
portrait—pōr′-trāt, *not* pōr′-trŭt.
Pronounce the *final* syllable distinctly.
See *damage.*
Port Said—pōrt sä-ēd′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Portuguese—pōr′-tū-gēz or pōr-tū-gēz′ or pōrt′-ū-gēs.
See *Chinese.*

portulaca—pōr-tū-lā′-kä.
"Commonly pōr-tū-lăk′-a."—*Web.*

posaune—pō-zow′-nē.

Poseidon—pō-sī′-dŏn.
Also written *Posidon*, but pronounced as above.

Posilippo—pō-zē-lēp′-pō.

position—pō-zĭsh′-ŭn.

posse—pŏs′-ē.

posse comitatus—pŏs′-ē kŏm-ĭ-tā′-tŭs.

possess—pŏz-ĕs′.
The Standard Dictionary gives pŏs-ĕs′ as an alternative pronunciation.

possession—pŏz-ĕsh′-ŭn.

possessive—pŏz-ĕs′-ĭv.

possessor—pŏz-ĕs′-ēr.

possessory—pŏz-ĕs′-ō-rĭ.
"Walker considers it more agreeable to analogy to place the accent on the first syllable, rather than on the second. He says, however: 'Most of our . . . orthoëpists accent the second syllable.'"—*S. & W.*

postscript—pōst′-skrĭpt *not* pōs′-krĭpt.
Pronounce the *t* in the first syllable.

poste restante—pŏst rĕs-täNt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

posterior—pŏs-tē′-rĭ-ēr, *not* pōs-tē′-rĭ-ēr.

posthumous—pŏs′-tū-mŭs or pŏst′-hū-mŭs.

Posthumus, Leonatus—lē-ō-nā′-tŭs pŏst-hū′-mŭs.
"Cymbeline."

postilion—pōs-tĭl′-yŭn.
Also written *postillion*, but pronounced as above.
See *postillon.*

postillon—pŏs-tēl-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *postilion.*

Postlethwaite—pŏs′-l-thwāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

post-obit—pōst-ō′-bĭt or pōst-ŏb′-ĭt.
postpone—pōst-pōn′, *not* pōs-pōn′.
Pronounce the *t* in the first syllable.
posy—pō′-zĭ.
potable—pō′-tȧ-bl, *not* pŏt′-ȧ-bl.
potato—pō-tā′-tō, *not* pō-tā′-tŭ.
See *damage*.
pot-au-feu—pō-tō-fû′; Fr. pron., pō-tō-fö′.
For ō, see p. 27.
Potemkin—pō-tĕm′-kĭn; Russian pron., pȧ-tyôm′-kĭn.
potentate—pō′-tĕn-tāt.
potential—pō-tĕn′-shăl.
potentiality—pō-tĕn-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
Potocka—pō-tôts′-kä.
See *Potocki*.
Potocki—pō-tôts′-kē.
See *Potocka*.
Potosí—pō-tō-sē′.
pot pourri—pō pōō-rē′.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives pŏt-pōō′-rĭ as an alternative form.
potsherd—pŏt′-shērd.
pouchong (tea)—pow′-chŏng.
Poughkeepsie—pō-kĭp′-sĭ, *not* pō-kēp′-sĭ.
pour—pōr, *not* pôr.
See *pore*.
pourboire—pōōr-bwär′.
Pourbus—pōōr′-bŭs.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
pourparler—pōōr-pär-lā′.
pour prendre congé—pōōr präN′-drŭ kôN-zhā′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Pourtales, de—dŭ pōōr-tȧ-lĕs′.
pousse-café—pōōs kȧ-fā′.
Poussin—pōō-săN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pou sto—pōō stō or pow stō.
Powhatan—pow-hȧ-tăn′, *not* pow-hăt′-ăn.
Pozzo di Borgo—pŏt′-sō dē bôr′-gō.
Pozzuoli—pōt-swō′-lē.
See *Abruzzi, Puteoli.*
Prado, Paseo del—pä-sā′-ō dĕl prä′-dō.
Pradt, de—dŭ prät.
præcipe—prĕs′-ĭp-ē or prē′-sĭp-ē.
Praed (Mrs.)—prād.
præmunire—prē-mū-nī′-rē or prĕm-ū-nī′-rē.
prænomen—prē-nō′-mĕn.
See *prenomen.*
Præsepe—prē-sē′-pē.
Also written *Præsæpe*, but pronounced as above.
Præterita—prē-tĕr-ī′-tȧ.
Ruskin's "Præterita."
prætor—prē′-tŏr.
Also written *pretor*, but pronounced as above.
prætorial—prē-tō′-rĭ-ăl.
See *pretorial.*
prætorian—prē-tō′-rĭ-ăn.
See *pretorian.*
prætorium—prē-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.
See *pretorium.*
Prag—prägg.
See *Prague.*
Prague—prāg.
See *Prag.*
Prairial—prā′-rĭ-ăl; Fr. pron., prā-rē-ȧl′.
prairie—prā′-rĭ or prâr′-ĭ.
Prairie du Chien—prā′-rĭ dōō shēn; Fr. pron., prā-rē′ dü shyĂN′.
For ü, ĂN, see p. 26.
Prakrit—prä′-krĭt.
praline—prä′-lēn; Fr. pron., prä-lēn′.
prance—prȧns, *not* prăns.
See *ask.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Prater (Vienna)—prä′-tẽr.

pratique—prăt′-ĭk; Fr. pron., prȧ-tēk′.

Praxitelean—prăks-ĭt-ē-lē′-ăn.

Praxiteles—prăks-ĭt′-ē-lēz.

prayer (petition)—prâr.
Worcester prefers prâ′-ẽr.
See *prayer* (*supplicant*).

prayer (supplicant)—prā′-ẽr.
See *prayer* (*petition*).

preamble—prē′-ăm-bl, *not* prē-ăm′-bl.

Pré-aux-Clercs, Le—lŭ prā-ō-klâr′.

prebend—prĕb′-ĕnd.

prebendal—prē-bĕnd′-ăl.
The Century Dictionary says prĕb′-ĕnd-ăl.

prebendary—prĕb′-ĕnd-ā-rĭ.

Preble—prĕb′-l.

Pré Catalan—prā kȧ-tȧ-läN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

precedence—prē-sē′-dĕns, *not* prĕs′-ē-dĕns.
See *precedency*.

precedency—prē-sē′-dĕn-sĭ, *not* prĕs′-ē-dĕn-sĭ.
"These words (*precedence*, *precedency*) are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the *first* syllable,—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

precedent (n.)—prĕs′-ē-dĕnt.
See *precedent* (*adj.*).

precedent (adj.)—prē-sē′-dĕnt.
"A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your *precedent* lord."—*Shakespeare.*
See *precedent* (*n.*).

precedented—prĕs′-ē-dĕnt-ĕd, *not* prē′-sē-dĕnt-ĕd.
See *unprecedented*.

precedently—prē-sē′-dĕnt-lĭ.

precentor—prē-sĕn′-tŏr.

preceptory—prē-sĕp′-tō-rĭ; prĕs′-ĕp-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Précieuses Ridicules, Les—lā prā-syöz′ rē-dē-kül′.
For ŏ, ŭ, see pp. 25, 26.

precinct—prē′-sĭngkt.
"Formerly accented pre-cinct′, as in Shakespeare and Milton."—*Web.*

Preciosa—prĕs-ĭ-ō′-sȧ; Ger. pron., prāt-zē-ō′-zä.

précis—prā-sē′ or prā′-sē.

precise—prē-sīs′, *not* prē-sīz′.

precisely—prē-sīs′-lĭ, *not* prē-sīz′-lĭ.

preciseness—prē-sīs′-nĕs, *not* prē-sīz′-nĕs.

precisian—prē-sĭzh′-ăn.
See *precision.*

precision—prē-sĭzh′-ŭn.
See *precisian.*

preclude—prē-klūd′, *not* prē-klōōd′.

precocious—prē-kō′-shŭs.

precocity—prē-kŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.

predatory—prĕd′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* prē′-dȧ-tō-rĭ.

predecessor—prĕd-ē-sĕs′-ēr or prē-dē-sĕs′-ēr.
Do not accent the *first* syllable.

predicament—prē-dĭk′-ȧ-mĕnt, *not* pēr-dĭk′-ȧ-mĕnt.

predicative—prĕd′-ĭ-kā-tĭv.

predicatory—prĕd′-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ.

predilection—prē-dĭl-ĕk′-shŭn or prĕd-ĭl-ĕk′-shŭn.

preface (n.)—prĕf′-ās.

preface (vb.)—prĕf′-ās, *not* prē-fās′, as analogy would suggest.
See *absent.*

prefacer—prĕf′-ȧ-sēr.

prefatory—prĕf′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

prefect—prē′-fĕkt.
Also written *præfect*, but pronounced as above.
See *préfet.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

prefecture—prē′-fĕk-tūr.
Worcester says prĕf′-ĕk-tūr.
preferable—prĕf′-ẽr-a-bl, *not* prē-fẽr′-a-bl.
preferment—prē-fẽr′-mĕnt.
préfet—prā-fā′.
See *prefect.*
prefix (n.)—prē′-fĭks.
prefix (vb.)—prē-fĭks′.
See *absent.*
prehensile—prē-hĕn′-sĭl.
prejudice—prĕj′-o͝o-dĭs.
prelacy—prĕl′-a-sĭ.
prelate—prĕl′-āt, *not* prē′-lāt.
prelatic—prē-lăt′-ĭk.
prelatize—prĕl′-a-tīz.
prelude (n.)—prĕl′-ūd or prē′-lūd.
prelude (vb.)—prē-lūd′.
Or, "especially in the musical sense, prĕl′-ūd, prē′-lūd."—*Web.*
preludize—prĕl′-ū-dīz or prē′-lū-dīz.
prelusive—prē-lū′-sĭv.
prelusory—prē-lū′-sō-rĭ.
premature—prē-ma-tūr′ or prē′-ma-tūr or prĕm′-a-tūr.
This last pronunciation is heard especially in Great Britain.
premier (n.)—prē′-mĭ-ẽr or prĕm′-yẽr.
"Formerly often, still by some, prē-mēr′."—*Web.*
premier (adj.)—prē′-mĭ-ẽr or prĕm′-yẽr.
première—prē-myâr′
premise (n.)—prĕm′-ĭs.
Often written *premiss*, but pronounced as above.
premise (vb.)—prē-mīz′.
prenomen—prē-nō′-mĕn.
See *prænomen*, the preferred spelling.
preparative—prē-păr′-a-tĭv, *not* prē-pâr′-a-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

preposterous—prē-pŏs′-tĕr-ŭs, *not* prē-pŏs′-trŭs.
presage (n.)—prē′-sāj; prĕs′-āj (Wor.)
Formerly, also prē-sāj′.
presage (vb.)—prē-sāj′.
See *absent.*
presageful—prē-sāj′-fo͝ol.
presbyope—prĕz′-bī-ōp or prĕs′-bī-ōp.
See *myope.*
presbyopia—prĕz-bī-ō′-pĭ-ȧ or prĕs-bī-ō′-pĭ-ȧ.
See *myopia.*
presbyopic—prĕz-bī-ŏp′-ĭk or prĕs-bī-ŏp′-ĭk.
See *myopic.*
presbyopy—prĕz′-bī-ō-pĭ or prĕs′-bī-ō-pĭ.
See *myopy.*
presbyter—prĕz′-bĭt-ẽr or prĕs′-bĭt-ẽr.
Presbyterian—prĕz-bĭ-tē′-rĭ-ăn or prĕs-bĭ-tē′-rĭ-ăn.
presbytery—prĕz′-bĭ-tĕr-ĭ or prĕs′-bĭ-tĕr-ĭ.
"Formerly also prĕs-bĭt′-ẽr-ĭ."—*Web.*
Worcester says: "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-byt′-e-ry—a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."
prescience—prē′-shĭ-ĕns or prĕsh′-ē-ĕns.
Webster says that this word was formerly accented prē-sī′-ĕns.
prescient—prē′-shĭ-ĕnt or prĕsh′-ĭ-ĕnt.
present (n. and adj.)—prĕz′-ĕnt.
present (vb.)—prē-zĕnt′.
See *absent.*
presentable—prē-zĕnt′-ȧ-bl.
presentation—prĕz-ĕn-tā′-shŭn.
presentiment—prē-sĕn′-tĭm-ĕnt or prē-zĕn′-tĭm-ĕnt.
presentment—prē-zĕnt′-mĕnt.
"The counterfeit *presentment* of two brothers."
Shakespeare.
president—prĕz′-ĭ-dĕnt, *not* prĕz′-ĭ-dŭnt.
See *damage.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

presidio—prē-sĭd′-ĭ-ō; Sp. pron., prā-sē′-dyō.

Presque Isle—prĕsk-ēl′.

prestidigitateur—prĕs-tē-dē-zhē-tà-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

prestidigitation—prĕs-tĭ-dĭj′-ĭ-tā′-shŭn.

prestidigitator—prĕs-tĭ-dĭj′-ĭ-tā-tẽr.

prestige—prĕs-tēzh′ or prĕs′-tĭj.
Webster, the Oxford English Dictionary, and the Century prefer prĕs-tēzh′; the Standard and Stormonth prefer prĕs′-tĭj. Worcester says prĕs-tēj′ or prĕs′-tĭj.

presumptuous—prē-zŭmp′-tū-ŭs.
"There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables (prē-zŭm′-shŭs), which should be carefully avoided."—*Walker.*

pretense—prē-tĕns′, *not* prē′-tĕns.
Also written *pretence*, but pronounced as above.

preterit—prĕt′-ẽr-ĭt.
Also written *preterite*, but pronounced as above.

preteritive—prē-tĕr′-ĭt-ĭv, *not* prĕt′-ẽr-ĭt-ĭv.

pretext—prē′-tĕkst.
"Formerly, and still by some, prē-tĕkst′."—*Web.*

pretor—prē′-tŏr.
See *prætor*, the preferred spelling.

pretorial—prē-tō′-rĭ-ăl.
See *prætorial*, the preferred spelling.

pretorian—prē-tō′-rĭ-ăn.
See *prætorian*, the preferred spelling.

pretorium—prē-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.
See *prætorium*, the preferred spelling.

prettily—prĭt′-ĭl-ĭ.
See *pretty.*

pretty—prĭt′-ĭ.
"Formerly, now dialectic or illiterate, prĕt′-ĭ."—*Web.*

pretzel—prĕt′-sĕl.
See *bretzel.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

preventive—prē-vĕn′-tĭv.
Preventative (prē-vĕn′-tȧ-tĭv) is, as Webster says, "an unnecessary and irregularly formed doublet of *preventive*."

Prévost d'Exiles—prā-vō′ dĕg̃-zēl′.

Prévost-Paradol—prā-vō′ pȧ-rȧ-dŏl′.

Priapean—prī-ȧ-pē′-ăn, *not* prī-ā′-pē-ăn.

Priapic—prī-ăp′-ĭk.

Priapism—prī′-ȧ-pĭzm.

Priapus—prī-ā′-pŭs, *not* prī′-ȧ-pŭs.

Pribilof (Islands)—prē-bē-lŏf′.

Prichard—prĭch′-ȧrd.

pric-dieu—prē-dyû′; Fr. pron., prē-dyœ′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Priene—prī-ē′-nē.
"Bias of *Priene*."

Prim (General)—prēm, *not* prĭm.

prima donna—prē′-mȧ dŏn′-ȧ.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives prī′-mȧ dŏn′-ȧ as an alternative pronunciation.

prima facie—prī′-mȧ fā′-shĭ-ē.

primarily—prī′-mā-rĭl-ĭ, *not* prī-mā′-rĭl-ĭ.

primate—prī′-māt.

primates (order of mammals)—prī-mā′-tēz, *not* prī′-māts.

primer (book)—prĭm′-ēr.
See *primer* (*one that primes*).

primer (one that primes)—prī′-mēr.
See *primer* (*book*).

princess—prĭn′-sĕs.
"In British use, *princess* is accented prin'cess . . . when the name follows, as in *Prin' cess Alice;* otherwise often *prin-cess'*, as in *I saw the princess'*."—*Web.*
"By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable; but this, as Walker (1806) remarks, is a 'glaring absurdity.'"—*Web.* (*earlier edition*).
See *princesse*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

princesse—prĭn-sĕs′; Fr. pron., prăN-sĕs′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *princess.*
prism—prĭzm, *not* prĭz′-ŭm.
See *chasm, elm.*
pristine—prĭs′-tĭn or prĭs′-tīn.
prithee—prĭth′-ē, *not* prĭth′-ē.
privacy—prī′-vȧ-sĭ or, especially in British use, prĭv′-ȧ-sĭ.
Privat-Deschanel—prē-vȧ′ dā-shȧ-nĕl′.
privat-docent—prē-vät′ dōt-sĕnt′.
privet—prĭv′-ĕt or prĭv′-ĭt.
privily—prĭv′-ĭl-ĭ.
probative—prō′-bȧ-tĭv, *not* prŏb′-ȧ-tĭv.
probatory—prō′-bȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* prŏb′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
probity—prŏb′-ĭt-ĭ or prō′-bĭt-ĭ.
proboscidean—prō-bŏs-ĭd′-ē-ăn.
proboscis—prō-bŏs′-ĭs.
proceed (n.)—prō′-sēd.
proceed (vb.)—prō-sēd′.
See *absent.*
process—prŏs′-ĕs or, especially in British usage, prō′-sĕs.
"The original pro-cess′ remained beside pro′cess until late in 18th century."—*Web.*
procès-verbal—prō-sā′ vĕr-bȧl′.
procès-verbaux—prō-sā′ vĕr-bō′.
Procida, da—dä prô′-chē-dä.
Procne—prŏk′-nē.
Procrustean—prō-krŭs′-tē-ăn.
Procrustes—prō-krŭs′-tēz.
procurator—prŏk′-ū-rā-tẽr.
procuress—prō-kū′-rĕs.
procureur—prō-kü-rör′.
For ŏ, ŭ, see pp. 25, 26.
Procyon—prō′-sĭ-ŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

prodigious—prō-dĭj′-ŭs.
prodigy—prŏd′-ĭj-ĭ.
produce (n.)—prŏd′-ūs; formerly, prō-dūs′.
produce (vb.)—prō-dūs′.
See *absent.*
product—prŏd′-ŭkt.
proem—prō′-ĕm.
proemial—prō-ē′-mĭ-ăl.
professorial—prō-fĕs-ō′-rĭ-ăl.
Profeta, Il—ēl prō-fā′-tä.
profile—prō′-fīl or prō′-fēl.
This is Webster's marking. All of the other leading dictionaries prefer prō′-fēl.
The Oxford English Dictionary gives prō′-fīl as an alternative form.
Worcester says prō′-fēl or prō-fēl′ or prō′-fīl.
profilist—prō′-fī-lĭst or prō′-fēl-ĭst.
profuse (adj.)—prō-fūs′, *not* prō-fūz′.
prognathous—prŏg′-nā-thŭs.
program—prō′-grăm.
"Sometimes prō′-grŭm."—*Web.*
Also written *programme*, but pronounced as above.
progress (n.)—prŏg′-rĕs or, especially in British usage, prō′-grĕs.
progress (vb.)—prō-grĕs′.
"Earlier, commonly, prō′-grĕs."—*Web.*
See *absent.*
prohibition—prō-hĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn.
prohibitory—prō-hĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
project (n.)—prŏj′-ĕkt.
In Great Britain, prō′-jĕkt is frequently heard.
project (vb.)—prō-jĕkt′.
"Shakespeare has prō′-jĕkt."—*Web.*
See *absent.*
projectile—prō-jĕk′-tĭl.
prolate—prō′-lāt.
See *oblate* (*n.* and *adj.*).

(*For Key of Signs see p.* 37)

prolegate—prō′-lĕg-āt or prō-lĕg′-ăt.
prolepsis—prō-lĕp′-sĭs.
The pronunciation prō-lēp′-sĭs is heard in Great Britain.
proletarian—prō-lē-tā′-rĭ-ăn or prŏl-ē-tā′-rĭ-ăn.
proletariat—prō-lē-tā′-rĭ-ăt.
proletary—prō′-lē-tā-rĭ or prŏl′-ē-tā-rĭ.
prolix—prō′-lĭks or prō-lĭks′.
prolocutor—prō-lŏk′-ū-tẽr or prŏl′-ō-kū-tẽr.
prologue—prō′-lŏg or prŏl′-ŏg.
See *analogue.*
promenade—prŏm-ē-näd′.
The Oxford English Dictionary and Worcester give prŏm-ē-nād′ as an alternative pronunciation.
Prometheus—prō-mē′-thūs, commonly prō-mē′-thē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus.*
promiscuity—prō-mĭs-kū′-ĭt-ĭ or prŏm-ĭs-kū′-ĭt-ĭ.
promissory—prŏm′-ĭs-sō-rĭ.
promontory—prŏm′-ŭn-tō-rĭ.
promulgate—prō-mŭl′-gāt.
The Oxford English Dictionary prefers prŏm′-ŭl-gāt or prō′-mŭl-gāt.
promulgation—prō-mŭl-gā′-shŭn or prŏm-ŭl-gā′-shŭn.
promulgator—prō′-mŭl-gā-tẽr or prŏm′-ŭl-gā-tẽr.
pronunciamento—prō-nŭn-shĭ-ä-mĕn′-tō or prō-nŭn-sĭ-ä-mĕn′-tō.
pronunciamiento—prō-nōōn-thyä-myĕn′-tō.
See *Cáceres.*
pronunciation—prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or prō-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
This is the marking of Webster, the Century, and the Standard. The Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic Dictionary give

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

the second pronunciation only. Worcester says prō-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.

Smart (1836) speaks as follows: "The word *pronunciation* is regularly pronounced *pro-nun-shi-a′-shun*, and by all speakers would probably be so sounded, if it were related to any such verb as to *pronunciate*, in the same way that *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and *enunciate*. In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say *pro-nun-si-a′shun*, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound of *sh* in the same word."

propagandism—prŏp-à-găn′-dĭzm.

propagandist—prŏp-à-găn′-dĭst.

prophecy—prŏf′-ē-sĭ.

See *prophesy*.

prophesy—prŏf′-ē-sī.

See *prophecy*.

Prophète, Le—lŭ prō-fĕt′.

prophylactic—prō-fĭl-ăk′-tĭk or prŏf-ĭl-ăk′-tĭk.

prophylaxis—prō-fĭl-ăk′-sĭs.

propinquity — prō-pĭng′-kwĭt-ĭ, *not* prō-pĭn′-kwĭt-ĭ.

propitiate—prō-pĭsh′-ĭ-āt.

propria persona—prō′-prĭ-à pĕr-sō′-nà.

propylæum—prŏp-ĭl-ē′-ŭm.

propylon—prŏp′-ĭl-ŏn.

pro rata—prō rā′-tà, *not* prō răt′-à.

prorogue—prō-rōg′.

prosaic—prō-zā′-ĭk, *not* prō-sā′-ĭk.

prosaical—prō-zā′-ĭk-ăl, *not* prō-sā′-ĭk-ăl.

prosaist—prō′-zā-ĭst.

Webster, Stormonth, and Smart say prō-zā′-ĭst.

proscenium—prō-sē′-nĭ-ŭm, *not* prō-sĕn′-ĭ-ŭm.

proselyte—prŏs′-ē-līt.

proselytism—prŏs′-ē-lĭt-ĭzm or prŏs′-ē-lī-tĭzm.

proselytist—prŏs′-ē-lĭt-ĭst or prŏs′-ē-lī-tĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

proselytize—prŏs′-ē-lĭt-īz or prŏs′-ē-lī-tīz.
Proserpina—prō-sẽr′-pĭn-ȧ or prŏs-ẽr-pī′-nȧ.
See *Proserpine.*
Proserpine—prŏs′-ẽr-pĭn or prŏs′-ẽr-pēn.
"In Milton, prō-sẽr′-pĭn."—*Web.*
See *Proserpina.*
prosodic—prō-sŏd′-ĭk.
prosodist—prŏs′-ō-dĭst.
prosody—prŏs′-ō-dĭ.
prospect (n.)—prŏs′-pĕkt.
prospect (vb.)—prŏs′-pĕkt or prŏs-pĕkt′.
Prospero—prŏs′-pẽr-ō.
"The Tempest."
prosperous—prŏs′-pẽr-ŭs, *not* prŏs′-prŭs.
prospice—prŏs′-pĭs-ē.
prostate (gland)—prŏs′-tāt, *not* prŏs′-trāt.
protagonist—prō-tăg′-ō-nĭst.
protasis—prŏt′-ȧ-sĭs.
Protean—prō′-tē-ăn or prō-tē′-ăn.
protégé—prō-tā-zhā′.
protégée—prō-tā-zhā′.
proteid—prō′-tē-ĭd.
protein—prō′-tē-ĭn.
pro tempore—prō tĕm′-pō-rē.
Protesilaus—prō-tĕs-ĭl-ā′-ŭs.
protest (n.)—prō′-tĕst; formerly also prō-tĕst′.
protest (vb.)—prō-tĕst′.
protestant (n. and adj.)—prŏt′-ĕs-tănt or prō-tĕs′-tănt.
Protestant—prŏt′-ĕs-tănt, *not* prŏd′-ĕs-tănt.
protestation—prŏt-ĕs-tā′-shŭn, *not* prō-tĕs-tā′-shŭn.
Proteus—prō′-tūs or prō′-tē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

prothalamion—prō-thȧ-lā′-mĭ-ŏn.
See *prothalamium*, another spelling.
prothalamium—prō-thȧ-lā′-mĭ-ŭm.
See *prothalamion*.
prothonotary—prō-thŏn′-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-thō-nō′-tȧ-rĭ.
See *protonotary*.
protocol—prō′-tō-kŏl.
protomartyr—prō-tō-mär′-tẽr.
Do not accent the *first* syllable.
protonotary—prō-tŏn′-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-tō-nō′-tȧ-rĭ.
See *prothonotary*.
protozoa—prō-tō-zō′-ȧ.
protozo n—prō-tō-zō′-ŏn.
protractile—prō-trăk′-tĭl.
protrude—prō-trōōd′, *not* prō-trūd′.
protrusion—prō-trōō′-zhŭn, *not* prō-trū′-zhŭn.
protrusive—prō-trōō′-sĭv, *not* prō-trū′-sĭv.
Prout (Father)—prowt.
Provençal—prō-väN-sȧl′.
This word is sometimes Anglicized prō-vĕn-săl′ or prō-vĕn-sȧl′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Provence—prō-väNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.
proviso—prō-vī′-zō.
provocable—prō-vō′-kȧ-bl.
provocation—prŏv-ō-kā′-shŭn.
provocative—prō-vŏk′-ȧ-tĭv or prō-vō′-kȧ-tĭv.
provost—prŏv′-ŭst.
"Also, especially in *provost guard*, etc., prō′-vō or prō-vō′."—*Web.*
prow (n.)—prow.
"Though Walker, in deference to the authorities whom he cites, gives *prō* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: 'Analogy . . . is clearly for the first pronunciation.'"—*S. & W.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

prowess—prow′-ĕs.
"Walker remarks that 'analogy must decide' for the pronunciation *prow′-ĕs* in preference to *prō′-ĕs*." —*S. & W.*

prowl—prowl.
Walker says prowl or prōl, but remarks "the former is more agreeable to analogy."

Prudden—prŭd′-ĕn.

Prudhomme—prü-dŏm′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Prud'hon—prü-dôn′.
For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

prunella—prōō-nĕl′-à.
Also written *prunello*, but pronounced prōō-nĕl′-ō.

prurigo—prōō-rī′-gō.

Prussia—prŭsh′-à or prōō′-shà.
This last form, though in good repute, is rare.
See *Russia.*

Prussian—prŭsh′-ăn.
"Formerly also, and still by some, prōō′-shăn." —*Web.*
See *Russian.*

prussiate—prŭs′-ĭ-āt.
"*Prussiate* of Potash."

prussic—prŭs′-ĭk.
The pronunciation prōō′-sĭk is obsolescent.

Prynne (Hester)—prĭn.
"The Scarlet Letter."

Prytaneum—prĭt-à-nē′-ŭm.

prytanis—prĭt′-à-nĭs.

psalm—säm.
"*P* is silent before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words."—*Wor.*

psalmic—săl′-mĭk or sä′-mĭk.

psalmist—säm′-ĭst or săl′-mĭst.

psalmistry—säm′-ĭs-trĭ or săl′-mĭs-trĭ.

psalmodist—säm′-ō-dĭst or săl′-mō-dĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

psalmodize—säm′-ō-dīz or săl′-mō-dīz.
psalmody—säm′-ō-dĭ or săl′-mō-dĭ.
Psalms (Book of)—sämz, *not* săms.
Psalter (The)—sôl′-tẽr.

Smart (1836) gives săl′-tẽr, and in defence of this pronunciation remarks: "Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon."

psaltery—sôl′-tẽr-ĭ.
pseudo (prefix)—sū′-dō or psū′-dō.

The second pronunciation is seldom heard.

pseudonym—sū′-dō-nĭm.
pseudonymous—sū-dŏn′-ĭm-ŭs or psū-dŏn′-ĭm-ŭs.

See *pseudo* (*prefix.*)

pshaw—shô or pshô, *not* shä.
psht—psht.
psoas (muscle)—sō′-ăs or psō′-ăs.
psychagogue—sī′-kȧ-gŏg or psī′-kȧ-gŏg.
Psyche—sī′-kē or psī′-kē.

See *Cnidus.*

psychiatric—sī-kĭ-ăt′-rĭk or psī-kĭ-ăt′-rĭk.
psychiatrist—sī-kī′-ȧ-trĭst or psī-kī′-ȧ-trĭst.
psychiatry—sī-kī′-ȧ-trĭ or psī-kī′-ȧ-trĭ.
psychic—sī′-kĭk.
psychical—sī′-kĭk-ăl.
psychologic—sī-kō-lŏj′-ĭk.
psychologist—sī-kŏl′-ō-jĭst.
psychologize—sī-kŏl′-ō-jīz.
psychology—sī-kŏl′-ō-jĭ.
psychomachy—sī-kŏm′-ȧ-kĭ or psī-kŏm′-ȧ-kĭ.
psychomancy—sī′-kō-măn-sĭ or psī′-kō-măn-sĭ.
psychopathy—sī-kŏp′-ȧ-thĭ or psī-kŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.
psychosis—sī-kō′-sĭs or psī-kō′-sĭs.
Ptah—ptä.
ptarmigan—tär′-mĭg-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pterodactyl—tĕr-ō-dăk′-tĭl or ptĕr-ō-dăk′-tĭl.
ptisan—tĭz′-ăn or tĭz-ăn′ or tī′-săn.
See *tisane.*
Ptolemaic—tŏl-ē-mā′-ĭk, *not* tŏl′-ē-mā-ĭk.
See *Cnidus.*
Ptolemaïs—tŏl-ē-mā′-ĭs.
See *Cnidus.*
Ptolemy—tŏl′-ē-mĭ.
See *Cnidus.*
ptomaine—tō′-mā-ĭn or tō′-mā-ēn; coll., tō′-mān.
ptyalin—tī′-ȧ-lĭn or ptī′-ȧ-lĭn.
pubic—pū′-bĭk.
"*Pubic* Arch."
pubis—pū′-bĭs.
"Os *Pubis.*"
publicist—pŭb′-lĭs-ĭst.
publicity—pŭb-lĭs′-ĭt-ĭ.
Puccini—po͝o-chē′-nē.
See *Abbatucci.*
Pucelle, La—lȧ pü-sĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
pudding—po͝od′-ĭng, *not* po͝od′-n.
pudgy—pŭj′-ĭ.
See *podgy.*
Puebla—pwā′-blȧ.
pueblo—pwĕb′-lō.
Pueblo—pwĕb′-lō.
puerile—pū′-ẽr-ĭl.
puerility—pū-ẽr-ĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.
puerperal—pū-ẽr′-pẽr-ăl.
Puerto Rico—pwĕr′-tō rē′-kō.
See *Porto Rico.*
Puget (Sound)—pū′-jĕt.
Puget (Pierre)—pü-zhā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
pugh—po͝o or po͝o.
pugnacious—pŭg̃-nā′-shŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

puisne—pū′-nĭ.
Also written *puisny*, but pronounced as above.

puissance—pū′-ĭs-ăns or pū-ĭs′-ăns.
Formerly usually pronounced pwē′-săns as in Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton.

puissant—pū′-ĭs-ănt or pū-ĭs′-ănt.
See *puissance.*

Pujol, de—dŭ pū-zhŏl′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.

pulchritude—pŭl′-krĭ-tūd.

Pulci—pōōl′-chē.

Pulcinella—pōōl-chē nĕl′-lä.
See *Cialdini, Pulcinello.*

Pulcinello—pōōl-chē-nĕl′-lō.
See *Cialdini, Pulcinella, Punchinello.*

Pulitzer (Joseph)—pū′-lĭt-sẽr.

pulka—pŭl′-kȧ.

pulmonary—pŭl′-mō-nā-rĭ.

pulque—pōōl′-kā.

pulsate—pŭl′-sāt.

Pultowa (Battle of)—pōl-tä′-vä.
Also written *Poltava*, but pronounced as above.

Pultusk (Battle of)—pŏŏl′-tŏŏsk.

pulvinar—pŭl-vī′-nȧr.

pumice—pŭm′-ĭs or pū′-mĭs.

pumpernickel—pŭm′-pẽr-nĭk-l; Ger. pron., pŏŏm′-pẽr-nĭk-l.

pumpkin—pŭmp′-kĭn.
"Colloquially and commonly pŭng′-kĭn."—*Web.*

Punchinello—pŭn-chĭn-ĕl′-ō.
See *Pulcinello.*

punctilious—pŭngk-tĭl′-ĭ-ŭs or pŭngk-tĭl′-yŭs.

punitive—pū′-nĭt-ĭv.

Punjab—pŭn-jäb′, *not* pŭn′-jäb.
Also written *Panjab, Punjaub*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pupilage—pū′-pĭl-āj.
Purana—po͝or-ä′-nȧ.
purée—pü-rā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Purgatorio, Il—ēl po͝or-gä-tôr′-yō.
purgatory—pûr′-gȧ-tō-rĭ.
purificative—pū′-rĭf-ĭk-ȧ-tĭv or pū-rĭf′-ĭk-ȧ-tĭv.
purificator—pū′-rĭf-ĭk-ā-tēr.
purificatory—pū-rĭf′-ĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
Purim—pū′-rĭm.
Puritani, I—ē po͝o-rē-tä′-nē.
Purkinjean—pûr-kĭn-jē′-ăn.
purlieu—pûr′-lū.
purport (n.)—pûr′-pōrt.
"Formerly pûr-pōrt′ as in Shakespeare."—*Web.*
purport (vb.)—pûr′-pōrt or pûr-pōrt′.
See *absent.*
purposive—pûr′-pō-sĭv, *not* pûr-pō′-sĭv.
pursue—pŭr-sū′, *not* pŭr-so͞o′.
pursuit—pŭr-sūt′, *not* pŭr-so͞ot′.
pursuivant—pûr′-swĭv-ănt.
pursy—pûr′-sĭ, *not* pŭs′-ĭ.
purulent—pū′-ro͝o-lĕnt.
Pusey (Dr.)—pū′-zĭ, *not* pū′-sĭ.
Puseyism—pū′-zĭ-ĭzm, *not* pū′-sĭ-ĭzm.
Pushkin—po͝osh′-kĭn.
Four additional spellings of this word are found (*Pooshkin, Pouchekine, Pouschkin, Puschkin*), all of which are pronounced as above.
pusillanimity—pū-sĭl-ȧ-nĭm′-ĭt-ĭ.
pusillanimous—pū-sĭl-ăn′-ĭm-ŭs.
pustule—pŭs′-tūl.
put—po͝ot.
"The pronunciation *pŭt* also is common in dialect, especially in parts of Scotland."—*Web.*
putative—pū′-tȧ-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Puteoli—pū-tē′-ō-lī.
See *Pozzuoli.*
putlog—po͝ot′-lŏg or pŭt′-lŏg.
Puvis de Chavannes—pü-vē′ dŭ shȧ-vän′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Puy-de-Dôme—pwē-dŭ-dōm′.
pyæmia—pī-ē′-mĭ-ȧ.
Also written *pyemia*, but pronounced as above.
Pyat, Félix—fā-lēks′ pyȧ.
Pygmalion—pĭg-mā′-lĭ-ŏn.
pygmean—pĭg-mē′-ăn.
pyjama—pī-jä′-mȧ.
See *pajama.*
Pylades—pĭl′-ȧ-dēz.
pyloric—pĭl-ŏr′-ĭk or pī-lŏr′-ĭk.
pylorus—pĭl-ō′-rŭs or pī-lō′-rŭs.
pyramidal—pĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ăl.
pyramidic—pĭr-ȧ-mĭd′-ĭk.
pyramidical—pĭr-ȧ-mĭd′-ĭk-ăl.
pyramidize—pĭr′-ȧ-mĭd-īz.
Pyramus—pĭr′-ȧ-mŭs.
"*Pyramus* and Thisbe."
See *Thisbe.*
Pyrenean—pĭr-ē-nē′-ăn.
Pyrenees—pĭr′-ē-nēz.
pyrite—pī′-rīt or pĭr′-īt.
pyrites—pĭr-ī′-tēz.
pyritic—pĭr-ĭt′-ĭk.
pyrola—pĭr-ō′-lȧ, *not* pī-rō′-lȧ.
pyromancy—pī′-rō-măn-sĭ or pĭr′-ō-măn-sĭ.
pyrometer—pī-rŏm′-ē-tẽr.
pyrotechnics—pī-rō-tĕk′-nĭks or pĭr-ō-tĕk′-nĭks.
pyrotechny—pī′-rō-tĕk-nĭ or pĭr′-ō-tĕk-nĭ.
Pyrrha—pĭr′-ȧ.
"Deucalion and *Pyrrha.*"
See *Deucalion.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pyrrhic—pĭr′-ĭk.
"*Pyrrhic* Victory."
Pythagoras—pĭth-ăg′-ō-răs, *not* pī-thăg′-ō-răs.
Pythagorean—pĭth-ăg-ō-rē′-ăn or pī-thăg-ō-rē′-ăn.
The Century Dictionary gives the second only.
Pythia—pĭth′-ĭ-ȧ.
Pythian—pĭth′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Pythian* Games."
Pythias—pĭth′-ĭ-ăs.
"Damon and *Pythias*."
See *Damon*.
Pythic—pĭth′-ĭk.
"Furor almost *Pythic*."—*Carlyle*.
python—pī′-thŏn.
Python—pī′-thŏn.
pythoness—pĭth′-ō-nĕs.
pyx—pĭks.

Q

quad—kwŏd.
quadrangle—kwŏd′-răng-gl.
quadriga—kwŏd-rī′-gȧ.
quadrijugate—kwŏd-rĭ-jū′-gāt.
quadrille—kwȧ-drĭl′ or kȧ-drĭl′.
Authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.
quadripartite—kwŏd-rĭ-păr′-tīt or kwŏd-rĭp′-ăr-tīt.
quadrumana—kwŏd-rōō′-mȧ-nȧ, *not* kwŏd-rōō-mā′-nȧ.
See *bimana*.
quadrumanous—kwŏd-rōō′-mȧ-nŭs.
See *bimanous*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

quadrupedal—kwŏd-rōō′-pē-dăl or kwŏd-rŏŏ-pē′-dăl.
See *bipedal, tripedal.*
quadruple—kwŏd′-rŏŏ-pl, *not* kwŏd-rōō′-pl.
quære—kwē′-rē.
quæstor—kwĕs′-tŏr or kwēs′-tŏr.
quaff—kwȧf, *not* kwăf.
See *ask.*
quaggy—kwăg′-ĭ, *not* kwŏg′-ĭ.
quagmire—kwăg′-mīr, *not* kwŏg′-mīr.
quality—kwŏl′-ĭt-ĭ.
qualm—kwäm, *not* kwôm.
qualmish—kwäm′-ĭsh, *not* kwôm′-ĭsh.
quandary—kwŏn′-dȧ-rĭ or, especially in British use and formerly, kwŏn-dā′-rĭ.
quantity—kwŏn′-tĭt-ĭ.
quantivalence—kwŏn-tĭ-vā′-lĕns or kwŏn-tĭv′-ȧ-lĕns.
quarantine (n.)—kwŏr′-ăn-tēn; kwŏr-ăn-tēn′ (Wor.).
quarantine (vb.)—kwŏr′-ăn-tēn or kwŏr-ăn-tēn′.
quarrel—kwŏr′-ĕl, *not* kwôr′-ĕl.
quarterfoil—kwôr-tĕr-foil.
Also written *quarterfoyle*, but pronounced as above.
See *quatrefoil*, the preferred spelling.
quash—kwŏsh, *not* kwăsh.
quasi (prefix)—kwā′-sī.
Quasimodo (Sunday)—kwăs-ĭm-ō′-dō.
Quasimodo (dwarf)—kwăs-ĭm-ō′-dō; Fr. pron., kä-zē-mō′-dō.
"Notre Dame de Paris."
quassia—kwŏsh′-ĭ-ȧ or kwăs′-ĭ-ȧ or kwăsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
quaterfoil—kăt′-ĕr-foil.
See *quatrefoil*, the preferred spelling.
quaternary—kwȧ-tĕr′-nȧ-rĭ.
quaternion—kwȧ-tĕr′-nĭ-ŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

quatorzain—kȧ-tôr′-zān or kăt′-ŏr-zān.
quatrain—kwŏt′-rān.
Quatre Bras (Battle of)—kȧ-trē-brȧ′.
quatrefoil—kăt′-ēr-foil.
See *quarterfoil, quaterfoil.*
quattro-cento—kwät′-trō chĕn′-tō.
quay—kē.

"The pronunciation kē is now fixed, both in British and American usage.

"The 'Expert Orthographer' (1704) gives kē, Buchanan (1766) kwā, and Sheridan (1780) kā. Swift (1723) and Tennyson (1850) rhyme *quay* with *day.*"—*Web.*

Quay (Matthew S.)—kwā.
Quebec—kwē-bĕk′, *not* kwē′-bĕk; Fr. pron. kē-bĕk′.
Queenstown (Ireland)—kwēnz′-town; coll., kwēnz′-tŭn.
See *Alnwick.*
quelle sottise—kĕl sŏ-tēz′.
quelque chose—kĕl′-kē shōz.
Quentin Durward—kwĕn′-tĭn dûr′-wȧrd.
quercitron—kwĕr′-sĭt-rŭn.
Querétaro—kā-rā′-tä-rō.
querulous—kwĕr′-o͝o-lŭs, *not* kwĕr′-ū-lŭs.
Quesnel—kĕn-ĕl′.
queue—kū.
Queux—kö or kū.
For ö, see p. 25.
Quiberon—kē-bē-rôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Quiché—kē-chā′.
Quichua—kēch′-wä.
Quichuan—kēch′-wăn.
quicunque—kwī′-kŭng-kwē.
quién sabe?—kyĕn sä′-bā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

quietus—kwī-ē′-tŭs.
Quiller-Couch—kwĭl′-ēr-kōōch.
quina—kwī′-nȧ or kē′-nȧ.
quinary—kwī′-nȧ-rĭ.
Quinault—kē-nō′.
quincunx—kwĭn′-kŭngks.
Quincy (Illinois)—kwĭn′-zĭ.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says kwĭn′-sĭ.
Quincy (Massachusetts)—kwĭn′-zĭ, *not* kwĭn′-sĭ.
"*Quincy* Granite."
Quincy (Josiah)—kwĭn′-zĭ, *not* kwĭn′-sĭ.
quinine—kwī′-nīn or kwĭn-ēn′.
"The pronunciation kwī′-nīn apparently decidedly prevails in America, although kwĭn-ēn′, which is preferred in British usage, is also common; kwĭ-nīn′ also is common in both American and British use; kĭ-nēn′, kwĭn′-ĭn, and kwĭn′-ĭn are also heard."—*Web.*
Also written *quinin*, but pronounced kwĭn′-ĭn. We have also *quinia* (kwĭn′-ĭ-ȧ) and *quinina* (kĭn-ē′-nȧ).
quinsy—kwĭn′-zĭ, *not* kwĭn′-sĭ.
quint—kwĭnt or kĭnt; Fr. pron., kăNt.
For ăN, see p. 26.
quintessence—kwĭn-tĕs′-ĕns.
Formerly also accented upon the *first* syllable.
Quintilian—kwĭn-tĭl′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kwĭn-tĭl′-yăn.
A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.
quinze (game)—kwĭnz; Fr. pron., kăNz.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Quirinal (Hill)—kwĭr′-ĭn-ăl or kwĭr-ī′-năl.
Quirinale, Monte—mōn′-tā kwē-rē-nä′-lā.
Quirinalis, Mons—mŏnz kwĭr-ĭn-ā′-lĭs.
Quirinus—kwĭr-ī′-nŭs.
quirites—kwĭr-ī′-tēz.
Quito—kē′-tō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

qui vive—kē-vēv′, *not* kwē-vēv′.
quixotic—kwĭks-ŏt′-ĭk.
quixotism—kwĭks′-ŏt-ĭzm.
Quogue—kwŏg̃ or kwōg̃.
The name *Quiogue* is pronounced kwī-ŏg̃′.
quoin—koin or kwoin.
See *coign*.
quoit—kwoit, or, especially in British usage, koit.
quorum—kwō′-rŭm, *not* kwôr′-ŭm.
quoth—kwōth; formerly also, kwŭth.
quotient—kwō′-shĕnt, *not* kwō′-shĭ-ĕnt.
quo warranto—kwō wŏr-ăn′-tō.

R

rabbi—răb′-ī or răb′-ĭ.
"In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced răb′-bī."—*Walker*.
rabboni—răb-ō′-nī or răb-ō′-nĭ.
Rabelais—ra-bē-lā′.
Rabelaisian—răb-ē-lā′-zĭ-ăn.
rabies—rā′-bĭ-ēz.
Raca—rā′-ka or ra-kä′.
"Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council."—*Matthew* v., 22.
raceme—ra-sēm′ or rā-sēm′.
racemose—răs′-ē-mōs.
racemous—răs′-ē-mŭs or ra-sē′-mŭs.
Rachel—rā′-chĕl.
Rachel (Joachim)—rä′-ĸĕl.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Rachel (actress)—ra-shĕl′.
rachis—rā′-kĭs.
rachitis—ra-kī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

racial—rā′-shăl or rā′-shĭ-ăl or rā′-sĭ-ăl.
Racine—rȧ-sēn′.
raconteur—rȧ-kôN-tör′.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
Radetzki—rä-dĕts′-kē.
radish—răd′-ĭsh, *not* rĕd′-ĭsh.
radium—rā′-dĭ-ŭm.
radius—rā′-dĭ-ŭs.
Raffaelle—räf-fä-ĕl′-lā.
See *Raphael* (*artist*).
Raffaëlli—rȧ-fȧ-ĕl-ē′.
Raffaello—räf-fä-ĕl′-lō.
ragamuffin—răḡ′-ȧ-mŭf-ĭn.
Raglan (Lord)—răḡ′-lăn.
Ragnar Lodbrok—räḡ′-nȧr lōd′-brōk.
Ragnarok—räḡ-nä-rẽk′.
ragout—rȧ-ḡo͞o′.
Written *ragoût* in French, but pronounced as above.
Ragusa—rä-ḡo͞o′-zä.
Rahway—rô′-wā.
raillery—rā′-lẽr-ĭ or răl′-ẽr-ĭ.
"Buchanan (1766) gives rā′-lẽr-ĭ; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and others give răl′-ẽr-ĭ, the first syllable approximating to the French. This latter pronunciation has, until recently, been preferred in good usage."—*Web.*
Rainer—rī′-nẽr.
Rainier (Mount)—rā′-nēr.
raisin—rā′-zn.
"Walker's pronunciation of this word (rē′-zn), though agreeable to the current usage of his time, and though it may, as he remarks, 'be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth,' is now wholly obsolete."—*S. & W.*
raison d'être—rā-zôN′ dā′-trŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

raisonné—rā-zō-nā′.
raj—räj.
raja—rä′-jȧ or rā′-jȧ.
Some orthoëpists make the final syllable jä. See *rajah*.
rajah—rä′-jȧ or rā′-jȧ.
See *raja*.
Rajapur—rä′-jä-po͝or.
Rajput—räj′-po͝ot or räj-po͝ot′.
Rajputana—räj-po͝o-tä′-nä.
Rákóczy—rä′-kō-tsē.
Raleigh (U. S.)—rô′-lĭ.
Raleigh (Sir Walter)—rô′-lĭ or răl′-ĭ.
Also written *Ralegh*, but pronounced as above.
Ralph—rălf.
"In British usage also rāf."—*Web.*
Rama—rä′-mȧ.
Ramadan—răm-ȧ-dän′.
Ramapo—răm′-ȧ-pō or răm-ȧ-pō′.
Ramayana—rä-mä′-yȧ-nȧ.
Rambouillet, de—dŭ räN-bo͞o-yā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Ramée, de la—dŭ lȧ rȧ-mā′.
ramekin—răm′-ē-kĭn.
Also written *ramequin*, but pronounced as above.
rament—rā′-mĕnt.
Rameses—răm′-ē-sēz.
Also written *Ramses*, but pronounced răm′-sēz.
Ramesside—răm′-ĕs-īd or răm′-ĕs-ĭd.
Also written *Ramessid*, but pronounced răm′-ĕs-ĭd.
Ramillies (Battle of)—răm′-ĭl-ēz; Fr. pron., rȧ-mē-yē′.
ramose—rā′-mōs or rȧ-mōs′.
rampant (heraldry)—răm′-pănt.
Rampolla (Cardinal)—räm-pŏl-lä′.
ranch—rănch, *not* rănsh.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

ranchero—rȧn-chā′-rō.
rancho—rȧn′-chō.
rancor—răng′-kẽr.
Also written *rancour*, but pronounced as above.
Rangoon—răng-gōōn′.
Ranke, von—fŏn räng′-kē.
ransack—răn′-săk, *not* răm′-săk.
Ranŧoul—răn′-tōōl.
Ranz des Vaches—räNs dā vȧsh′ or räN dā vȧsh′.
For äN, see p. 26.
rapacious—rȧ-pā′-shŭs.
Raphael (angel)—răf′-ā-ĕl or rā′-fā-ĕl.
See *Raphael (artist)*.
Raphael (artist)—răf′-ā-ĕl or rä′-fā-ĕl.
See *Raffaelle, Raphael (angel)*.
Raphaelesque—răf-ā-ĕl-ĕsk′.
Raphaelism—răf′-ā-ĕl-ĭzm.
Raphaelite—răf′-ā-ĕl-īt.
raphis—rā′-fĭs.
Rapidan—răp-ĭd-ăn′, *not* răp′-ĭd-ăn.
rapier—rā′-pĭ-ẽr.
rapine—răp′-ĭn.
Rapp—răp.
rapport—răp-ōrt′; Fr. pron., rȧ-pôr′.
rapprochement—rȧ-prŏsh-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
rarebit—râr′-bĭt.
rarefaction—răr-ē-făk′-shŭn or râr-ē-făk′-shŭn.
rarefy—răr′-ē-fī or râr′-ē-fī.
rarity—răr′-ĭt-ĭ or râr′-ĭt-ĭ.
rasorial—rȧ-sō′-rĭ-ăl.
Less properly rȧ-zō′-rĭ-ăl.
rasp—rȧsp, *not* răsp.
See *ask*.
raspberry—răz′-bĕr-ĭ or rȧz′-bĕr-ĭ.
Less properly rȧs′-bĕr-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Rasselas—răs′-ē-lăs.

rataplan—răt-à-plăn′; Fr. pron., rà-tà-plăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

rather—rà′-thēr or rä′-thēr.
The above is the pronunciation given by Webster. The Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic Dictionary say rä′-thēr; the Standard says rà′thēr or răth′-ēr; while Worcester and the Century say răth′-ēr.
Do not say rŭth′-ēr.

Rathskeller—räts′-kĕl-ēr.

ratio—rā′-shĭ-ō or rā′-shō.
Worcester gives the first only, and the Century the last only.

ratiocinate—răsh-ĭ-ŏs′-ĭn-āt.

ratiocination—răsh-ĭ-ŏs-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.

ration—rā′-shŭn or răsh′-ŭn.
"The second pronunciation is the general military usage, both American and British."—*Web.*

rational—răsh′-ŭn-ăl.
"*Rā′-shun-al* is no longer permitted by any orthoëpist. The like is true of *nā′-shun-al* and other words of similar orthography. Indeed, the making of the *a* in the first syllable of these words long was never countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists. It was one of the many Websterian innovations."—*The Orthoëpist.*
See *irrational.*

rationale—răsh-ŭn-ā′-lē.
Less properly răsh-ē-ō-nā′-lē.

rationalism—răsh′-ŭn-ăl-ĭzm.

rationalist—răsh′-ŭn-ăl-ĭst.

rationality—răsh-ŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

rationalization—răsh-ŭn-ăl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or răsh-ŭn-ăl-ī-zā′-shŭn.

rationalize—răsh′-ŭn-ăl-īz.

ratlines—răt′-lĭnz, *not* răt′-līnz.
Also written *ratlins*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

rattan—răt-ăn′.
Rauch—rowĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Ravaillac—rȧ-vȧ-yȧk′.
ravelin—răv′-lĭn, *not* răv′-ĕl-ĭn.
ravenous—răv′-n-ŭs.
re (law)—rē.
"In *re*."
re (music)—rā.
Reading—rĕd′-ĭng.
ready-made—rĕd′-ĭ-mād.
Accent the *first* syllable.
real (coin)—rē′-ăl; Sp. pron., rā-ăl′.
real (adj.)—rē′-ăl, *not* rēl.
A word of *two* syllables.
realization—rē-ăl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or rē-ăl-ī-zā′-shŭn.
really—rē′-ăl-ĭ, *not* rē′-lĭ.
A word of *three* syllables.
Réaumur, de—dŭ rā-ō-mür′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Reay—rā.
rebate (n.)—rē-bāt′ or rē′-bāt.
rebate (vb.)—rē-bāt′, *not* rē′-bāt.
rebel (n. and adj.)—rĕb′-l.
rebel (vb.)—rē-bĕl′.
See *absent*.
Récamier—rā-kȧ-myā′.
receptacle—rē-sĕp′-tȧ-kl.
"Formerly rĕs′-ĕp-tȧ-kl or rĕs-ĕp-tăk′-l, as in Milton and Dryden."—*Web.*
receptacular—rĕs-ĕp-tăk′-ū-lȧr or rē-sĕp-tăk′-ū-lȧr.
receptivity—rē-sĕp-tĭv′-ĭt-ĭ or rĕs-ĕp-tĭv′-ĭt-ĭ.
receptory—rē-sĕp′-tō-rĭ.
recess (n.)—rē-sĕs′.
"In recent use also rē′-sĕs."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

recess (vb.)—rē-sĕs′.
Rechab—rē′-kăb.
Rechabite—rĕk′-ȧ-bīt.
réchauffé—rā-shō-fā′.
recherché—rē-shĕr-shā′.
recidivism—rē-sĭd′-ĭv-ĭzm.
recidivist—rē-sĭd′-ĭv-ĭst.
recipe—rĕs′-ĭp-ē.
reciprocity—rĕs-ĭ-prŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.
recital—rē-sī′-tăl.
recitative (n.)—rĕs-ĭ-tȧ-tēv′.
recitativo—rĕs-ĭ-tä-tē′-vō; It. pron., rā-chē-tä-tē′-vō.
reclamation—rĕk-lȧ-mā′-shŭn, *not* rē-klȧ-mā′-shŭn.
Reclus—rē-klü′.
For ü, see p. 26.
recluse—rē-klūs′, *not* rē-klōōs′.
recognizable—rĕk′-ŏg̃-nī-zȧ-bl or rē-kŏg̃′-nĭz-ȧ-bl.
See *irrecognizable, unrecognizable.*
recognizance—rē-kŏg̃′-nĭz-ăns or rē-kŏn′-ĭz-ăns.
"In the general sense, the *g* is sounded; in professional legal use, it is generally sunk."—*Smart.*
recognizant—rē-kŏg̃′-nĭz-ănt or rē-kŏn′-ĭz-ănt.
See *irrecognizant, recognizance.*
recognize—rĕk′-ŏg̃-nīz.
In legal use, in an intransitive sense, this verb is commonly pronounced rē-kŏg̃′-nīz.
"He *recognized* in the sum of $20."
recognizee—rē-kŏg̃-nĭz-ē′ or rē-kŏn-ĭz-ē′.
recognizer—rĕk′-ŏg̃-nī-zẽr.
recognizor—rē-kŏg̃-nĭz-ôr′ or rē-kŏn-ĭz-ôr′.
The Century Dictionary accents the *second* syllable.
recollect (collect again)—rē-kŏl-ĕkt′.
See *recollect (remember).*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

recollect (remember)—rĕk-ŏl-ĕkt′.
See *recollect* (*collect again*).
recommendatory—rĕk-ŏm-ĕn′-dȧ-tō-rĭ.
recompense—rĕk′-ŏm-pĕns.
reconcentrado—rā-kōn-sĕn-trä′-dō.
reconcilable—rĕk′-ŏn-sī-lȧ-bl.
See *irreconcilable*.
recondite—rĕk′-ŏn-dīt.
"Formerly also, and still by some, rē-kŏn′-dĭt or rē-kŏn′-dīt."—*Web.*
reconnaissance—rē-kŏn′-ā-săns.
See *reconnoissance*.
reconnoissance—rē-kŏn′-ĭ-săns.
The Century says rĕk-ō-noi′-săns.
See *reconnaissance*.
reconnoiter—rĕk-ŏn-oi′-tĕr, *not* rē-kŏn-oi′-tĕr.
Also written *reconnoitre*, but pronounced as above.
record (n.)—rĕk′-ŭrd or rĕk′-ôrd; formerly also, rē-kôrd′.
"In Shakespeare, both accentuations occur."
Web.
record (vb.)—rē-kôrd′.
See *absent*.
recoup—rē-kōōp′.
recourse—rē-kōrs′.
recreant—rĕk′-rē-ănt.
recreate (create anew)—rē-krē-āt′.
See *recreate* (*refresh*).
recreate (refresh)—rĕk′-rē-āt.
See *recreate* (*create anew*).
recreation (act of creating anew)—rē-krē-ā′-shŭn.
See *recreation* (*diversion*).
recreation (diversion)—rĕk-rē-ā′-shŭn.
See *recreation* (*act of creating anew*).
recreative (tending to create anew)—rē-krē-ā′-tĭv.
See *recreative* (*tending to divert*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

recreative (tending to divert)—rĕk′-rē-ā-tĭv.
See *recreative* (*tending to create anew*).

recrudesce—rē-krōō-dĕs′.

recrudescence—rē-krōō-dĕs′-ĕns.

rectitude—rĕk′-tĭ-tūd, *not* rĕk′-tĭ-tōōd.

recubant—rĕk′-ū-bănt.

recusancy—rĕk′-ū-zăn-sĭ or rē-kū′-zăn-sĭ.

recusant—rĕk′-ū-zănt or rē-kū′-zănt.
"The accent is placed [on the first syllable] according to modern usage."—*Smart.*

redan—rē-dăn′.

Redan (The)—rē-dăn′.

redemption—rē-dĕmp′-shŭn, *not* rē-dĕm′-shŭn.
Pronounce the *p* in the second syllable.

redingote—rĕd′-ĭng-gōt; Fr. pron., rē-dăN-gŏt′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

redintegrate—rē-dĭn′-tē-grāt.

redintegration—rē-dĭn-tē-grā′-shŭn.

redivivus—rĕd-ĭ-vī′-vŭs.

redolent—rĕd′-ō-lĕnt.

redowa—rĕd′-ō-wà or rĕd′-ō-và.

réducteur—rā-dük-tör′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 26, 27.

refait—rē-fā′.

refectory—rē-fĕk′-tō-rĭ.
"'This is one of the words which of late years have taken a more consistent accentuation,' though he [Smart] states that it is 'still often pronounced *ref′-ectory*,' when used to denote the eating-room in monasteries."—*S. & W.*

referable—rĕf′-ĕr-à-bl, *not* rē-fĕr′-à-bl.

referrible—rē-fĕr′-ĭb-l.

reflex (n. and adj.)—rē′-flĕks or rē-flĕks′.
The first pronunciation is supported by a preponderance of authority.

reflex (vb.)—rē-flĕks′.
See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

reflexible—rē-flĕks′-ĭb-l.
refluent—rĕf′-lū-ĕnt, *not* rē-flū′-ĕnt.
reflux (n.)—rē′-flŭks; formerly also rē-flŭks′.
reflux (adj.)—rē′-flŭks.
refragable—rĕf′-rȧ-gȧ-bl.
See *irrefragable.*
refrangible—rē-frăn′-jĭb-l.
refuse (n.)—rĕf′-ūs.
refuse (vb.)—rē-fūz′.
refutable—rē-fū′-tȧ-bl or rĕf′-ū-tȧ-bl.
See *irrefutable.*
regalia (emblems of royalty)—rē-gā′-lĭ-ȧ.
regalia (kind of cigar)—rē-gā′-lĭ-ȧ; Sp. pron., rā-gä-lē′-ä.
regatta—rē-găt′-ȧ.
regicide—rĕj′-ĭs-īd.
Regillus—rē-jĭl′-ŭs.
régime—rā-zhēm′.
regimen—rĕj′-ĭm-ĕn.
reginal—rē-jĭm′-ĭn-ăl.
regina—rē-jī′-nȧ.
reginal—rē-jī′-năl.
registrar—rĕj′-ĭs-trär.
Regnault—rē-nyō′.
Régnier—rā-nyā′.
See *baignoire.*
regress (n.)—rē′-grĕs.
regress (vb.)—rē-grĕs′.
See *absent.*
regular—rĕg′-ū-lȧr, *not* rĕg′-lȧr.
regulin—rĕg′-ū-lĭn.
Regulus—rĕg′-ū-lŭs.
Rehan (Ada)—rē′-ăn or rā′-ăn.
Rehoboth—rē-hō′-bŏth or rē-hō′-bōth.
rei (coin)—rā or rē.
The plural (*reis*) is pronounced rās or rēs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Reichsrath—rīĸs′-rät.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Reichstadt (Duke of)—rīĸ′-shtät.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Reichstag—rīĸ′-stäG.
For ĸ, G, see p. 28.
Reille—rā′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
Reina Mercedes—rā-ē′-nä mâr-thā′-dās.
See *Cáceres.*
Reine de Saba, La—là rān dŭ sä-bä′.
Reinhold—rīn′-hōlt.
Réjane—rā-zhän′.
relaxation—rē-lăks-ā′-shŭn or rĕl-ăks-ā′-shŭn.
relay (n.)—rē-lā′ or rē′-lā.
relay (vb.)—rē-lā′.
relevancy—rĕl′-ē-văn-sĭ.
relevant—rĕl′-ē-vănt.
See *irrelevant.*
relevé—rē-lē-vā′.
relict (n.)—rĕl′-ĭkt.
relict (adj.)—rē-lĭkt′.
relievo—rē-lē′-vō.
See *rilievo.*
Religio Medici—rē-lĭj′-ĭ-ō mĕd′-ĭs-ī.
religioso—rā-lē-jō′-sō.
See *Giorgio.*
reliquary—rĕl′-ĭ-kwā-rĭ.
reliquiæ—rē-lĭk′-wĭ-ē.
remarque—rē-märk′, *not* rē-mär-kā′.
"A *Remarque* Proof."
Rembrandt—rĕm′-brănt; Dutch pron., rĕm′-bränt.
remediable—rē-mē′-dĭ-ă-bl.
See *irremediable.*
remediless—rĕm′-ē-dĭl-ĕs or rē-mĕd′-ĭl-ĕs.
remedilessly—rĕm′-ē-dĭl-ĕs-lĭ or rē-mĕd′-ĭl-ĕs-lĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Reményi—rĕ′-mā-nyĭ.
remigrate (to return)—rē-mī′-grāt.
remigration—rĕm-ĭ-grā′-shŭn or rē-mī-grā′-shŭn.
remise (carriage)—rē-mēz′.
remise (fencing)—rē-mēz′.
remise (law)—rē-mīz′.
remissible—rē-mĭs′-ĭb-l.
See *irremissible.*
remonstrate—rē-mŏn′-strāt, *not* rĕm′-ŏn-strāt.
remonstrator—rē-mŏn′-strā-tēr.
remorse—rē-môrs′.
Remus—rē′-mŭs.
Rémusat, de—dŭ rā-mü-zä′.
For ü, see p. 26.
renaissance—rĕn-ĕ-säNs′ or rē-nā′-săns; Fr. pron., rē-nĕ-säNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *renascence.*
renal—rē′-năl.
Renan—rē-năn′; Fr. pron., rē-näN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
renascence—rē-năs′-ĕns.
See *renaissance.*
renascent—rē-năs′-ĕnt.
Renaud—rē-nō′.
Renault—rē-nō′.
rencontre—rĕn-kŏn′-tēr; Fr. pron., räN-kôN′-trŭ.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
rendez-vous—räN-dā-vōō′.
For äN, see p. 26.
renege (to revoke)—rē-nēg′.
Also written *renig*, but pronounced rē-nĭg′.
See *renegue* (*to revoke*).
renegue (to revoke)—rē-nēg′.
See *renege* (*to revoke*).
renew—rē-nū′, *not* rē-nōō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

reniform—rĕn′-ĭ-fôrm or rē′-nĭ-fôrm.
renitence—rē-nī′-tĕns or rĕn′-ĭ-tĕns.
Rensselaer—rĕn′-sĕl-ēr.
rentes—räNt.
For äN, see p. 26.
rentier—räN-tyā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
renunciation—rē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or rē-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
reparable—rĕp′-à-rà-bl, *not* rē-pâr′-à-bl.
See *irreparable.*
reparation—rĕp-à-rā′-shŭn.
reparative—rē-păr′-à-tĭv.
repartee—rĕp-ar-tē′.
repast—rē-pâst′, *not* rē-păst′.
See *ask.*
repertoire—rĕp′-ēr-twär.
See *répertoire.*
répertoire—rā-pĕr-twär′.
See *repertoire.*
repertory—rĕp′-ēr-tō-rĭ.
repetend—rĕp′-ē-tĕnd or rĕp-ē-tĕnd′.
repetent (tutor)—rā-pā-tĕnt′.
repetitious—rĕp-ē-tĭsh′-ŭs.
repetitive—rē-pĕt′-ĭt-ĭv.
repetitor—rē-pĕt′-ĭt-ôr.
repique—rē-pēk′.
replevin—rē-plĕv′-ĭn.
replica—rĕp′-lĭk-à.
replum—rĕp′-lŭm or rē′-plŭm.
reportorial—rĕp-ōr-tō′-rĭ-ăl or rē-pōr-tō′-rĭ-ăl.
repository—rē-pŏz′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
repoussé—rē-pōō-sā′.
Repplier (Agnes)—rĕp′-lēr.
reprimand (n.)—rĕp′-rĭm-ànd.
reprimand (vb.)—rĕp′-rĭm-ànd or rĕp-rĭm-ànd′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

reptile—rĕp′-tĭl or rĕp′-tīl.
Stormonth says rĕp′-tĭl.
repugn—rē-pūn′.
reputable—rĕp′-ū-tȧ-bl.
See *disreputable.*
requiem—rē′-kwĭ-ĕm or rē̆k′-wĭ-ĕm.
requisite—rē̆k′-wĭz-ĭt.
requital—rē-kwī′-tăl.
reredos—rēr′-dŏs, *not* rēr′-ē-dŏs.
Resaca de la Palma—rā-sä′-kȧ dā lȧ päl′-mä.
rescission—rē-sĭzh′-ŭn.
research (n. and vb.)—rē-sẽrch′, *not* rē′-sẽrch.
reservoir—rē̆z′-ẽr-vwôr or rē̆z′-ẽr-vwär.
residentiary—rē̆z-ĭ-dĕn′-shȧ-rĭ.
residue—rē̆z′-ĭ-dū.
residuum—rē-zĭd′-ū-ŭm.
resign—rē-zīn′.
resignation—rē̆z-ĭg̃-nā′-shŭn, *not* rē̆s-ĭg̃-nā′-shŭn.
resignee—rē-zī-nē′.
resigner—rē-zī′-nẽr.
resilience—rē-zĭl′-ĭ-ĕns, *not* rē-zĭl′-yĕns.
resiliency—rē-zĭl′-ĭ-ĕn-sĭ, *not* rē-zĭl′-yĕn-sĭ.
resilient—rē-zĭl′-ĭ-ĕnt, *not* rē-zĭl′-yĕnt.
resin—rē̆z′-ĭn.
See *rosin.*
resoluble—rē̆z′-ō-lū-bl; rē̆z′-ō-lo͝o-bl (Stor.).
See *irresoluble.*
resolute—rē̆z′-ō-lūt, *not* rē̆z′-ō-lo͝ot.
See *irresolute.*
resolution—rē̆z-ō-lū′-shŭn, *not* rē̆z-ō-lo͝o′-shŭn.
resonance—rē̆z′-ō-năns.
resource—rē-sōrs′, *not* rē′-sōrs.
respirable—rē-spī′-rȧ-bl or rē̆s′-pĭr-ȧ-bl.
See *irrespirable.*
respirator—rē̆s′-pĭr-ā-tẽr, *not* rē-spī′-rȧ-tẽr.
respiratory—rē-spī′-rȧ-tō-rĭ or rē̆s′-pĭr-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

respite (n. and vb.)—rĕs′-pĭt, *not* rē-spīt′.

respited—rĕs′-pĭt-ĕd, *not* rē-spī′-tĕd.

restaurant—rĕs′-tō-rănt or rĕs′-tôr-ănt.

"In British use often as French, or nearly so, rĕs-tō-räN′."—*Web.*

For äN, see p. 26.

restaurateur—rĕs-tō-rȧ-tûr′; Fr. pron., rĕs-tō-rȧ-tör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Restigouche—rĕs-tĭ-gōōsh′.

When written with an accent on the final *e* (Restigouché), it is pronounced rĕs-tē-gōō-shā′.

restorative—rē-stōr′-ȧ-tĭv.

The Oxford English Dictionary says rē-stŏr′-ȧ-tĭv.

resumable—rē-zū′-mȧ-bl.

résumé—rā-zü-mā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

resumption—rē-zŭmp′-shŭn, *not* rē-zŭm′-shŭn.

Pronounce the *p* in the second syllable.

Reszke, de—dā rĕsh′-kĕ, *not* dŭ rĕs′-kē.

retail (n.)—rē′-tāl.

"Formerly, and still in Scotland, often re-tail′, the original accentuation."—*Web.*

retail (adj.)—rē′-tāl.

"A *Retail* Grocer."

retail (vb.)—rē-tāl′.

"Also rē′-tāl, especially in contrast with whole′-sale."—*Web.*

See *absent.*

retailer—re-tā′-lẽr or re′-tā-lẽr.

"This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America."—*Web.*

retardation—rē-tär-dā′-shŭn.

retch—rĕch.

Worcester prefers rēch.

"Or, especially in British usage, rēch."—*Web.*

"This word is derived from the same Saxon

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

original as the verb to *reach*. . . . The pronunciation of both is generally the same."—*Walker*.

rete—rē′-tē.

rete mucosum—rē′-tē mū-kō′-sŭm.

reticence—rĕt′-ĭs-ĕns, *not* rē-tī′-sĕns.

reticent—rĕt′-ĭs-ĕnt, *not* rē-tī′-sĕnt.

reticule—rĕt′-ĭ-kūl.

retiform—rē′-tĭ-fôrm or rĕt′-ĭ-fôrm.

retina—rĕt′-ĭn-à.

retinue—rĕt′-ĭ-nū.

"Formerly often rē-tĭn′-ū, as in Milton and Dryden."—*Web*.

"Though Walker, in deference to the divided usage of his day, gives two modes of pronouncing this word, he says that 'analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable.'"—*S. & W*.

retractile—rē-trăk′-tĭl.

retributive—rē-trĭb′-ū-tĭv.

retrievable—rē-trēv′-à-bl.

See *irretrievable*.

retroact—rē′-trō-ăkt or rĕt′-rō-ăkt.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroactive—rē-trō-ăk′-tĭv or rĕt-rō-ăk′-tĭv.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroaction—rē-trō-ăk′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-ăk′-shŭn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retrocede—rĕt′-rō-sēd or rē′-trō-sēd.

retrocession—rĕt-rō-sĕsh′-ŭn or rē-trō-sĕsh′-ŭn.

retro-choir—rē′-trō-kwīr or rĕt′-rō-kwīr.

retroflection—rē-trō-flĕk′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-flĕk′-shŭn.

retrograde—rĕt′-rō-grād or rē′-trō-grād.

retrogression—rē-trō-grĕsh′-ŭn or rĕt-rō-grĕsh′-ŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospect—rĕt′-rō-spĕkt or rē′-trō-spĕkt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

retrospection—rĕt-rō-spĕk′-shŭn or rē-trō-spĕk′-shŭn.

retroussé—rē-trōō-sā′.

retroversion—rē-trō-vēr′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-vēr′-shŭn.

retrovert—rē′-trō-vērt or rĕt′-rō-vērt.

Retz, de (Cardinal)—dŭ rĕs or dŭ rē; Anglicized, dŭ rĕts.

Reuel—rē-ū′-ĕl or rōō′-ĕl.

Réunion (Island)—rē-ūn′-yŭn; Fr. pron., rā-ü-nyôN′.

For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

reveille—rē-vāl′-yā or rĕv-ĕl-ē′.

"The usual pronunciation in the United States service is rĕv-ĕl-ē′ (or rĕv′-ĕl-ē), and this is also common in general use in America; in the British service rē-vĕl′-ĭ (or rē-văl′-ĭ) is usual."—*Web.*

revelry—rĕv′-ĕl-rĭ.

revenue—rĕv′-ē-nū.

"Formerly often or usually, still occasionally, rē-vĕn′-ū."—*Web.*

"For what advancement may I hope from thee,
That no *revenue* hast but thy good spirits,
To feed and clothe thee?"—*Shakespeare.*

reverable—rē-vē′-rȧ-bl.

reverend—rĕv′-ēr-ĕnd.

See *reverent.*

reverent—rĕv′-ēr-ĕnt.

See *reverend.*

reverie—rĕv′-ēr-ĭ or rĕv′-ēr-ē.

Worcester says rĕv-ēr-ē′.

"Both the orthography and pronunciation of this word are unsettled, some good writers and speakers using one form, and some the other [revery]."—*Wor.*

See *revery.*

reversi—rē-vēr′-sĭ; Fr. pron., rē-vĕr-sē′.

reversion—rē-vēr′-shŭn, *not* rē-vēr′-zhŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

reverso—rē-vĕr′-sō.

revery—rĕv′-ĕr-ĭ.

"If we place the accent on the last [syllable] of *revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y* with the accent on it is never so pronounced."—*Walker.*

See *reverie.*

revocable—rĕv′-ō-kȧ-bl, *not* rē-vō′-kȧ-bl.

revocation—rĕv-ō-kā′-shŭn.

revocatory—rĕv′-ō-kȧ-tō-rĭ.

revolt (n.)—rē-vōlt′ or rē-vŏlt′.

"Walker says of this word: 'That pronunciation . . . which rhymes it with *bolt, jolt,* etc., has . . . a clear analogy and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage on its side.'"—*S. & W.*

See *revolt (vb.).*

revolt (vb.)—rē-vōlt′ or rē-vŏlt′.

See *revolt (n.).*

revolting—rē-vōlt′-ĭng or rē-vŏlt′-ĭng.

revue—rē-vü′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Revue des Deux Mondes—rē-vü′ dā dö môNd′.

For ö, ü, ôN, see pp. 25, 26, 27.

Reyes—rā′-yās.

Reykjavik—rā′-kyȧ-vēk.

Reynaldo—rā-năl′-dō.

reynard—rā′-nȧrd or rĕn′-ȧrd.

Reynard (the Fox)—rā′-nȧrd or rĕn′-ȧrd.

rez de chaussée—rā dŭ shō-sā′.

Rhadamanthus—răd-ȧ-măn′-thŭs.

Also written *Rhadamanthys,* but pronounced răd-ȧ-măn′-thĭs.

Rhaetian—rē′-shăn.

Rhaetic—rē′-tĭk.

rhapsodist—răp′-sō-dĭst.

rhapsodize—răp′-sō-dīz.

rhapsody—răp′-sō-dĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Rhea Sylvia—rē′-ä sĭl′-vĭ-ä.
Rheims—rēmz; Fr. pron., rĂNs.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
Also written *Reims*, but pronounced as above.
Rheingold, Das—däs rīn′-gōlt.
Rhemish—rē′-mĭsh.
Rhenish—rĕn′-ĭsh.
rheum (catarrh)—rōōm.
rheumatic—rōō-măt′-ĭk, *not* rŏŏm-ăt′-ĭk.
rheumatism—rōō′-mȧ-tĭzm, *not* rŏŏm′-ȧ-tĭzm.
rhizoma—rī-zō′-mȧ.
rhizome—rī′-zōm.
rhizopod—rī′-zō-pŏd.
rhodeoretin—rō-dē-ŏr′-ē-tĭn.
Rhodes—rōdz.
Rhodesia—rō-dē′-zhĭ-ȧ or rō-dē′-zĭ-ȧ.
rhododendron—rō-dō-dĕn′-drŏn.
rhomb—rŏmb or rŏm.
Worcester prefers rŭmb. Stormonth says rŏm.
According to Walker, "In the mathematical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard."
See *rhumb*.
rhumb—rŭm or rŭmb.
See *rhomb*.
Rhys—rēs.
rhythm—rĭthm or rĭthm, *not* rĭth′-ŭm.
Worcester prefers rĭthm.
A word of *one* syllable.
rhythmic—rĭth′-mĭk or rĭth′-mĭk.
rhythmical—rĭth′-mĭk-ăl or rĭth′-mĭk-ăl.
rial (coin)—rī′-ăl.
See *ryal*, the preferred spelling.
Rialto—rē-ăl′-tō or rĭ-ăl′-tō.
"Ponte di *Rialto*."
riant—rī′-ănt; Fr. pron., rē-ĂN′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
ribald—rĭb′-ăld, *not* rī′-bôld.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

riband—rĭb′-ănd, formerly rĭb′-ăn.
Ribault—rē-bō′.
Also written *Ribaut*, but pronounced as above.
ribband (shipbuilding)—rĭb′-bănd or rĭb′-ănd or rĭb′-ăn.
Ribera (José)—rē-bā′-rä.
See *Spagnoletto, Il.*
Ribot—rē-bō′.
Ricardo—rĭ-kär′-dō.
Ricasoli—rē-kä′-sō-lē.
Ricci (Brothers)—rē′-chē.
See *Abbatucci.*
Richelieu, de—dŭ rēsh-ĕl-ōō′; Fr. pron., dŭ rēsh-lē-ö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Richepin—rēsh-păN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Richter—rĭK′-tẽr.
For K, see p. 28.
ricochet (n.)—rĭk-ō-shā′ or rĭk-ō-shĕt′.
ricochet (vb.)—rĭk-ō-shā′ or rĭk-ō-shĕt′.
Ricord—rē-kōr′.
rid—rĭd, *not* rĕd.
ridiculous—rĭd-ĭk′-ū-lŭs, *not* rĭd-ĭk′-lŭs.
Rienzi, Cola di—kō′-lä dē rē-ĕn′-zē.
Riesen-Gebirge—rē′-zĕn gē-bĭr′-gē.
rifacimento—rē-fä-chē-mĕn′-tō.
Riga—rē′-gȧ.
Rigel—rī′-jĕl or rī′-gĕl.
righteous—rī′-chŭs or rīt′-yŭs.
Rigi-Kulm—rē′-gē kŏŏlm.
rigmarole—rĭg′-mȧ-rōl, *not* rĭg′-ȧ-mȧ-rōl.
Rigoletto—rē-gō-lĕt′-tō.
rigor—rĭg′-ẽr.
Also written *rigour*, but pronounced as above.
Rigsdag—rĭgz′-dăg.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Riis (Jacob A.)—rēs.
Rijks (Museum)—rīks.
Rijswijk—rīs′-vīk.
See *Ryswick*, another spelling.
Riksdag—rĭks′-dȧg̃.
rile—rīl.
The proper spelling of this word is *roil;* but *rile* occurs as a colloquial and dialectic variety.
See *roil*.
rilievo—rē-lyā′-vō.
See *relievo*.
rime—rīm.
Also written *rhyme*, but pronounced as above.
rimose—rī′-mōs or rī-mōs′.
Rinaldo—rē-näl′-dō.
rind—rīnd, *not* rīn.
Pronounce the *d*.
rinderpest—rĭn′-dēr-pĕst, *not* rīn′-dēr-pĕst.
Ring des Nibelungen, Der—dĕr rĭng dĕs nē′-bĕl-ŏŏng-ĕn.
ringed—rĭngd.
Ring-Strasse—rĭng-sträs′-ē.
rinse—rĭns, *not* rĕns.
rio (river)—rē′-ō.
Rio de la Plata—rē′-ō dā lä plä′-tä.
Rio Grande—rē′-ō grän′-dā.
Rio de Janeiro—rē′-ō dā zhȧ-nā′-rō; Port. pron., rē′-ŏŏ dā zhä-nĕ′-ē-rŏŏ.
Riordan (Archbishop)—rēr′-dȧn.
ripeness—rīp′-nĕs, *not* rīp′-nŭs.
See *damage*.
ripieno (music)—rē-pyā′-nō.
Ripon—rĭp′-ŭn.
riposte—rē-pōst′.
Also written *ripost*, but pronounced as above.
rise (n.)—rīz or rīs.
"The older pronouncing dictionaries from Walker

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

(c. 1800) have generally preferred rīs, on the analogy of other nouns distinguished in pronunciation by sharp *s* from the corresponding verbs of like spelling and accent: as *abuse*, noun and verb; *use*, noun and verb; *house*, noun and verb, etc. Most recent dictionaries prefer rīz, good usage having at all times been divided."—*Web.*

Walker (1809) says: "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use, excuse*, etc.; for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like the *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers."

rise (vb.)—rīz.
risk—rĭsk, *not* rēsk.
risqué—rēs-kā′.
risquée—rēs-kā′.
Ristori—rēs-tō′-rē.
rivage—rĭv′-āj; Fr. pron., rē-väzh′.
Rivàrol—rē-vȧ-rŏl′.
riverain—rĭv′-ēr-ān.
riverine—rĭv′-ēr-īn or rĭv′-ēr-ĭn.
Riviera di Levante—rē-vyâ′-rä dē lā-vän′-tā.
Riviera di Ponente—rē-vyâ′-rä dē pō-nĕn′-tā.
rivière (necklace)—rē-vyâr′.
Rivinus—rē-vē′-nŭs.
Rivoli (Battle of)—rē′-vō-lē; Fr. pron., rē-vō-lē′.
Rivoli, Rue de—rü dŭ rē-vō-lē′.

For ü, see p. 26.

rivose—rī′-vōs or rĭv-ōs′.
Rizzio—rēt′-sē-ō.

Also written *Riccio*, but pronounced rē′-chō. See *Abruzzi, Bertuccio.*

Roanoke—rō′-ȧ-nōk, *not* rō-ȧ-nōk′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Robbia, della—dĕl′-lä rŏb′-byä.
Robert le Diable—rŏ-bâr′ lŭ dyä′-bl.
Robespierre, de—dŭ rō′-bĕs-pēr; Fr. pron., rŏ-bĕs-pyâr′.
Robsart (Amy)—rŏb′-särt, *not* rōb′-särt.
Robson (Stuart)—rŏb′-sŭn, *not* rōb′-sŭn.
robust—rō-bŭst′, *not* rō′-bŭst.
Robusti, Jacopo—yä′-kō-pō rō-bōōs′-tē.
robustious—rō-bŭs′-chŭs or rō-bŭst′-yŭs.
"A *robustious*, periwig-pated fellow."—*Shakespeare.*
Rochambeau, de—dŭ rō-shäN-bō′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Rochdale—rŏch′-dāl, *not* rōch′-dāl.
Roche (Regina Maria)—rōch.
Rochefort—rŏsh-fōr′.
Rochester—rŏch′-ĕs-tĕr.
rochet—rŏch′-ĕt.
Rochet—rŏ-shā′.
Rockefeller—rŏk′-ē-fĕl-ēr.
A word of *four* syllables.
Rockingham—rŏk′-ĭng-ŭm, *not* rŏk′-ĭng-hăm.
See *Alnwick.*
rococo—rō-kō′-kō.
Rod, Édouard—ā-dŏŏ-är′ rōd.
Rodays, de—dŭ rō-dā′.
Roderick—rŏd′-ēr-ĭk, *not* rō′-dĕr-ĭk.
Also written *Roderic*, but pronounced as above.
Roderigo—rŏd-ēr-ē′-gō; It. pron., rō-dā-rē′-gō.
Rodin—rō-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Rodolph—rō′-dŏlf.
Rodolphus—rō-dŏl′-fŭs.
rodomontade—rŏd-ō-mŏn-tād′ or rŏd-ō-mŏn-täd′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Rodríguez (José Ignacio)—rō-drē′-ğās.
See *Chimborazo.*

Roebling—rōb′-lĭng; Ger. pron.,rö′-blĭng.
For ö, see p. 25.

Roger de Coverly—rŏj′-ẽr dē kŭv′-ẽr-lĭ.

Roget—rō-zhā′.
"*Roget's* Thesaurus."

Rohan, de—dŭ rō-ăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Roi d' Yvetot, Le—lŭ rwä dēv-tō′.

roil—roil, *not* rīl.
Webster (1884) says: "Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, etc.; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes."
Worcester says: "This word is provincial in England and colloquial in the United States, and it is written also *rile.*"
See *rile.*

Roi Pétaud—rwä pā-tō′.

Roi Soleil—rwä sō-lā′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Rokeby—rō͝ok′-bĭ or rōk′-bĭ.

Roland—rō′-lănd; Fr. pron., rō-läN′.
"A *Roland* for an Oliver."
For ăN, see p. 26.

Roland (Madame)—rō′-lănd; Fr. pron. rō-läN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

rôle—rōl.

Rolla—rŏl′-à.
See *Rollo.*

Rollin—rŏl′-ĭn; Fr. pron., rŏl-ăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Rollo—rŏl′-ō.
See *Rolla.*

Roma—rō′-mä.

Romaic—rō-mā′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

romance (n.)—rō-măns′, more properly rō-mȧns′.
Do not say rō′-măns.

romance (vb.)—rō-măns′, more properly rō-mȧns′.

Romance (adj.)—rō-mȧns′.
"The *Romance* Languages."

Roman de la Rose—rō-mäɴ′ dŭ lä rōz.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

Romanes (George J.)—rō-mä′-nĕs.

Romanesque—rō-măn-ĕsk′.

Romanov—rō-mä′-nŏf.

Romany—rŏm′-ȧ-nĭ, *not* rō′-mȧ-nĭ.
"*Romany* Rye."
Also written *Rommany*, but pronounced as above.

romanza—rō-măn′-zȧ or rō-män′-zȧ.

Roméo et Juliette—rŏ-mā-ō′ ā zhü-lē-ĕt′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Romeyn—rō′-mīn.

Romilly—rŏm′-ĭl-ĭ.

Romola—rŏm′-ō-lȧ or rō′-mō-lȧ.

Romulus—rŏm′-ū-lŭs.

Roncevalles (Pass)—rŏn-sē-văl′-lĕs; Sp. pron., rōn-thĕs-väl′-yās.
See *Cervantes, de; llano.*

rondeau—rŏn′-dō or rŏn-dō′.
See *rondo.*

rondo—rŏn′-dō.
See *rondeau.*

Rondout—rŏn′-dowt, *not* rown′-dowt.

Röntgen—rûnt′-gĕn or rĕnt′-gĕn; Ger. pron., rönt′-gĕn.
For ö, see p. 25.

ronyon—rŭn′-yŭn.
"'Aroint thee, witch!' the rump-fed *ronyon* cries."—*Shakespeare.*
Also written *ronion*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

roof—rōōf, *not* rŏŏf.
See *broom*.

rook—rŏŏk.
Worcester says rōōk or rŏŏk.

room—rōōm, *not* rŏŏm.
See *broom*.

Roosevelt—rō′-zē-vĕlt, almost rōz′-vĕlt.
In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like English *oo* in *door*.

root—rōōt, *not* rŏŏt.
See *broom*.

Roquefort (cheese)—rōk-fōr′ or rōk′-fōrt.

roquelaure—rŏk′-ē-lōr or rŏk-lōr′.

roquet—rō-kā′.
In England commonly rō′-kā or rō′-kĭ.

rorqual—rôr′-kwăl; rŏr′-kwôl (Stor.).

rosaceous—rō-zā′-shŭs.

rosary—rō′-zȧ-rĭ.

Rosa, Salvator—säl-vä′-tōr rō′-zä.

Rosalind—rŏz′-ȧ-lĭnd.
"As You Like It."

Rosaline—rŏz′-ȧ-lĭn or rŏz′-ȧ-līn.

Rosamond—rŏz′-ȧ-mŭnd.

Roscius—rŏsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
"When *Roscius* was an actor in Rome."—*Shakespeare*.

Roscommon (Earl)—rŏs-kŏm′-ŭn.

roseate—rō′-zē-āt.

Rosebery (Lord)—rōz′-bĕr-ĭ.

rosemary—rōz′-mā-rĭ.
"There 's *rosemary*, that 's for remembrance."—*Shakespeare*.

Rosencrantz—rō′-zĕn-krănts.

roseola—rō-zē′-ō-lȧ, *not* rō-zē-ō′-lȧ.

Rosetta (Stone)—rō-zĕt′-ȧ.

Rosh Hashana—rōsh hȧ-shä′-nä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Rosicrucian—rō-zĭ-krōō′-shăn or rŏz-ĭ-krōō′-shăn.

Rosicrucius—rŏs-ĭ-krōō′-shĭ-ŭs.

rosin—rŏz′-ĭn.

See *resin.*

Rosinante—rŏz-ĭ-năn′-tē.

Also written *Rozinante*, but pronounced as above. "Don Quixote."

Rosny, de—dŭ rō-nē′.

rosolio—rō-zôl′-yō.

Rospigliosi (Palace)—rōs-pēl-yō′-sē.

See *Bentivoglio.*

Rossbach (Battle of)—rōs′-bäK.

For K, see p. 28.

Rossetti—rŏs-sĕt′-ē.

Rossi—rŏs′-sē.

Rossignol (Lake)—rŏs-sēn-yōl′.

Rossini—rŏs-sē′-nē.

Rostand, Edmond—ĕd-môN′ rŏs-täN′.

For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Rostopchin—rŏs-tŏp-chĭn′.

rostrum—rŏs′-trŭm, *not* rōs′-trŭm.

rotary—rō′-tă-rĭ.

rotate—rō′-tāt or, especially in British usage, rō-tāt′.

rotating—rō′-tā-tĭng or rō-tā′-tĭng.

See *rotate.*

Roth, von—fŏn rōt.

Rotherhithe—rŭth′-ēr-hīth; coll., rŏd′-rĭth or rĕd′-rĭf.

See *Alnwick.*

Rothesay—rŏth′-sā; also colloquially, rŏt′-sĭ.

Rothschild—rŏths′-chīld or rōs′-chīld; Ger. pron., rōt′-shĭlt.

rotifer—rō′-tĭf-ēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

rotonde—rō-tôNd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
roturier—rō-tü-ryā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
roué—rōō-ā′.
Worcester accents the first syllable.
Rouen—rōō-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
rouge—rōōzh.
rouge et noir—rōōzh-ā-nwär′.
Rouget de Lisle—rōō-zhā′ dŭ lēl′.
Also written *Rouget de L'Isle*, but pronounced as above.
Rouher—rōō-âr′.
roulade—rōō-lȧd′.
rouleau—rōō-lō′.
roulette—rōō-lĕt′.
Rousillon (wine)—rōō-sē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Rousillon—rōō-sēl-yôN′.
"All 's Well That Ends Well."
For ôN, see p. 27.
Roustam—rōōs′-tăm; Persian pron., rōōs′-tĕm.
See *Rustam*.
rout—rowt.
route—rōōt.
The Century and Worcester give rowt as an alternative form.
"The pronunciation *rout* (*ou* as in *out*) is still common in the United States, prevailing in some localities; but *rōōt*, after modern French, is displacing it in the best usage."—*Web.*
"Most of the orthoëpists more recent than Walker give the preference to the pronunciation *rōōt*."—*Wor.*
routine—rōō-tēn′, *never* rō-tēn′.
See *ambergris*.
Roux—rōō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Rovigo—rō-vē′-gō.
rowan (tree)—rō′-ăn or row′-ăn.
Rowan (Admiral)—rō′-ăn.
rowel—row′-ĕl, *not* rō′-ĕl.
Rowena—rō-ē′-nȧ.
"Ivanhoe."
Rowland—row′-lănd or rō′-lănd.
Rowley—row′-lĭ.
Roxana—rŏks-ăn′-ȧ or rŏks-ā′-nȧ.
"*Roxana* and Statira."
See *Statira*.
Roxburgh—rŏks′-bŭr-ō or rŏks′-bûrg.
Royer Collard—rwä-yā′ kō-lȧr′.
Rubaiyat—rōō-bī-yȧt′.
Rubens—rōō′-bĕnz.
rubefacient—rōō-bē-fā′-shĕnt.
rubeola—rōō-bē′-ō-lȧ, *not* rōō-bē-ō′-lȧ.
rubiacin—rōō′-bĭ-ȧ-sĭn.
Rubinstein—rōō′-bĭn-stīn.
ruble (coin)—rōō′-bl.
Also written *rouble*, but pronounced as above.
ruby—rōō′-bĭ, *not* rū′-bĭ.
Rucellai—rōō-chĕl-lī′.
"The *Rucellai* Gardens."
See *Beatrice Cenci*.
Ruddygore—rŭd′-ĭ-gōr.
rude—rōōd, *not* rūd.
rudiment—rōō′-dĭm-ĕnt, *not* rū′-dĭm-ĕnt.
Rudolph—rōō′-dŏlf.
Rudolphus—rōō-dŏl′-fŭs.
Rue de la Paix—rü dŭ lȧ pā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Rueil—rü-ĕ′-yŭ.
For ü, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
Rue St. Honoré—rü săN-tŏn-ō-rā′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

ruffian—rŭf′-ĭ-ăn or rŭf′-yăn.
ruffianism—rŭf′-ĭ-ăn-ĭzm or rŭf′-yăn-ĭzm.
rule—rōōl, *not* rūl.
rupee (coin)—rōō-pē′.
rural—rōō′-răl, *not* rū′-răl.
ruse de guerre—rüz dŭ gâr′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
Russ—rŭs.
Russia—rŭsh′-ȧ or rōō′-shȧ.
The second pronunciation is seldom heard.
See *Prussia.*
Russian—rŭsh′-ăn or rōō′-shăn.
See *Prussian.*
Rustam—rōōs′-tăm.
See *Roustam.*
rustle—rŭs′-l, *not* rŭst′-l.
rutabaga—rōō-tȧ-bā′-gȧ.
ruth—rōōth, *not* rūth.
Rutherford—rŭth′-ẽr-fẽrd, *not* rŭth′-ẽr-fẽrd.
ruthless—rōōth′-lĕs, *not* rūth′-lĕs.
Ruy Blas—rü′-ē blȧs, *not* rü′-ē blä.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
Ruy López—rōō′-ē lō′-pĕz; Sp. pron., rōō′-ē lō′-pāth.
See *Zamacoïs.*
Ruysdael—rois′-dȧl.
Also written *Ruisdael*, but pronounced as above.
Ruyter, de—dŭ roi′-tẽr or dŭ rī′-tẽr.
ryal (coin)—rī′-ăl.
See *rial (coin).*
Ryswick—rĭz′-wĭk.
"The Peace of *Ryswick.*"
See *Rijswijk.*

S

Saadi—sä-dē′ or sô-dē′.
Also written *Sa'di*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Saale—zä′-lē.
Saarbrücken—zär-brük′-ĕn.
For ü, see p. 26.
Saavedra, de—dā sä-ä-vā′-thrä.
See *Guadalquivir.*
Sabacthani—sä-bäĸ-thä-nē′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Sabæan—sȧ-bē′-ăn.
Also written *Sabean*, but pronounced as above.
Sabæism—sā′-bē-ĭzm.
Also written *Sabaism*, but pronounced sā′-bā-ĭzm.
Sabaoth—săb′-ā-ŏth or sȧ-bā′-ŏth.
"Lord of *Sabaoth.*"
Sabbatine—săb′-ȧ-tĭn.
Sabbatize—săb′-ȧ-tīz.
saber—sā′-bẽr.
Also written *sabre*, but pronounced as above.
Sabine (Sir Edward)—săb′-ĭn.
Sabines—sā′-bīnz.
"The Rape of the *Sabines.*"
sabot—sȧ-bō′.
sabretasch—sā′-bẽr-tăsh.
Sabrina—sȧ-brī′-nȧ.
"Milton's *Comus.*"
saccharic—săk-ăr′-ĭk.
saccharide—săk′-ȧ-rīd or săk′-ȧ-rĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).
saccharify—săk-ăr′-ĭf-ī or săk′-ȧ-rĭf-ī.
saccharin—săk′-ȧ-rĭn.
See *saccharine.*
saccharine—săk′-ȧ-rĭn or săk′-ȧ-rēn, *not* săk′-ȧ-rīn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*), *saccharin.*
sacerdotal—săs-ẽr-dō′-tăl, *not* sä-sẽr-dō′-tăl.
sacerdotalism—săs-ẽr-dō′-tăl-ĭzm, *not* sä-sẽr-dō′-tăl-ĭzm.
Sacharissa—săk-ȧ-rĭs′-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

sachem—sā′-chĕm, *not* săch′-ĕm.

sachet—să-shā′ or, especially in British usage, săsh′-ā.

Worcester's pronunciation (săsh-ā′) is the one generally heard.

Saco—sô′-kō.

sacque—săk.

sacrament—săk′-rȧ-mĕnt, *not* sā′-krȧ-mĕnt.

Walker says: "This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred;* but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies of the language."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice" [of making the a *long* in the first syllable].

See *sacrifice* (*n.* and *vb.*).

sacrificable—să-krĭf′-ĭk-ȧ-bl.

sacrifice (n.)—săk′-rĭf-īs or săk′-rĭf-īz.

"The pronunciation 'fīz' has, until recently, been preferred. Walker (c. 1800) notes that it is 'the practice of most speakers and is accordingly so marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.' The pronunciation 'fīs' prevails in present good usage, but 'fīz' is still widely used for the noun and prevails for the verb. Some good speakers say 'fĭs'."—*Web.*

See *sacrament, sacrifice* (*vb.*).

sacrifice (vb.)—săk′-rĭf-īz or săk′-rĭf-īs.

Worcester says: "In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoëpists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun; yet he says it is 'the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifize*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.'"

See *sacrament, sacrifice* (*n.*).

sacrificer—săk-rĭf-ī′-zēr or săk-rĭf-ī′-sēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

sacrificial—săk-rĭf-ĭsh′-ăl.
sacrilege—săk′-rĭl-ĕj.
See *sacrament.*
sacrilegious—săk-rĭl-ē′-jŭs, *not* săk-rĭl-ĭj′-ŭs.
Almost invariably mispronounced.
"Often erroneously pronounced, even by educated speakers, as if spelt *sacreligious.*"—*Web.*
sacristan—săk′-rĭs-tăn.
sacristy—săk′-rĭs-tĭ.
See *sacrament.*
sacrosanct—săk′-rō-săngkt.
sacrum—sā′-krŭm.
saddlery—săd′-lēr-ĭ, *not* săd′-l-rĭ.
Sadducean—săd-ū-sē′-ăn.
Sadducee—săd′-ū-sē.
Sadi-Carnot—sä-dē′ kär-nō′.
See *Carnot.*
Sadowa (Battle of)—sä′-dō-vä, *not* sȧ-dow′-ȧ.
Saengerbund—zâng′-ēr-bo͝ont.
Saengerfest—zâng′-ēr-fĕst.
Safed—sä-fĕd′.
saffron—săf′-rŭn.
See *apron.*
saga—sä′-gȧ or sā′-gȧ.
sagacious—sȧ-gā′-shŭs, *not* sȧ-găsh′-ŭs.
sagamore—săg′-ȧ-mōr.
Sagan—zä′-gän.
Sagan, de—dŭ sä-gäN′.
For ąN, see p. 26.
Saghalien—sä-gä-lyĕn′.
See *Sakhalin,* another spelling.
Saginaw—săg′-ĭn-ô.
sagittal—săj′-ĭt-ăl.
Knowles says săj-ĭt′-ăl.
Sagittarius—săj-ĭt-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
Sagittary (centaur)—săj′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.
See *Sagittary* (*constellation*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Sagittary (constellation)—săj′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.
See *Sagittary* (*centaur*).

Sagittary (Venice)—săj′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.
"Lead to the *Sagittary* the raised search."—*Shakespeare.*

Saguenay—săg-ē-nā′, *not* săg′-ē-nā.

Sahara—sȧ-hä′-rȧ or sä′-hȧ-rä.
The Arabic *Sahra* is pronounced sä-hrä′.

said (preterit of say)—sĕd.

Saida—sä′-ē-dȧ.

Saigon—sī-gōn′; Fr. pron., sȧ-ē-gôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

sainfoin—sān′-foin.

Saint Albans—sānt ôl′-bănz.

Saint Albans (John of)—sānt ôl′-bănz or sānt ăl′-bănz.

Saint Amand, Imbert de—ăN-bâr′ dŭ săN-tȧ-mäN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

Saint Ambrosius—sānt ăm-brō′-zĭ-ŭs.

Saint-Arnaud, de—dŭ săN-tȧr-nō′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Saint Augustine (city)—sānt ô-gŭs-tēn′.

Saint Augustine (Church Father)—sānt ô-gŭs′-tĭn or sānt ô′-gŭs-tĭn.
"It must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favor of Augus′-tine (ô-gŭs′-tĭn).—*Biog.*

Saint Bernard—sānt bûr′-nȧrd or sānt bĕr-närd′; Fr. pron., săN bĕr-nȧr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Saint Bernard (Pass)—sānt bĕr-närd′; Fr. pron., săN bĕr-när′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Saint Bernard (Hospice)—sānt bĕr-närd′; Fr. pron., săN bĕr-när′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Saint Bernard (dog)—sānt bẽr-närd′; Fr. pron., săN bẽr-när′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Saint Cecilia—sānt sē-sĭl′-ĭ-ȧ.

Saint Clair—sānt klâr′.

Saint Cloud—sānt klowd′; Fr. pron., săN klōō′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Saint-Croix—sānt-kroi′; Fr. pron., săN-krwä′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Santa Cruz.*

Saint-Cyr, Gouvion—gōō-vyôN′ săN-sēr′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Saint-Denis—sānt dĕn′-ĭs; Fr. pron., săN dē-nē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Saint-Dizier—săN-dē-zyā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Sainte-Beuve—săNt-böv′.
For ŏ, ăN, see pp. 25, 26.

Sainte Chapelle—săNt shȧ-pĕl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Sainte Geneviève—săNt zhĕn-vē-ĕv′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Saint-Estèphe—săNt ĕs-tĕf′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Saint-Étienne-du-Mont—săNt ā-tyĕn′ dü môN.
For ü, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Saint-Évremond, de—dŭ săN-tā-vrē-môN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Saint-Gaudens (France)—săN gō-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 27.
See *Saint-Gaudens* (*Augustus*).

Saint-Gaudens (Augustus)—sānt gô′-dĕnz.
See *Saint-Gaudens* (*France*).

Saint-Germain (Palace)—săN zhĕr-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Saint-Germain-des-Prés—săN zhĕr-măN′-dā-prā.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Saint-Germain-en-Laye—săn zhĕr-măn′-än-lā.
For ăn, ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois—săn zhĕr-măn′ lō-sĕr-wä′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Gothard—sānt gŏth′-ärd; Fr. pron., săn gō-tär′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Helena (island)—sānt hĕl-ē′-nȧ.
"Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HEL′-ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself."—*Gaz.*
See *Saint Helena (mother of Constantine)*.

Saint Helena (mother of Constantine)—sānt hĕl′-ē-nȧ.
See *Saint Helena (island)*.

Saint-Hilaire—săn-tē-lâr′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Saint Januarius—sānt jăn-ū-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.

Saint-Jean-d'Acre—săn zhăn-dä′-krŭ.
For ăn, ăn, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.

Saint-Jean-d'Angély—săn zhăn-dăn-zhā-lē′.
For ăn, ăn, see p. 26.

Saint John—sānt-jŏn′ or sĭn′-jĕn.
See *Alnwick*.

Saint Julien (wine)—sānt-jōōl′-yĕn; Fr. pron., săn zhü-lyăn′.
For ü, ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Just, de—dŭ săn-zhüst′.
For ü, ăn, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Saint-Lambert, de—dŭ săN-läN-bâr′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.
St. Leger—sānt lĕj′-ẽr or sĭl′-ĭn-jẽr.
St. Leu—săN-lö′.
For ō, ăN, see pp. 25, 26.
St. Louis (Missouri)—sānt lo͞o′-ĭs or sānt lo͞o′-ĭ.
Saint Louis (island)—săN lo͞o-ē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Saint Lucia—sānt lo͞o′-shĭ-ȧ or sānt lo͞o-sē′-ȧ.
See *Santa Lucia.*
Saint-Maur-les-Fossés—săN mōr-lā-fŏ-sā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Saint Michael (Mount)—sānt mī′-kĕl.
See *Saint-Michel, Mont.*
Saint-Michel, Mont—môN săN mē-shĕl′.
Not to be confounded with *Saint Michael (Mount)* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Cornwall.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Saint-Omer—săN-tō-mâr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Saint Pancras—sānt păn′-krȧs.
Saint-Pierre, de—dŭ săN-pyâr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Saint-Priest, de—dŭ săN-prēst′ or dŭ săN prē-ĕst′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Saint-Réal, de—dŭ săN-rā-ȧl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Saint-Roch—săN-rŏk′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Saint-Sacrement, Lac du—lăk dü săN-sȧ-krē-mäN′.
For ü, ăN, ăN, see p. 26.
Saint-Saëns—săN-sȧNs′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.
Saint-Simon, de—dŭ săN-sē-môN′; Anglicized, sānt-sī′-mŭn.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Saint-Simonism—sānt-sī′-mŭn-ĭzm.
Saint-Sulpice—săN sül-pēs′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
Saint Theresa—sānt tē-rē′-sȧ, *not* sānt tē-rē′-zȧ.
Saint Vincent de Paul—săN văN-săN′ dŭ pŏl; Anglicized, sānt vĭn′-sĕnt dŭ pôl.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.
Saint-Yves—săN-tēv′.
Also written *Saint-Ives*, but pronounced as above.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Saïs—sā′-ĭs.
Sakhalin—sȧ-ĸȧ-lyēn′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
See *Saghalien.*
sakieh—săk′-ĭ-ĕ.
Also written *sakiyeh*, but pronounced săk′-ĭ-yĕ.
Sakuntala—sȧ-ko͝on′-tȧ-lä or shȧ-ko͝on′-tȧ-lȧ.
Sakya Muni—säk′-yȧ mo͝o′-nĭ.
Sala (George Augustus)—sā′-lȧ, *not* sȧ-lä′.
salaam—sȧ-läm′.
Also written *salam*, but pronounced as above.
salable—sā′-lȧ-bl.
salacious—sȧ-lā′-shŭs.
Saladin—săl′-ȧ-dĭn.
Salamis (Battle of)—săl′-ȧ-mĭs.
Salammbô—säl-äm-bō′.
Salanio—sä-lä′-nē-ō.
Salarino—sä-lä-rē′-nō.
salary—săl′-ȧ-rĭ, *not* săl′-rĭ.
saleratus—săl-ēr-ā′-tŭs.
Sales (Francis of)—sālz; Fr. pron., säl.
Saléza—sä-lā′-zä.
Salic—săl′-ĭk, *not* sā′-lĭk.
See *Salique.*
salicin—săl′-ĭs-ĭn.
salicylate—săl′-ĭs-ĭl-āt, *not* săl-ĭs′-ĭl-āt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

salicylic—săl-ĭ-sĭl′-ĭk.
salicylize—săl′-ĭ-sĭl-īz.
salient—sā′-lĭ-ĕnt.
salina—sȧ-lī′-nȧ, *not* sȧ-lē′-nȧ.
saline—sā′-līn or sȧ-līn′, *not* sȧ-lēn′.
"As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus* by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation, to remove to the first [syllable]."—*Walker.*
Salique—sȧ-lēk′ or săl′-ĭk.
See *Salic.*
Salisbury—sôlz′-bĕr-ĭ.
See *Alnwick.*
saliva—sȧ-lī′-vȧ.
salival—sȧ-lī′-văl.
salivant—săl′-ĭv-ănt.
salivary—săl′-ĭv-ā-rĭ.
salmagundi—săl-mȧ-gŭn′-dĭ, *not* săl-ȧ-mȧ-gŭn′-dĭ.
salmi—săl′-mĭ; Fr. pron., sȧl-mē′.
Also written *salmis*, but pronounced as above.
salmon—săm′-ŭn, *not* sä′-mŭn.
Salmon (George)—sä′-mŭn.
Salmon (P. Chase)—săl′-mŏn.
Salmoneus—săl-mō′-nūs or săl-mō′-nē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus.*
salmonoid—săl′-mŏn-oid.
Salome—sȧ-lō′-mē.
Salomon—zä′-lō-mōn.
salon—sȧ-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Salonica—sä-lō-nē′-kä.
Saloniki—sä-lō-nē′-kē.
Modern Greek, sä-lō-nyē′-kē.
Salpétrière, La—lä säl-pā-trē-âr′.
salsify—săl′-sĭf-ĭ or săl′-sĭf-ī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

salt—sôlt.

"Smart marks the *a* in this word as having a sound intermediate between that of *a* in *all* (or *o* in *orb*) and that of *o* in *on*."—*S. & W.*

See *accost*.

saltarello—săl-tȧ-rĕl′-ō.

saltier (heraldry)—săl′-tēr.

Also written *saltire*, but pronounced as above.

salt rheum—sôlt′-rōōm.

salubrious—sȧ-lū′-brĭ-ŭs.

salutary—săl′-ū-tā-rĭ.

salutatorian—sȧ-lū-tȧ-tō′-rĭ-ăn.

salutatory—sȧ-lū′-tȧ-tō-rĭ.

salute—sȧ-lūt′, *not* sȧ-lōōt′.

salve (interjection)—săl′-vē.

salve (ointment)—săv.

salve (vb.)—săv.

salver (tray)—săl′-vēr, *not* să′-vēr.

Salvini—săl-vē′-nē.

sal volatile—săl vō-lăt′-ĭl-ē.

"Anglicized săl vŏl′-ȧ-tĭl."—*Wor.*

salvor—săl′-vēr.

Salzburg—zälts′-bo͝orG.

For G, see p. 28.

Samara (river)—sȧ-mä′-rȧ.

Samaria—sȧ-mā′-rĭ-ȧ.

Samaritan—sȧ-măr′-ĭt-ăn.

Samarkand—sȧm-ȧr-kȧnt′.

Samian—sā′-mĭ-ăn.

"The *Samian* Sage."

samiel—săm′-yĕl.

samite—sā′-mīt.

Samnite—săm′-nīt.

"The *Samnite* Wars."

Samoa (Islands)—sä-mō′-ȧ, more correctly sä′-mō-ä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Samoan—sȧ-mō′-ăn.
Samos—sā′-mŏs.
"The Sage of *Samos*."
Samoset—săm′-ō-sĕt or sȧ-mŏs′-ĕt.
Samothrace—săm′-ō-thrās or săm-ō-thrā′-sē.
samovar—săm′-ō-vär.
Samoyed—săm-ō-yĕd′.
Also written *Samoyede*, but pronounced as above.
Samoyedic—săm-ō-yĕd′-ĭk.
samphire—săm′-fīr or săm′-fēr.
sample—săm′-pl or, especially in British usė, säm′-pl.
Sampson—sămp′-sŭn.
See *Samson*, the preferred spelling.
Samson—săm′-sŭn.
See *Sampson*.
Samson et Dalila—säN-sôN′ nā dä-lē-lä′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
samurai—sä′-mo͝or-ī.
sanatorium—săn-ȧ-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.
See *sanitarium*.
sanatory—săn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
See *sanitary*.
Sanballat—săn-băl′-ăt.
sancho—săng′-kō.
Sancho Panza—săng′-kō păn′-zȧ; Sp. pron., sän′-chō pän′-thä.
See *Zamacoïs*.
San Clemente—sän klā-mĕn′-tā.
San Cristóbal—sän krēs-tō′-bäl.
San Diego—sän dē-ā′-gō.
Sand, George—jōrj sănd; Fr. pron., zhôrzh säNd.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Sandalphon—săn-dăl′-fŏn.
Sandringham—săn′-drĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Sandusky—săn-dŭs′-kĭ, *not* săn′-dŭs-kĭ.
sandwich—sănd′-wĭch; sănd′-wĭj (Wor.).
Sandys—săndz.
See *Alnwick.*
sangarec—săng-gȧ-rē′.
sang-froid—säN-frwä′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Sangraal—săng-grāl′.
See *Sangreal.*
Sangrado (Dr.)—säng-grä′-dō.
"Gil Blas."
Sangreal—săng′-grē-ăl.
See *Sangraal.*
sangre azul—säng′-grā ä-thōōl′.
See *Zamacoïs.*
sanguigenous—săng-gwĭj′-ē-nŭs.
sanguinary—săng′-gwĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* săn′-gwĭn-ā-rĭ.
sanguine—săng′-gwĭn, *not* săn′-gwĭn.
sanguineous—săng-gwĭn′-ē-ŭs, *not* săn-gwĭn′-ē-ŭs.
Sanhedrim—săn′-hē-drĭm.
See *Sanhedrin.*
Sanhedrin—săn′-hē-drĭn.
See *Sanhedrim.*
sanitarium—săn-ĭ-tā′-rĭ-ŭm.
See *sanatorium.*
sanitary—săn′-ĭ-tā-rĭ.
See *sanatory.*
San Jacinto—săn jȧ-sĭn′-tō.
San Joaquin (river)—săn wä-kēn′.
See *San Joaquín (village).*
San Joaquín (village)—sän hō-ä-kēn′.
See *San Joaquin (river).*
San José—săn hō-sā′.
San Juan—sän hwän′.
San Luis Potosí—sän lōō-ēs′ pō-tō-sē′.
San Martin, de—dā sän mär-tēn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

San Michele—sän mē-kā′-lā.

San Miguel—sän mē-ḡĕl′.

San Pietro in Vincoli (Church)—sän pyā′-trō ēn vēn′-kō-lē.

San Remo—sän rā′-mō.

San Roque—sän rō′-kā.

San Salvador—sän säl-vȧ-dōr′.

sans (preposition)—sănz; Fr. pron., säN.

For ăN, see p. 26.

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything."—*Shakespeare.*

sans-culotte—sănz-kū-lŏt′; Fr. pron., säN-kü-lŏt′.

For ŭ, ăN, see p. 26.

Sans-culottide—sănz-kū-lŏt′-ĭd; Fr. pron., säN-kü-lŏt-ēd′.

For ŭ, ăN, see p. 26.

Sans Gêne, Madame—mȧ-däm′ säN-zhân′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Sanskrit—săn′-skrĭt.

Also written *Sanscrit*, but pronounced as above.

Sanson—säN-sôN′.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Sans peur et sans reproche—säN pör′ ā säN rē-prŏsh′.

For ö, ăN, see pp. 25, 26.

sans souci—säN sōō-sē′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Sans Souci (Palace)—säN sōō-sē′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Santa Anna, de—dā sän′-tä ä′-nä.

Also written *Santa Ana, de*; but pronounced as above.

Santa Cecilia—sän′-tä chā-chē′-lē-ä.

See *Beatrice Cenci.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Santa Claus—săn′-tȧ klôz.
Do not say săn′-dĭ klôs.
Also written *Santa Klaus*, but pronounced as above.
Santa Cruce—sän′-tä krō′-chā.
Santa Cruz—săn′-tȧ krōōz.
See *Saint Croix.*
Santa Fe—săn′-tȧ fā.
Santa Lucia—săn′-tä lōō-chē′-ä.
See *Cialdini, Saint Lucia.*
Santa Scala—sän′-tä skä′-lä.
Santerre—săN-târ′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Santiago—sän-tē-ä′-gō.
Santillana, de—dā sän-tēl-yä′-nä.
Santos-Dumont—säN-tōs′ dü-môN′.
For ŭ, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
San Yuste—sän yōōs′-tā.
Saône—sōn.
sapajou—săp′-ȧ-jōō; Fr. pron., sȧ-pȧ-zhōō′.
sapience—sā′-pĭ-ĕns.
sapient—sā′-pĭ-ĕnt.
saponaceous—săp-ō-nā′-shŭs.
saponin—săp′-ō-nĭn.
Sapor—sā′-pôr.
saporific—săp-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.
See *soporific.*
Sapphic—săf′-ĭk.
sapphire—săf′-īr or săf′-ēr.
sapphirine—săf′-ēr-ĭn or săf′-ēr-īn.
Sappho—săf′-ō.
sapsago (cheese)—săp′-sȧ-gō.
Saracen—săr′-ȧ-sĕn.
Sarasate, de—dā sä-rä-sä′-tā.
sarcasm—sär′-kăzm, *not* sär′-kăz-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

sarcenet—särs′-nĕt.
Also written *sarsenet*, but pronounced as above.
Sarcey, Francisque—fräN-sēsk′ sär-sĕ′.
For äN, see p. 26.
sarcoma—sär-kō′-mȧ.
sarcophagi—sär-kŏf′-ȧ-jī.
sarcophagus—sär-kŏf′-ȧ-gŭs.
Sardanapalus—sär-dȧ-nȧ-pā′-lŭs.
sardine (fish)—sär-dēn′ or sär′-dēn.
See *sardine* (*gem*).
sardine (gem)—sär′-dĭn or sär′-dīn.
See *sardine* (*fish*).
sardonic—sär-dŏn′-ĭk.
sardonyx—särd′-ō-nĭks, *not* särd-ō′-nĭks.
Sardou, Victorien—vēk-tō-rē-ăN′ sär-dōō′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
sargasso—sär-gȧs′-ō
Sargasso (Sea)—sär-gȧs′-ō.
Sargon—sär′-gŏn.
Sarmatia—sär-mā′-shĭ-ȧ.
Sarpedon—sär-pē′-dŏn.
sarsaparilla—sär-sȧ-pȧ-rĭl′-ȧ, *not* săs-pȧ-rĭl′-ȧ.
A word of *five* syllables when correctly pronounced.
Sartain—sär′-tān.
Sartoris—sär-tō′-rĭs.
Saskatchewan—săs-kăch′-ē-wŏn.
Sassanian—săs-sā′-nĭ-ăn.
Satan—sā′-tăn.
"Formerly also săt′-ăn."—*Web.*
sate (preterit of sit)—săt, rarely sāt.
satiate—sā′-shĭ-āt.
satiety—sȧ-tī′-ē-tĭ.
satin—săt′-ĭn, *not* săt′-ŭn.
See *damage*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

satire (sarcasm)—sāt′-īr.
The Century gives săt′-ēr as an alternative pronunciation.
Worcester says sā′-tēr or săt′-īr or săt′-ēr.
See *satyr.*

satiric—sȧ-tĭr′-ĭk.
See *satyric.*

satirical—sȧ-tĭr′-ĭk-ăl.

satirist—săt′-ĭr-ĭst or săt′-ēr-ĭst.

satirize—săt′-ĭr-īz or săt′-ēr-īz.

satrap—sā′-trăp or săt′-răp.

satrapy—sā′-trȧ-pĭ or săt′-rȧ-pĭ.
The Century Dictionary prefers săt′-rȧ-pĭ.

Satsuma (ware)—săt′-sŏŏm-ä.
Commonly pronounced săt-sōō′-mȧ.

Saturnalia—săt-ŭr-nā′-lĭ-ȧ.

saturnine—săt′-ŭr-nīn or săt′-ŭr-nĭn.

satyr—săt′-ēr or sā′-tēr.
"Hyperion to a *satyr.*"—*Shakespeare.*
See *satire.*

satyriasis—săt-ĭr-ī′-ȧ-sĭs.

satyric—sȧ-tĭr′-ĭk.
See *satiric.*

sauce—sôs; Fr. pron., sōs.

saucy—sô′-sĭ.

sauer-kraut—sowr′-krowt.

Sault—sōō or sō.
"The Long *Sault* Rapids."

Sault Sainte Marie—sōō sānt mā′-rĭ; Fr. pron., sō sᴀɴt mä-rē′.
For ᴀɴ, see p. 26.

saunter—sȧn′-tēr or sôn′-tēr.
See *craunch.*

sausage—sô′-sāj.
The pronunciation săs′-ĭj, once in good repute, is no longer authorized.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Saussure, de—dŭ sō-sŭr′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.

sauté—sō-tā′.

sauve qui peut—sōv-kē-pö′.
For ō, see p. 25.

savage—săv′-āj, *not* săv′-ĭj.
See *damage, savagery.*

savagery—săv′-āj-rĭ or săv′-āj-ēr-ĭ.
See *savage.*

savant—sȧ-väN′.
The plural *savants* is pronounced as above.
For äN, see p. 26.

Savary—sȧ-vȧ-rē′.

Savoie—sȧ-vwä′.
See *Savoy.*

savoir-faire—sȧ-vwȧr-fâr′.

savoir-vivre—sȧ-vwär-vē′-vrŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

Savonarola—săv-ō-nȧ-rō′-lȧ; It. pron., sä-vō-nä-rô′-lä.

Savoy—sȧ-voi′, *not* săv′-oi.
See *Savoie.*

sawder—sô′-dẽr.
See *solder,* the preferred spelling.

Say, Léon—lā-ôN′ sā.
For ôN, see p. 27.

sayid—sī′-ĭd or sä′-yĭd.
See *seid.*

says—sĕz, *not* sāz.
"John *says.*"

'sblood—zblŭd.
See *'sdeath.*

scabies—skā′-bĭ-ēz.

scabious—skā′-bĭ-ŭs.

Scæan (Gate)—sē′-ăn.

Scævola, Mutius—mū′-shĭ-ŭs sĕv′-ō-lȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

scaglia—skăl′-yȧ.
See *Bentivoglio.*
scagliola—skăl-yō′-lȧ.
See *Bentivoglio.*
scalawag—skăl′-ȧ-wăg̃, *not* skăl′-ĭ-wăg̃.
Also written *scallawag*, but pronounced as above.
Scalchi—skäl′-kē.
See *Petruchio.*
scald (poet)—skôld or skäld.
Also written *skald*, but pronounced as above.
See *scald* (*to burn*).
scald (to burn)—skôld.
See *scald* (*poet*).
scalene—skā-lēn′, *not* skā′-lēn.
Scaliger—skăl′-ĭj-ēr.
scallop (n.)—skŏl′-ŭp or skăl′-ŭp.
"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow;* but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it."—*Walker* (1809).
See *scallop* (*vb.*).
scallop (vb.)—skŏl′-ŭp or skăl′-ŭp.
See *scallop* (*n.*).
scalpel—skăl′-pĕl, *not* skăl-pĕl′.
Scamander—skȧ-măn′-dēr.
scaphoid—skăf′-oid; skā′-foid (Wor.).
"*Scaphoid* Bones."
scapiform—skā′-pĭ-fôrm; skăp′-ĭ-fôrm (Wor.).
Scapin—skȧ-păN′.
"Les Fourberies de *Scapin.*"
For ăN, see p. 26.
scarab—skăr′-ăb, *not* skā′-răb.
scarabæus—skăr-ȧ-bē′-ŭs.
scarabee—skăr′-ȧ-bē.
Scaramouch—skăr′-ȧ-mowch.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

scarce—skârs.
scared (preterit of scare)—skârd, *not* skârt.
Scarron—skȧ-rôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
scath (n. and vb.)—skăth.
See *scathe* (*n.* and *vb.*).
scathe (n. and vb.)—skāth.
Worcester and Stormonth says skāth.
See *scath* (*n.* and *vb.*).
scathed—skāthd or skătht.
scathing—skāth′-ĭng or skăth′-ĭng.
Sceaux—sō.
scenario—shā-nä′-rĭ-ō.
scenic—sē′-nĭk or sĕn′-ĭk.
scenical—sĕn′-ĭk-ăl or sē′-nĭk-ăl.
scepter—sĕp′-tẽr.
Also written *sceptre*, but pronounced as above.
sceptic—skĕp′-tĭk.
See *skeptic*, the preferred spelling.
Schaffhausen (Falls)—shäf-how′-zĕn.
schedule—skĕd′-ūl; in British usage, now commonly shĕd′-ūl.
"Price (1668) gives skĕd′-ūl; the 'English Scholar' (1687), sĕd′-ūl, sĕd′-o͝ol; Jones (1701), skĕd′-ūl, sĕd′-ūl; Walker (c. 1800), sĕd′-ūl, skĕd′-ūl; Smart (c. 1840), shĕd′-ūl."—*Web.*
"In the United States, the customary pronunciation of *schedule* is skĕd′-ūl."—*S. & W.*
Scheele—shā′-lē; Anglicized, shēl.
Scheele's Green—shēlz′ grēn or shā′-lēz grēn.
Scheherazade—shĕ-hā-rȧ-zä′-dĕ or shē-hē′-rä-zād.
Also written *Scheherezade*, but pronounced shĕ-hā-rā-zä′-dĕ or shē-hē′-rē-zād.
Scheldt—skĕlt.
"Often pronounced shĕld."—*Gaz.*
Schelling, von—fŏn shĕl′-ĭng.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

schema—skē′-mȧ.
Schenectady—skĕn-ĕk′-tȧ-dĭ.
scherzando—skĕrt-sän′-dō.
scherzo—skĕrt′-sō.
Scheveningen—sĸā′-vĕn-ĭng-ĕn.
For K, see p. 28.
Schiaparelli—skyä-pä-rĕl′-lē.
See *Petruchio.*
Schiedam—sĸē-däm′, *not* shē-dăm′.
For K, see p. 28.
Schieffelin—shĕf′-lĭn.
Schiehallion—shē-hăl′-yŭn.
Schieren—shē′-rĕn.
Schiff—shĭf.
Schiller, von—fŏn shĭl′-ēr.
schipperke—sĸĭp′-ēr-kē; pop. skĭp′-ēr-kē.
For K, see p. 28.
schism—sĭzm, *not* sĭz′-ŭm.
schisma (music)—skĭz′-mȧ or skĭs′-mȧ.
schismatic (n. and adj.)—sĭz-măt′-ĭk.
schismatize—sĭz′-mȧ-tīz.
schist—shĭst.
schistose—shĭs′-tōs.
schistous—shĭs′-tŭs.
schizopod—skĭz′-ō-pŏd; shĭz′-ō-pŏd (Stor.).
Schlegel, von—fŏn shlā′-gĕl.
Schleiermacher—shlī′-ēr-mä-ĸēr.
For K, see p. 28.
Schleswig-Holstein—shlāz′-vĭG hōl′-shtīn.
For G, see p. 28.
Schley (Admiral)—slī.
Schliemann—shlē′-män.
schloss—shlŏs.
schnapps—shnăps or shnäps.
"Schiedam *Schnapps.*"
Schoharie—skō-hăr′-ĭ, *not* skō-hâr′-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

scholiast—skō′-lĭ-ăst.
scholium—skō′-lĭ-ŭm.
Schönberg-Cotta—shön′-bĕrG kŏt′-tȧ.
For ö, G, see pp. 25, 28.
Schönbrunn—shön′-brŏ͝on.
For ō, see p. 25.
Schönhausen—shön′-how-zĕn.
"von Bismarck-*Schönhausen.*"
schooner—skō͞o′-nĕr.
Schopenhauer—shō′-pĕn-how-ĕr.
schottische—shŏt′-ĭsh or shŏt-ēsh′.
Also written *schottish*, but generally pronounced shŏt′-ĭsh.
Schouler (James)—skō͞o′-lēr.
Schreiner (Olive)—shrī′-nēr.
Schreyer—shrī′-ĕr.
Schröder—shrö′-dēr.
For ö, see p. 25.
Schubert—shō͞o′-bĕrt.
Schumann—shō͞o′-män.
Schumann-Heink,—shō͞o-män-hīngk′.
Schurman (Jacob Gould)—shŏ͝or′-măn.
Schurz, Carl—kärl shŏ͝orts.
schützenfest—shüt′-zĕn-fĕst.
For ü, see p. 26.
Schuyler—skī′-lēr.
Schuylkill—skō͞ol′-kĭl.
Schwab (Charles M.)—shwäb.
Schwab (Gustav)—shväp.
Schwann—shvän.
Schwartzenberg, von—fŏn shvärt′-sĕn-bĕrG.
For G, see p. 28.
Schwarz—shvärts.
Also written *Schwartz*, but pronounced as above.
Schwegler—shvā′-g̃lēr.
Schwyz—shvēts.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

sciatica—sī-ăt′-ĭk-a, *not* sē-ăt′-ĭk-a.
scilicet—sĭl′-ĭs-ĕt.
Scilly (Islands)—sĭl′-ĭ.
scimitar—sĭm′-ĭt-ēr.
Also written *cimeter*, *scimiter*, *scymetar*, but pronounced as above.
Scinde—sĭnd.
Also written *Sind*, *Sinde*, *Sindh*, the preferred spellings, but pronounced as above.
scintilla—sĭn-tĭl′-a.
scintillante—shēn-tēl-län′-tā.
scintillate—sĭn′-tĭl-āt.
sciolist—sī′-ō-lĭst.
scion—sī′-ŭn.
scire facias—sī′-rē fā′-shĭ-ăs.
scirrhous—skĭr′-ŭs.
This is the pronunciation of Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic Dictionary. The Oxford English Dictionary, the Century, and the Standard *prefer* sĭr′-ŭs.
scirrhus—skĭr′-ŭs.
See *scirrhous*.
scission—sĭzh′-ŭn or sĭsh′-ŭn.
scissura—sĭ-shū′-ra.
scissure—sĭzh′-ūr or sĭsh′-ūr.
scitamineous—sĭt-a-mĭn′-ē-ŭs.
Scituate—sĭt′-ū-āt.
sciurine—sī′-ū-rīn or sī′-ū-rĭn.
Sclav—sklăv or sklăv.
Also written *Sclave*, but pronounced as above.
See *Slav*.
Sclavic—sklă′-vĭk.
See *Slavic*.
Sclavism—sklă′-vĭzm.
See *Slavism*.
scleroderma—sklē-rō-dēr′-ma or sklĕr-ō-dēr′-ma.
sclerotic—sklē-rŏt′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

scoff—skŏf.
See *accost.*
scolecite—skŏl′-ē-sīt or skō′-lē-sīt.
scone (cake)—skōn.
Scone—skōn or skōōn.
"He is already nam'd, and gone to *Scone* to be invested."—*Shakespeare.*
Scopas—skō′-pȧs.
scorbutic—skŏr-bū′-tĭk.
Scotti—skŏt′-tē.
Scribe, Eugène—ö-zhĕn′ skrēb.
For ö, see p. 25.
scrivener—skrĭv′-nēr or skrĭv′-n-ēr.
scrofula—skrŏf′-ū-lȧ, *not* skrōf′-ū-lȧ.
scrouge—skrowj or skrōōj.
scrutin d'arrondissement—skrü-tăN′ dȧ-rôN-dēs-mäN′.
For ü, ăN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
scrutin de liste—skrü-tăN′ dŭ lēst.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
Scudéry, de—dŭ skü-dā-rē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
sculpture—skŭlp′-tūr, *not* skŭlp′-chŭr.
Scutari—skōō′-tä-rē, *not* skōō-tä′-rē.
Scylla—sĭl′-ȧ.
See *Charybdis.*
scythe—sīth, *not* sĭth.
'sdeath—zdĕth.
See *'sblood.*
seamstress—sēm′-strĕs.
Webster says that sĕm′-strĕs is obsolescent.
See *sempstress.*
séance—sā′-ȧns; Fr. pron., sā-äNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Seattle—sē-ăt′-l.
Sebastopol—sē-bȧs′-tō-pŏl or sĕb-ȧs-tō′-pŏl.
See *Sevastopol.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Secchi (Father)—sĕk′-kē.
seckel (pear)—sĕk′-l, *not* sĭk′-l.
seclude—sē-klūd′, *not* sē-klōōd′.
secretary—sĕk′-rē-tā-rĭ.
See *secretory*.
secretory—sē-krē′-tō-rĭ or sē′-krē-tō-rĭ.
See *secretary*.
sects—sĕkts, *not* sĕks.
secund—sē′-kŭnd or sĕk′-ŭnd.
secundine—sĕk′-ŭnd-īn or sĕk′-ŭnd-ĭn.
sedan (chair)—sē-dăn′.
Sedan (Battle of)—sē-dăn′; Fr. pron., sē-dän′.
For än, see p. 26.
sedative—sĕd′-ȧ-tĭv.
sedile—sē-dī′-lē.
sedlitz (powder)—sĕd′-lĭts.
See *seidlitz* (*powder*).
Sedlitz (Bohemia)—zĕd′-lĭts.
See *Seidlitz* (*Bohemia*), another spelling.
seduce—sē-dūs′, *not* sē-dōōs′.
Seelye—sē′-lĭ.
seer (one that sees)—sē′-ẽr or sēr.
seer (prophet)—sēr or sē′-ẽr.
segar—sē-gär′.
See *cigar*.
Ségur, de—dŭ sā-gür′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
seid—sā′-ĭd.
See *sayid*, the preferred spelling.
Seidl, Anton—än′-tōn zī′-dl.
Popularly, sī′-dl.
seidlitz (powder)—sĕd′-lĭts.
See *sedlitz* (*powder*).
Seidlitz (Bohemia)—zīd′-lĭts.
See *Sedlitz* (*Bohemia*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

seigneur—sĕn-yör′.
The Century Dictionary says sēn′-yēr.
See *seignior*.
For ö, see p. 26.
seigneurage—sēn′-yûr-āj.
See *seigniorage*.
seigneurial—sē-nyū′-rĭ-ăl.
Worcester says sē-nū′-rē-ăl.
See *seigniorial*.
seignior—sēn′-yēr.
"Most potent, grave, and reverend *seigniors*."
—*Shakespeare*.
See *seigneur*.
seigniorage—sēn′-yēr-āj.
See *seigneurage*.
seignioral—sēn′-yēr-ăl.
seignioralty—sēn′-yēr-ăl-tĭ.
seigniorial—sēn-yō′-rĭ-ăl.
See *seigneurial*.
seigniorize—sēn′-yēr-īz.
seigniory—sēn′-yō-rĭ.
Seignobos—sĕn-yō-bō′.
seine (net)—sān or sēn.
Seine (river)—sân; sān or sĕn (Gaz.).
seismic—sīs′-mĭk or sīz′-mĭk.
seismism—sīs′-mĭzm or sīz′-mĭzm.
seismography—sīs-mŏg′-rȧ-fĭ or sīz-mŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
seismology—sīs-mŏl′-ō-jĭ or sīz-mŏl′-ō-jĭ.
seizin—sē′-zĭn.
Also written *seisin*, but pronounced as above.
seizor (law)—sē′-zẽr or sē′-zôr.
Sejanus—sē-jā′-nŭs.
selachian—sē-lā′-kĭ-ăn.
selah—sē′-lȧ.
selenium—sē-lē′-nĭ-ŭm.
seleniuret—sĕl-ē-nī′-ū-rĕt or sē-lē′-nū-rĕt.
selenography—sĕl-ē-nŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Seleucidæ—sē-lū′-sĭd-ē.
Seleucids—sē-lū′-sĭdz.
Seleucus—sē-lū′-kŭs.
Seligman—sĕl′-ĭg-măn, *not* sē′-lĭg-măn.
Selim—sē′-lĭm or sĕl-ēm′.
Seltzer (Water)—sĕlt′-sēr.
Selwyn—sĕl′-wĭn.
semaphore—sĕm′-ȧ-fōr.
Sembrich—zĕm′-brĭĸ.
Popularly pronounced sĕm′-brĭk.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Semele—sĕm′-ē-lē.
semester—sē-mĕs′-tēr.
semestral—sē-mĕs′-trăl.
semi (prefix)—sĕm′-ĭ.
See *demi* (*prefix*), *hemi* (*prefix*).
semibreve—sĕm′-ĭ-brēv.
seminar—sĕm-ĭn-är′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
seminary—sĕm′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.
Seminole—sĕm′-ĭn-ōl.
semipedal—sē-mĭp′-ē-dăl or sĕm-ĭ-pē′-dăl.
Semiramide—sā-mē-rä-mē′-dā, *not* sĕm-ĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ē.
See *Semiramis*.
Semiramis—sē-mĭr′-ȧ-mĭs.
See *Semiramide*.
Semite—sĕm′-īt.
Semitic—sē-mĭt′-ĭk.
Semitism—sĕm′-ĭt-ĭzm.
Semitize—sĕm′-ĭt-īz.
Semmes (Raphael)—sĕmz.
Sempach (Battle of)—zĕm′-päĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
sempstress—sĕmp′-strĕs or sĕm′-strĕs.
See *seamstress*.

Seneca—sĕn′-ē-kȧ.
Senegal—sĕn-ē-gôl′.
The French spelling (Sénégal) is pronounced sā-nā-găl′.
senegin—sĕn′-ē-jĭn.
senescence—sē-nĕs′-ĕns.
seneschal—sĕn′-ĕsh-ăl.
"Walker, in deference to most of the authorities of his day, pronounces this word *sen′-es-kal;* but he says: 'As the word does not come from the learned languages, if usage were equal, I should prefer Dr. Kendrick's pronunciation [sen′-esh-al]."—*S. & W.*
senhor—sā-nyōr′.
See *señor.*
senhora—sān-yō′-rä.
See *señora.*
senile—sē′-nīl or sē′-nĭl.
Sē′-nīl is the preference of the Standard and the only pronunciation given by the Century.
senior—sēn′-yēr.
senna—sĕn′-ȧ.
Sennaar—sĕn-när′.
Also written *Senar,* but pronounced as above.
Sennacherib—sĕn-năk′-ēr-ĭb.
sennight—sĕn′-īt or sĕn′-ĭt.
See *sevennight.*
sennit—sĕn′-ĭt.
sẽnor—sā-nyōr′.
See *cañon, senhor.*
señora—sā-nyō′-rä.
See *cañon, senhora.*
señorita—sā-nyō-rē′-tä.
See *cañon, señora.*
sentient—sĕn′-shĭ-ĕnt or sĕn′-shĕnt.
sentiment—sĕn′-tĭm-ĕnt, *not* sĕn′-tĭm-ŭnt.
See *damage.*
sepal—sē′-păl or sĕp′-ăl.
separable—sĕp′-ȧ-rȧ-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

separatist—sĕp′-ȧ-rā-tĭst.
separatory—sĕp′-ȧ-rȧ-tō-rĭ.
septæmia—sĕp-tē′-mĭ-ȧ.
Also written *septemia*, but pronounced as above.
septemvir—sĕp-tĕm′-vẽr.
septemviri—sĕp-tĕm′-vĭr-ī.
septemvirate—sĕp-tĕm′-vĭr-āt.
septenary—sĕp′-tē-nā-rĭ.
septennate—sĕp-tĕn′-āt.
septennial—sĕp-tĕn′-ĭ-ăl.
septicæmia—sĕp-tĭ-sē′-mĭ-ȧ.
Also written *septicemia*, but pronounced as above.
septuagenarian—sĕp-tū-ȧ-jē-nā′-rĭ-ăn.
septuagenary—sĕp-tū-ăj′-ē-nā-rĭ.
Septuagint—sĕp′-tū-ȧ-jĭnt.
sepulcher (n.)—sĕp′-ŭl-kẽr.
Also written *sepulchre*, but pronounced as above.
sepulcher (vb.)—sĕp′-ŭl-kẽr.
"Formerly sē-pŭl′-kẽr as in Shakespeare and Milton."—*Web.*
Also written *sepulchre*, but pronounced as above.
sepulture—sĕp′-ŭl-tūr.
"Formerly also sē-pŭl′-tūr."—*Web.*
sequel—sē′-kwĕl.
sequelæ—sē-kwē′-lē, *not* sĕk′-wē-lē.
sequestrate—sē-kwĕs′-trāt.
sequestration—sē-kwĕs-trā′-shŭn or sĕk-wĕs-trā′-shŭn.
sequestrator—sē′-kwĕs-trā-tẽr or sĕk′-wĕs-trā-tẽr.
sequin (coin)—sē′-kwĭn or sĕk′-ĭn.
sequitur—sĕk′-wĭt-ẽr.
Sequoia—sē-kwoi′-ȧ.
seraglio—sē-răl′-yō or sẽr-äl′-yō.
See *Bentivoglio.*
seraph—sĕr′-ăf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

seraphic—sē-răf′-ĭk.

See *cherubic.*

seraphim—sĕr′-à-fĭm.

See cherubim.

Serapis—sē-rā′-pĭs.

Worcester states that this word is pronounced sĕr′-à-pĭs in Milton's "Paradise Lost."

sergeancy—sär′-jĕn-sĭ or sēr′-jĕn-sĭ.

Also written *serjeancy*, but pronounced as above. See *sergeant.*

sergeant—sär′-jĕnt or sēr′-jĕnt.

Custom and dictionary authority are decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation.

Also written *serjeant*, but pronounced as above.

series—sē′-rēz or sē′-rĭ-ēz.

Seringapatam—sĕr-ĭng-gà-pà-tăm′.

serpentine—sēr′-pĕn-tīn or sēr′-pĕn-tĭn, *not* sēr′-pĕn-tēn.

Serpentine (Hyde Park)—sēr′-pĕn-tīn.

Servetus—sēr-vē′-tŭs.

servile—sēr′-vĭl or, especially in British usage, sēr′-vīl.

servitude—sēr′-vĭ-tūd, *not* sēr′-vĭ-tōōd.

sesame—sĕs′-à-mē.

Sesostris—sē-sŏs′-trĭs.

sesqui (prefix)—sĕs′-kwĭ.

sesquipedal—sĕs-kwĭp′-ē-dăl or sĕs-kwĭ-pē′-dăl.

sesquiplicate—sĕs-kwĭp′-lĭk-āt.

sessile—sĕs′-ĭl.

sesterce (coin)—sĕs′-tērs.

setireme—sē′-tĭ-rēm or, less properly, sĕt′-ĭ-rēm.

set-to—sĕt′-tōō, *not* sĕt-tōō′.

Sevastopol—sĕv-ăs-tō′-pŏl; Russian pron. syĕv-ás-tô′-pōl-yŭ.

See *Sebastopol.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

sevennight—sĕn′-īt or sĕn′-ĭt.
"Formally sĕv′-n-nīt, a recent pronunciation."
—*Web.*
See *sennight.*
several—sĕv′-ēr-ăl, *not* sĕv′-răl.
Severus—sē-vē′-rŭs.
Sévigné, de—dŭ sā-vēn-yā′.
Sevilla—sā-vēl′-yä.
Seville (Spain)—sĕv′-ĭl or sē-vĭl′.
Seville (U. S.)—sē-vĭl′.
Sèvres—sâ′-vrŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
sew—sō.
sewage—sū′-āj.
See *sewerage.*
sewer (drain)—sū′-ēr.
"Commonly shōr in the 18th and early 19th centuries."—*Web.*
sewer (one that sews)—sō′-ēr.
sewer (servant)—sū′-ēr.
sewerage—sū′-ēr-āj.
See *sewage.*
sexagenarian—sĕks-ȧ-jē-nā′-rĭ-ăn.
sexagenary—sĕks-ăj′-ē-nā-rĭ.
sextet—sĕks-tĕt′; sĕks′-tĕt (Wor.).
Also written *sextette*, but pronounced as above.
sexual—sĕk′-shū-ăl.
Seychelles (Islands)—sā-shĕl′.
Sfax—sfäks.
sforzando—sfôr-tsän′-dō.
See *Abruzzi.*
sforzato—sfôr-tsä′-tō.
See *Abruzzi.*
's Gravenhage—s Grä-vĕn-hä′-gē.
For G, see p. 28.
sh (interj.)—sh.
Shadrach—shā′-drăk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

shaft—shȧft, *not* shăft.
See *ask*.
shagreen—shȧ-grēn′.
Shah—shä.
Shah Jehan—shä yĕ-hän′.
Also written *Shah Jahan*, but pronounced shä yȧ-hän′.
Shairp (Principal)—shârp.
Shakespeareana—shāk-spēr-ē-ā′-nȧ.
shako—shăk′-ō.
Worcester says shā′-kō.
shallot—shăl-ŏt′.
Shalmaneser—shăl-mȧ-nē′-zēr.
Shalott—shăl-ŏt′.
"The Lady of *Shalott*."
shaman—shä′-măn or shăm′-ăn.
Shamanism—shä′-măn-ĭzm or shăm′-ăn-ĭzm.
shampoo—shăm-pōō′.
shanghai—shăng-hī′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Shanghai—shăng-hä′-ĭ.
sha'n't—shänt or shȧnt.
See *can't* (*cannot*).
shaughran—shŏĸ′-rȧn.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Shawangunk (Mountains)—shŏng′-gŭm.
Shea—shā.
sheath (n.)—shēth.
sheathe (vb.)—shēth.
sheaths—shēthz.
Sheboygan—shē-boi′-găn.
Shechem—shē′-kĕm, *not* shĕk′-ĕm.
Shechemite—shē′-kĕm-īt, *not* shĕk′-ĕm-īt.
sheik—shēk or shāk.
Also written *sheıkh*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Sheila—shē′-là.
"A Princess of Thule."
shekel—shĕk′-l.
Perry says shē′-kĕl.
Shekinah—shē-kī′-nȧ; shĕk′-ĭn-ȧ or shē-kī′-nȧ (Wor.).
Also written *Shechinah*, but pronounced as above.
shellac—shĕl-ăk′ or shĕl′-ăk.
Shenandoah—shĕn-ăn-dō′-à.
Sheol—shē′-ōl.
Worcester says shē′-ŏl.
Sheraton—shĕr′-à-tŏn.
sherbet—shĕr′-bĕt.
shereef—shĕr-ēf′.
Also written *sherif*, but pronounced as above.
sheriat—shĕr-ē′-ȧt.
sheriff (coin)—shĕr-ēf′.
sheriff (officer)—shĕr′-ĭf.
shew—shō, formerly shū.
shewn—shōn, formerly shūn.
Shiah—shē′-ȧ.
See *Sunni*.
shibboleth—shĭb′-ō-lĕth, *not* sĭb′-ō-lĕth.
"The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fugitive Ephraimites at the Jordan fords. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce *sh*, called the word *sibboleth*."—*Web.*
See *Judges* xii., 6.
Shiites—shē′-īts.
See *Sunnites*.
shillalah—shĭl-ā′-lȧ, *not* shĭl-ā′-lĭ.
Also written *shillala*, *shillelagh*, *shillelah*, but pronounced as above.
Shiloh—shī′-lō.
Shinar (Plain of)—shī′-när.
shire—shīr or shēr.
Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.
Stormonth says shīr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

"Walker (1809) observes that 'this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottingham*shire*, Wilt*shire*, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*'; and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoëpists and lexicographers who have succeeded him. But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Web.*

shogun—shō′-gōōn.

shone (preterit of shine)—shōn or shŏn.

Worcester prefers shŏn.

"In British use usually shŏn."—*Web.*

"This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone;* but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers."—*Walker (1809).*

short-lived—shōrt′-līvd, *not* shōrt-līvd′.

See *long-lived.*

Shoshone—shō-shō′-nē.

shough (dog)—shŏk.

shough (trench)—shŏŏk.

For K, see p. 28.

shough (interj.)—shōō.

shrew—shrōō, formerly shrō.

shrewd—shrōōd, *not* srōōd.

Shrewsbury (England)—shrōōz′-bĕr-ĭ or shrōz′-bĕr-ĭ.

Shrewsbury (U. S.)—shrōōz′-bĕr-ĭ.

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

shrievalty—shrē′-văl-tĭ.

shrill—shrĭl, *not* srĭl.

shrine—shrīn, *not* srīn.

shrink—shrĭngk, *not* srĭngk.

Shropshire—shrŏp′-shēr, *not* shrŏp′-shīr.

See *shire.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Shrove (Tuesday)—shrōv.
shrub—shrŭb, *not* srŭb.
shrug—shrŭg̃, *not* srŭg̃.
shumac—shū′-măk.
See *sumac, sumach.*
shut—shŭt.
Never say shĕt.
Shylock—shī′-lŏk, *not* shī′-lăk.
Siam—sī-ăm′ or sē-äm′.
Siamese—sī-ȧ-mēz′ or sī-ȧ-mēs′.
See *Chinese.*
Siasconset—sī-ăs-kŏn′-sĕt; pop., skŏn′-sĕt.
Siboney—sē-bō-nā′-ē.
Sibonga—sē-bōng′-ä.
Sibuguey—sē-bo͝o-g̃ā′.
sibyl—sĭb′-ĭl.
sibylline—sĭb′-ĭl-īn or sĭb′-ĭl-ĭn.
sice—sīs or sīz.
Sichæus—sĭk-ē′-ŭs.
Sichem—sī′-kĕm.
Sicilian—sĭs-ĭl′-ĭ-ăn or sĭs-ĭl′-yăn.
sickening—sĭk′-n-ĭng, *not* sĭk′-nĭng.
A word of *three* syllables.
Sicyon—sĭsh′-ĭ-ŏn or sĭs′-ĭ-ŏn.
Siddharta—sĭd-är′-tȧ or sĭd-här′-tȧ.
sideral—sĭd′-ēr-ăl; sī′-dēr-ăl (Stor.).
sidereal—sī-dē′-rē-ăl.
siderite—sĭd′-ēr-īt.
The pronunciations sĭd-ā′-rīt, sī-dē′-rīt are also in use.
sideromancy—sĭd′-ēr-ō-măn-sĭ.
sideroscope—sĭd′-ēr-ō-skōp.
sidle—sī′-dl.
Sidon—sī′-dŏn.
See *Zidon.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Siegfried—sēg′-frēd; Ger. pron., zēG′-frēt.
S initial in German is pronounced like *z* in zone.
For G, see p. 28.

Sienkiewicz—shĕn-kyā′-vĭch.

Sierra Leone—sĭ-ĕr′-ȧ lē-ō′-nē; Sp. pron., sē-ĕr′-ä lā-ō′-nā.

Sierra Madre—sĭ-ĕr′-ȧ mä′-drā.

Sierra Nevada—sĭ-ĕr′-ȧ nē-vä′-dȧ; Sp. pron., sē-ĕr′-ä nā-vä′-thä.
See *Guadalquivir.*

siesta—sĭ-ĕs′-tȧ.

Sieyès—syā-yĕs′.
See *Barras, de.*

sigh (n. and vb.)—sī.
"A former pronunciation sīth was common in England as late as 1800."—*Web.*
"This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of *sigh* (sīth) is more or less common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

Sigismonda—sĭj-ĭs-mŏn′-dȧ.
See *Guiscardo.*

Sigismund—sĭj′-ĭs-mŭnd; Ger. pron., zē′-gĭs-mo͝ont.
See *Siegfried.*

signature—sĭg′-nȧ-tūr, *not* sīg′-nȧ-chŭr.

signior—sēn′-yẽr.

signiory—sēn′-yẽr-ĭ.

signor—sēn′-yōr.

signora—sēn-yō′-rä.

signore—sēn-yō′-rā.

signori—sēn-yō′-rē.

signorina—sēn-yō-rē′-nä.

signorine—sēn-yō-rē′-nā.

signorini—sēn-yō-rē′-nē.

signorino—sēn-yō-rē′-nō.

Sigourney (Lydia)—sĭg′-ẽr-nĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Sikhs—sēks.
Silenus—sī-lē′-nŭs.
silesia—sĭl-ē′-shĭ-ȧ or sĭl-ē′-shȧ.
Silesia—sĭl-ē′-shĭ-ȧ or sĭl-ē′-shȧ.
silhouette—sĭl-ōō-ĕt′ or sĭl-ōō-ĕt′
Silhouette, de—dŭ sē-lōō-ĕt′.
siliceous—sĭl-ĭsh′-ŭs.
silicic—sĭl-ĭs′-ĭk.
siliciuretted—sĭl-ĭs-ī′-ū-rĕt-ĕd.
Also written *siliciureted*, but pronounced as above.
silique—sĭl-ēk′ or sĭl′-ĭk.
silo—sī′-lō.
Siloam—sĭl-ō′-ăm.
"By cool *Siloam's* shady rill."
Silvanus—sĭl-vā′-nŭs.
See *Sylvanus*.
Silvester—sĭl-vĕs′-tēr.
See *Sylvester*.
Silvio Pellico—sĭl′-vē-ō pĕl′-lē-kō.
Simeon Stylites—sĭm′-ē-ŏn stī-lī′-tēz.
simile—sĭm′-ĭl-ē.
simitar—sĭm′-ĭt-ēr.
Simois—sĭm′-ō-ĭs.
simonist—sĭm′-ō-nĭst.
Simonist—sī′-mŏn-ĭst.
simony—sĭm′-ō-nĭ.
simoom—sĭm-ōōm′.
Also written *simoon*, but pronounced sĭm-ōōn′.
Simplon—sĭm′-plŏn; Fr. pron., săN-plôN′
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
simultaneity—sī-mŭl-tȧ-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.
simultaneous—sī-mŭl-tā′-nē-ŭs or sĭm-ŭl-tā′-nē-ŭs.
Sinai (Mount)—sī′-nī or sī′-nā-ī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Sinaitic—sī-nā-ĭt′-ĭk.
"The *Sinaitic* Codex."
sinapis—sĭn-ā′-pĭs.
since—sĭns, *not* sĕns.
Singhalese—sĭng-ġà-lēz′ or sĭng-ġà-lēs′.
See *Chinese.*
Sindhi—sĭn-dē′.
Also written *Sindi*, but pronounced as above.
sine (trigonometry)—sīn.
sinecure—sī′-nē-kūr, *not* sĭn′-ē-kūr.
sine die—sī′-nē dī′-ē.
sine qua non—sī′-nē kwā nŏn.
sinew—sĭn′-ū.
Singapore—sĭng-ġà-pōr′.
singeing—sĭn′-jĭng.
See *singing.*
singer (one that singes)—sĭn′-jēr.
See *singer (one that sings).*
singer (one that sings)—sĭng′-ēr.
See *singer (one that singes).*
singing—sĭng′-ĭng.
"Nine persons out of ten say *singin* instead of *singing.*"—*Dr. Peabody.*
See *singeing.*
singular—sĭng′-ġū-lȧr.
sinical—sĭn′-ĭk-ăl or sī′-nĭk-ăl.
sinister—sĭn′-ĭs-tēr.
"Formerly also sĭn-ĭs′-tēr, especially in poetry, as in Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden."—*Web.*
sinistra (music)—sē-nēs′-trä.
Sinope—sĭn-ō′-pē.
sinus—sī′-nŭs.
Sion—sī′-ŭn, *not* zī′-ŭn.
See *Zion*, the preferred spelling.
Sioux—sōō.
siphon—sī′-fŏn; Fr. pron., sē-fôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

siren—sī′-rĕn.
Sirius—sĭr′-ĭ-ŭs.
sirocco—sĭr-ŏk′-ō.
sirrah—sĭr′-ȧ.
"Formerly also sär′-ȧ (preferred by Walker, c. 1800) and sĕr′-ȧ."—*Web.*
sirup—sĭr′-ŭp; sĭr′-ŭp or sŭr′-ŭp (Wor.).
See *syrup.*
Sisera—sĭs′-ēr-ȧ.
Sismondi, de—dŭ sĭs-mŏn′-dĭ; Fr. pron., dŭ sēs-môN-dē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Sistine (Chapel)—sĭs′-tēn or sĭs′-tĭn.
See *Sixtine* (*Chapel*).
Sisyphus—sĭs′-ĭf-ŭs.
sit—sĭt, *not* sĕt.
sitz (bath)—sĭts.
Siva—sē′-vȧ or shē′-vȧ.
When written *Shiva*, it is pronounced shē′-vȧ.
sixths—sĭksths.
Sixtine (Chapel)—sĭks′-tĭn.
See *Sistine* (*Chapel*).
sizar—sī′-zēr.
Skager-Rak—sgäg′-ēr-rȧk; often skăg-ĕr-răk′.
Skaneateles—skăn-ē-ăt′-lĕs.
skat (game)—skät.
Also written *scat*, but pronounced as above.
skein—skān.
skeptic—skĕp′-tĭk.
See *sceptic.*
ski (n. and vb.)—skē, *not* skī; Norwegian pron., shē.
In Norwegian, *sk* before *i* or *y* is pronounced like *sh* in *ship.*
skiagraph—skī′-ȧ-grȧf.
Also written *sciagraph*, but pronounced sī′-ȧ-grȧf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

skiagraphy—skī-ăg′-rȧ-fĭ.
Also written *sciagraphy*, but pronounced sī-ăg′-rȧ-fĭ.

skiascope—skī′-ȧ-skōp.
Also written *sciascope*, but pronounced sī′-ȧ-skōp.

skiascopy—skī-ăs′-kō-pĭ or skī′-ȧ-skō-pĭ.
Also written *sciascopy*, but pronounced sī-ăs′-kō-pĭ or sī′-ȧ-skō-pĭ.

skiing—skē′-ĭng.

skirret—skĭr′-ĕt or skĭr′-ĭt.

skittish—skĭt′-ĭsh, *not* skĭd′-ĭsh.
Frequently mispronounced.

Skrzynecki, Jan Boneza—yän bŏn′-tsä skrĭzh′-nĕt-skĭ.

sky—skī, *not* skyī.
See *card*.

slabber (saw)—slăb′-ẽr.
See *slabber (to slobber)*.

slabber (to slobber)—slăb′-ẽr or slŏb′-ẽr.
"The second sound of this word (slŏb′-ẽr) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker*.

slake—slāk.
"The pronunciation slăk (reflecting the spelling *slack*), as in to *slake* lime, *slaked* lime, noted by Walker (c. 1800) as a corrupt pronunciation of *slake*, is common in current usage, both British and American, even among careful speakers, without regard to spelling."—*Web*.
Walker says: "All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr. Smith observes, bricklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

slander—slăn′-dẽr, *not* slân′-dẽr.
slant—slânt, *not* slănt.
See *ask.*
Slav—slăv or slȧv.
See *Sclav, Slave, slave.*
slave—slāv.
See *Sclav, Slav, Slave.*
Slave—slăv or slȧv.
See *Sclav, Slav, slave.*
Slavic—slă′-vĭk or slȧv′-ĭk.
See *Sclavic.*
Slavism—slă′-vĭzm or slȧv′-ĭzm.
See *Sclavism.*
sleazy—slē′-zĭ or slā′-zĭ.
sleek—slēk, *not* slĭk.
sleight—slīt.
slept—slĕpt, *not* slĕp.
slew (n.)—slū, *not* slōō.
slew (preterit of slay)—slū, *not* slōō.
Sley (The)—slī.
Sligo—slī′-gō.
sliver—slĭv′-ẽr or slī′-vẽr.
"Now seldom, except in English dialect, slī′-vẽr."—*Web.*
sloth—slōth or slôth.
The first is the pronunciation in general use.
slothful—slōth′-fo͝ol or slôth′-fo͝ol.
See *sloth.*
slough (cast-off skin)—slŭf.
"The serpent's *slough.*"
slough (ditch)—slow.
"The *Slough* of Despond."
slough (husk)—slŭf.
Dialectic pronunciation, slo͝of.
slough (marsh)—slōō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

sluice—slūs.
"In British colloquial or technical use often slūsh, slōōsh."—*Web.*

Sluis—slois.

smallpox—smôl′-pŏks.
Worcester places the accent on the *final* syllable.

Smillie—smĭ′-lĭ.

Smolensk (Battle of)—smō-lĕnsk′; Russian pron., smȧ-lyĕnsk′.

smouch—smōōch or smowch.

smutch—smŭch.

Smyth—smĭth or smīth.
See *Smythe.*

Smythe—smīth.
See *Smyth.*

snicker—snĭk′-ẽr, *not* snĭg′-ẽr.

snout—snowt, *not* snōōt.

Snowdon—snō′-dŭn.

Sobieski—sō-byĕs′-kē.

sobriety—sō-brī′-ē-tĭ.

sobriquet—sō′-brĭ-kā; Fr. pron., sŏ-brē-kā′.

soccer—sŏk′-ẽr.

sociability—sō-shȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ or sō-shĭ-ȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

sociable—sō′-shȧ-bl or sō′-shĭ-ȧ-bl.

sociality—sō-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

society—sō-sī′-ē-tĭ.

Socinus—sō-sī′-nŭs.

sociology—sō-shĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

socius—sō′-shĭ-ŭs.

socle—sŏk′-l or sō′-kl.
See *zocle*, another spelling.

sofa—sō′-fȧ, *not* sō′-fĭ.
See *damage.*

Sofia—sô′-fē-yȧ.

soft—sôft.
See *accost.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

soften—sôf′-n.
See *accost.*
softly—sôft′-lĭ.
See *accost.*
soho (interj.)—sō-hō′.
Soho (Square)—sō′-hō.
soi-disant—swȧ-dē-zäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Soignies (Forest of)—swän-yē′.
soirée—swä-rā′.
Soissons—swä-sôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
sojourn (n.)—sō′-jûrn or sō-jûrn′.
sojourn (vb.)—sō′-jûrn or sō-jûrn′.
"In British usage often sŏj′-ērn or sŭj′-ērn."—*Web.*
sojourner—sō′-jûr-nēr or sō-jûr′-nēr.
"In British usage commonly sŏj′-ēr-nēr or sŭj′-ēr-nēr."—*Web.*
sol (coin)—sōl.
sol (musical note)—sōl.
Worcester says sŏl.
Sol—sŏl.
solace (n. and vb.)—sŏl′-ās, *not* sō′-lās.
solanaceous—sŏl-ȧ-nā′-shŭs.
solder—sŏd′-ēr or sŏl′-dēr.
"In British usage often sô′-dēr."—*Web.*
Walker remarks: "Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder;* to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen."
"Sheridan pronounces this word *sŏd′-ŭr*, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other orthoëpist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States."—*S. & W.*
See *sawder.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

soldier—sōl′-jēr.

"In the senses noted as slang or dialect, the pronunciation sō′-jēr, not recognized in good usage, is common."—*Web.*

solecism—sŏl′-ē-sĭzm or sō′-lē-sĭzm.

solecize—sŏl′-ē-sīz.

solemn—sŏl′-ĕm, *not* sŏl′-ŭm.

See *damage.*

solemnity—sō-lĕm′-nĭt-ĭ.

solemnization—sŏl-ĕm-nĭz-ā′-shŭn or sŏl-ĕm-nī-zā′-shŭn.

solemnize—sŏl′-ĕm-nīz.

solenoid—sō′-lē-noid or sō-lē′-noid.

Solent (The)—sō′-lĕnt.

solfatara—sōl-fä-tä′-rä.

solfeggio (music)—sōl-fĕj′-ō.

See *Correggio, da.*

Solferino (Battle of)—sŏl-fĕr-ē′-nō.

solitaire—sŏl-ĭ-târ′; Fr. pron., sŏl-ē-târ′.

solstice—sŏl′-stĭs, *not* sōl′-stĭs.

solstitial—sŏl-stĭsh′-ăl.

soluble—sŏl′-ū-bl.

See *insoluble.*

solution—sō-lū′-shŭn, *not* sō-lo͞o′-shŭn.

Somaliland—sō-mä′-lē-lănd.

sombre—sŏm′-bēr; Fr. pron., sôN′-brŭ.

Also written *somber,* but pronounced as above.

See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

sombrero—sŏm-brā′-rō.

sombrous—sŏm′-brŭs.

somewhat—sŭm′-hwŏt.

somewhere—sŭm′-hwâr.

somite—sō′-mīt.

somnambulism—sŏm-năm′-bū-lĭzm, *not* sŏn-ăm′-bū-lĭzm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

somnambulist—sŏm-năm′-bū-lĭst, *not* sŏn-ăm′-bū-lĭst.
somnambulistic—sŏm-năm-bū-lĭs′-tĭk, *not* sŏn-ăm-bū-lĭs′-tĭk.
Somnus—sŏm′-nŭs.
sonata—sō-nä′-tȧ.
song—sŏng.
See *accost.*
Sonnambula, La—lä sŏn-äm′-bo͝o-lä.
Sonnenthal, von—fŏn zŏ-nĕn-täl′.
See *Luther.*
sonorous—sō-nō′-rŭs.
"Now often, especially in British usage, sŏn′-ō-rŭs."—*Web.*
See *canorous.*
Sontag—zōn′-tȧG.
For G, see p. 28.
soon—so͞on, *not* sŏ͝on.
See *broom.*
soot—sŏ͝ot or so͞ot.
The pronunciation so͞ot is preferred by Worcester, and takes second place in Webster, the Century, and the Standard. Stormonth gives sŏ͝ot only.
soothsayer—so͞oth′-sā-ēr, *not* so͞oth′-sā-ēr.
Sopater—sō′-pȧ-tēr or sŏp′-ȧ-tēr.
sophism—sŏf′-ĭzm.
Sophist—sŏf′-ĭst.
Sophrosyne—sō-frŏs′-ĭn-ē.
soporific—sō-pō-rĭf′-ĭk or sŏp-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.
See *saporific.*
soprano—sō-prä′-nō, *not* sō-prăn′-ō.
Sorbonne, La—lä sōr-bŏn′.
sordine (music)—sôr′-dēn or sôr′-dĭn.
Sorel (Agnes)—sō-rĕl′.
sorites—sō-rī′-tēz.
sororocide—sō-rŏr′-ĭs-īd or sō-rō′-rĭs-īd.
sorority—sō-rŏr′-ĭt-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see* p. 37)

Sorosis—sō-rō′-sĭs.

sorry—sŏr′-ĭ; more nearly sôr′-ĭ.

See *accost.*

sortie—sôr′-tē.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

sort of—sôrt ŏv, *not* sôrt ŭ.

See *kind of.*

Sosigenes—sō-sĭj′-ē-nēz.

Soubise, de—dŭ sōō-bēz′.

sotto voce—sōt′-tō vō′-chā.

soubrette—sōō-brĕt′.

souchong (tea)—sōō-shŏng′.

soufflé—sōō-flā′ or sōō′-flā.

Soufrière—sōō-frē-âr′.

sough (n. and vb.)—sŭf or sow.

Webster says: "Scotch and dialectic, sowf, sōōf, sŏŏf, sow, sōō, Scotch also sōōĸ."

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Soulouque—sōō-lōōk′.

Soult—sōōlt.

sou marqué (coin)—sōō mär-kā′.

See *sou marqué (trifle).*

sou marqué (trifle)—sōō mär-kē′ or sōō mär-kā′.

See *sou marqué (coin).*

sou marquee (trifle)—sōō mär-kē′.

soupçon—sōōp-sôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Sousa—sōō′-zȧ, *not* sōō′-sȧ.

souse (n. and vb.)—sows, *not* sowz.

soutache—sōō-tȧsh′.

soutane—sōō-tȧn′ or sōō-tān′.

south—sowth.

"The pronunciation sow, chiefly nautical, is a recognized colloquialism in compounds, as *southeast, southwest,* etc."—*Web.*

See *north.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Southampton — sowth-ămp′-tŭn, *not* sowth′-hamp-tŭn.
The name is *not* spelled *Southhampton*.
See *Northampton*.

southeast—sowth-ēst′; nautically, sow-ēst′.
See *northeast, south*.

southerly—sŭth′-ēr-lĭ; formerly also, sow′-thēr-lĭ.
See *northerly*.

southern—sŭth′-ērn.
Sow′-thērn is obsolete or archaic.
See *northern*.

Southey—sow′-thĭ or sŭth′-ĭ.

southing—sow′-thĭng.
See *northing*.

Southron—sŭth′-rŭn.

southward—sowth′-wērd; nautically, sŭth′-ērd.
See *northward*.

southwards—sowth′-wērdz; nautically, sŭth′-ērdz.
See *northwards*.

Southwark—sŭth′-ērk.
See *Alnwick*.

southwest—sowth-wĕst′; nautically, sow-wĕst′.
See *northwest*.

souvenir—sōō-vē-nēr′ or sōō′-vē-nēr.
Worcester and Stormonth say sōōv′-nēr.

sovereign (n. and adj.)—sŏv′-ēr-ĭn or sŭv′-ēr-ĭn; coll., sŏv′-rĭn or sŭv′-rĭn.
Smart says: "There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced with the *o* as short *u;* but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established."

Spa—spä or spô.

spadassin—spăd′-ȧ-sĭn; Fr. pron., spȧ-dȧ-săN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key to Signs, see p.* 37)

spaghetti—spȧ-gĕt′-ĭ.
Spagnoletto, Il.—ēl spä-nyō-lĕt′-tō.
See *Bologna, Ribera* (*José*).
Spallanzani—späl-län-dzän′-ē.
See *Abruzzi*.
spaniel—spăn′-yĕl; coll., spăn′-ĕl.
sparoid—spā′-roid or spăr′-oid.
spasm—spăzm, *not* spăz′-ŭm.
See *elm*.
spasmodic—spăz-mŏd′-ĭk, *not* spăs-mŏt′-ĭk.
spatial—spā′-shăl.
specialty—spĕsh′-ăl-tĭ.
Not to be confounded with *speciality* (spĕsh-ĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ).
specie—spē′-shĭ.
species—spē′-shēz or spē′-shĭ-ēz.
specious—spē′-shŭs.
spectator—spĕk-tā′-tĕr.
See *abdomen*.
spectroscopy—spĕk-trŏs′-kō-pĭ or spĕk′-trō-skō-pĭ.
speedometer—spē-dŏm′-ē-tĕr.
Speke—spēk.
Spencerian—spĕn-sē′-rĭ-ăn.
See *Spenserian*.
Spenserian—spĕn-sē′-rĭ-ăn.
See *Spencerian*.
spermaceti—spĕr-mȧ-sē′-tĭ or spĕr-mȧ-sĕt′-ĭ, *not* spĕr-mȧ-sĭt′-ĭ.
spermatorrhea—spĕr-mȧ-tŏr-ē′-ȧ.
Also written *spermatorrhœa*, but pronounced as above.
spermatozoid—spĕr-mȧ-tō-zō′-ĭd.
spermatozoön—spĕr-mȧ-tō-zō′-ŏn.
sphenoid—sfē′-noid.
"A *Sphenoid* Crystal."
spherical—sfĕr′-ĭk-ăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

spheroid—sfē′-roid.
spherule—sfĕr′-o͞ol or sfĕr′-ūl.
sphincter (muscle)—sfĭngk′-tẽr.
sphygmograph—sfĭg′-mō-grȧf.
Spica—spī′-kȧ.
spiculiform—spĭk′-ū-lĭ-fôrm.
Spiegel—shpē′-gĕl.
spiegeleisen—spē′-gĕl-ī-zĕn; Ger. pron., shpē′-gĕl-ī-zĕn.
Spielhagen—shpēl′-hä-gĕn.
spikenard—spīk′-närd.
Formerly spĭk′-närd.
spinach—spĭn′-āj or spĭn′-ĕch.
See *spinage.*
spinage—spĭn′-āj.
See *spinach.*
spinel—spĭn′-ĕl or spĭn-ĕl′.
spinet—spĭn′-ĕt or spĭn-ĕt′.
Spinola, de—dā spē′-nō-lä.
spinose—spī′-nōs or spī-nōs′.
Spinoza—spĭn-ō′-zȧ.
Spinozism—spĭn-ō′-zĭzm.
spiracle—spĭr′-ȧ-kl or spī′-rȧ-kl.
Spires—spīrz.
"The Diet of *Spires*"
spirit—spĭr′-ĭt, *not* spĭr′-ŭt.
See *damage, panegyric, spirited.*
spirited—spĭr′-ĭt-ĕd, *not* spĭr′-ŭt-ĕd.
See *damage, spirit.*
spirituel—spē-rē-tü-ĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
spirituelle—spē-rē-tü-ĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
splenetic—splē-nĕt′-ĭk or splĕn′-ē-tĭk.
"The second has until recently been preferred."
—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

splenic—splĕn′-ĭk or splē′-nĭk.
splenitive—splĕn′-ĭt-ĭv.
Splügen (Pass)—shplü′-gĕn.
For ü, see p. 26.
Spohr—shpōr.
Spokane—spō-kăn′, *not* spō-kān′.
spondaic—spŏn-dā′-ĭk.
spondee—spŏn′-dē.
spongoid—spŏng′-goid or spŭng′-goid.
spontaneity—spŏn-tȧ-nē′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* spŏn-tā-nī′-ĭt-ĭ.
spoon—spo͝on, *not* spo͝on.
See *broom*.
Sporades—spŏr′-ȧ-dēz.
spouse—spowz.
Spree—sprā, *not* sprē.
springy—sprĭng′-ĭ.

"Though Walker, in deference to a common usage at the time he wrote (1806), allowed the pronunciation *sprin′-jy*, he says: 'A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *springe*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*.'" —*S. & W.*

spruce—sprōōs, *not* sprūs.
Spurzheim—shpo͝orts′-hīm.
Spuyten Duyvil—spī′-tĕn dī′-vĭl.
squalid—skwŏl′-ĭd.
squalor—skwŏl′-ŏr or skwā′-lôr.

"The second pronunciation was given without alternative by Buchanan (1766), Smart (c. 1840), and later orthoëpists; the first, though more recent, now apparently prevails in good use."—*Web.*

squamose—skwā′-mōs or skwȧ-mōs′.
squamous—skwā′-mŭs.
squeamish—skwē′-mĭsh.
squirrel—skwŭr′-ĕl or skwĭr′-ĕl.

These are the pronunciations given by Webster and the Century. Worcester and the Standard

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

prefer skwĭr′-ĕl, which is the only form authorized by Stormonth.

See *panegyric.*

Stabat Mater—stā′-bät mā′-tēr or stä′-bät mä′-tēr.

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard.

staccato—stȧ-kä′-tō; It. pron., stäk-kä′-tō.

stadholder—stăd′-hōl-dēr.

See *stadtholder.*

stadtholder—stät′-hōl-dēr.

See *stadholder.*

Staël-Holstein, de—dŭ stä′-ĕl hōl′-stīn; Fr. pron., dŭ stäl-ŏl-stăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Stagira—stȧ-jī′-rȧ.

Stagirite—stăj′-ĭr-īt.

"And half had staggered that stout *Stagirite.*"—*Charles Lamb.*

Stahl—shtäl.

stalactite—stȧ-lăk′-tīt.

"Byron, by an unexampled poetical license, has pronounced the plural of this word in four syllables, accenting the second:

'Thus Nature played with the *sta-lac′ti-tes.*
And built herself a chapel of the seas.'

"This seems to have been in imitation of Pope's pronunciation of *satellites;* though it is to be observed that Pope might plead in his justification the fact that *satellites* is a Latin, as well as an English, plural."—*S. & W.*

stalagmite—stȧ-lăg′-mīt.

stalk—stôk.

stalwart—stôl′-wĕrt or stŏl′-wĕrt.

Stamboul—stäm-bōōl′.

This is the French form of *Istambul* or *Constantinople.*

See *Istambul.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

stamen—stā′-mĕn.
stamp (vb.)—stămp, *not* stŏmp.
stampede—stăm-pēd′.
stanch—stânch or stänch.
See *staunch.*
stanchion—stăn′-shŭn.
Stanislas Leszczynski—stăn′-ĭs-lȧs lyĕsh-chĭn′-yē-skē.
Stanislaus—stăn-ĭs-lā′-ŭs or stăn′-ĭs-lȧs.
starboard—stär′-bōrd or stär′-bĕrd.
stater (coin)—stā′-tēr.
static—stăt′-ĭk.
statics—stăt′-ĭks.
Statira—stȧ-tī′-rȧ.
See *Roxana.*
statistician—stăt-ĭs-tĭsh′-ăn.
statuesque—stăt-ū-ĕsk′.
Worcester accents the *first* syllable.
status—stā′-tŭs, *not* stăt′-ŭs.
status quo—stā′-tŭs kwō.
statute—stăt′-ūt.
Staubbach—stow′-bȧʀ.
For ʀ, see p. 28.
staunch—stänch.
See *craunch, stanch.*
Staunton—stän′-tŭn, *not* stăn′-tŭn.
staves—stāvz or stăvz.
Worcester prefers stăvz.
"Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a;* but the practice is not general."—*Smart.*
"It is often thus pronounced (stăvz) in the United States."—*Wor.*
stead—stĕd, *not* stĭd.
steady—stĕd′-ĭ, *not* stĭd′-ĭ.
stearic—stē-ăr′-ĭk, *not* stē′-ȧ-rĭk.
stearin—stē′-ȧ-rĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

steatomatous—stē-ȧ-tŏm′-ȧ-tŭs or stē-ȧ-tō′-mȧ-tŭs.

steelyard—stēl′-yärd; coll., stĭl′-yērd.

"The second is the usual pronunciation among those to whom the implement is familiar."—*Web.*

The colloquial form is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and Haldeman.

Walker says: "This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."

Steen, Jan—yän stān.

steenbok—stēn′-bŏk or stān′-bŏk.

See *steinbok*, the preferred spelling.

Steenwyk, van—vän stān′-vīk.

Stein, vom und zum—fŏm ŏŏnt tsŏŏm shtīn.

steinbok—stīn′-bŏk.

See *steenbok*.

stellion—stĕl′-yŭn.

Stelvio (Pass)—stĕl′-vē-ō.

Stentor—stĕn′-tŏr.

Stéphanie—stā-fȧ-nē′.

Stephano—stĕf′-ȧ-nō.

"The Tempest."

steppe—stĕp.

stere (cubic meter)—stēr; Fr. pron., stâr.

stereochromy—stĕr′-ē-ō-krō-mĭ or stē′-rē-ō-krō-mĭ; stĕr-ē-ō-krō′-mĭ (Stor.).

stereography—stĕr-ē-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ or stē-rē-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

stereopticon—stĕr-ē-ŏp′-tĭk-ŏn or stē-rē-ŏp′-tĭk-ŏn.

stereoscope—stĕr′-ē-ō-skōp or stē′-rē-ō-skōp.

stereotype—stĕr′-ē-ō-tīp or stē′-rē-ō-tīp.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

sterile—stĕr′-ĭl.
See *ile* (*termination*).
Sterope—stĕr′-ō-pē.
stertorous—stĕr′-tō-rŭs.
"*Stertorous* breathing."
stethoscope—stĕth′-ō-skōp.
Stettin—stĕt-ēn′.
Steuben, von—fŏn shtoi′-bĕn; Anglicized, vŏn stū′-bĕn.
See *Beust, von.*
steward—stū′-ērd, *not* stōō′-ērd.
Steyn—stīn.
Also written *Steyne*, but pronounced as above.
sthenia—sthē-nī′-ȧ or sthē′-nĭ-ȧ.
See *asthenia, neurasthenia.*
stiletto—stĭl-ĕt′-ō.
Stilicho—stĭl′-ĭk-ō.
stint—stĭnt.
"As a noun in the sense of *an allotted task* or *performance*, often mispronounced *stĕnt.*"—*S. & W.*
stipend—stī′-pĕnd.
stirrup—stĭr′-ŭp or stŭr′-ŭp.
stithy—stĭth′-ĭ or stĭth′-ĭ.
This is Webster's marking. Stormonth and the Encyclopædic Dictionary give the former pronunciation; the Century, the Standard, and Worcester, the latter.
stiver (coin)—stī′-vẽr.
stodgy—stŏj-ĭ.
stogy—stō-gĭ.
Stoicism—stō′-ĭs-ĭzm, *not* stō′-ĭk-ĭzm.
Stoke Poges—stōk pŏgz or stōk pŏg′-ĭs.
This is Webster's marking. The Century says stōk pō′-jĭs, the pronunciation generally heard.
stolid—stŏl′-ĭd, *not* stō′-lĭd.
stoloniferous—stō-lō-nĭf′-ēr-ŭs or stŏl-ō-nĭf′-ẽr-ŭs.
Stolypin—stŏl-ĭp′-ĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Stolzenfels—stōlt′-zĕn-fĕls.
stomach—stŭm′-ŭk.
stomachal—stŭm′-ŭk-ȧl.
stomacher (ornament)—stŭm′-ŭk-ēr or stŭm′-ȧ-chēr.
stomachic—stō-măk′-ĭk.
stomapod—stō′-mȧ-pŏd or stŏm′-ȧ-pŏd.
stomatitis—stō-mȧ-tī′-tĭs or stŏm-ȧ-tī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
stone—stōn, *not* stŭn.
This last is a New England pronunciation.
stony—stō′-nĭ, *not* stŭn′-ĭ.
See *stone*.
storge—stôr′-jē or stôr′-gē.
stork—stôrk.
storm—stôrm.
stotinka (coin)—stō-tĭng′-kȧ.
Stoughton—stō′-tŭn, *not* stow′-tŭn.
strabismus—strȧ-bĭz′-mŭs or strȧ-bĭs′-mŭs.
Strabo—strā′-bō, *not* strä′-bō.
Stradivarius—străd-ĭv-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
The Italian *Stradivari* is pronounced strä-dē-vä′-rē.
Strassburg—strȧs′-bûrg; Ger. pron., shträs′-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.
strata—strā′-tȧ, *not* strä′-tȧ.
See *stratum*.
strategic—strȧ-tē′-jĭk or strȧ-tĕj′-ĭk.
strategical—strȧ-tē′-jĭk-ăl or strȧ-tĕj′-ĭk-ăl.
strategist—străt′-ē-jĭst, *not* strȧ-tē′-jĭst.
strategy—străt′-ē-jĭ.
Stratford-on-Avon—străt′-fērd ŏn ā′-vŏn, *not* străt′-fērd ŏn ăv′-ŏn.
See *Avon* (*river*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

stratum—strā′-tŭm, *not* strä′-tŭm.
See *strata.*
Strauss—shtrows; Anglicized, strows.
Strelitzes—strĕl′-ĭt-sĕz.
strength—strength, *not* strĕnth.
Strephon—strĕf′-ŏn.
Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia."
strew—strōō; also, especially in British usage, strō.
The weight of authority is for the *first* pronunciation.
stria—strī′-à.
The plural *striæ,* is pronounced strī′-ē.
striatum—strī-ā′-tŭm.
The plural *striata* is pronounced strī-ā′-tà.
striped (adj.)—strīpt or strī′-pĕd or strī′-pĭd.
striped (part.)—strīpt.
See *learned.*
stripped—strĭpt.
Stromboli—strōm′-bō-lē.
strontium—strŏn′-shĭ-ŭm.
strop—strŏp, *not* străp.
Strophades—strŏf′-à-dēz.
strophe—strō′-fē or strŏf′-ē.
strophic—strŏf′-ĭk or strō′-fĭk.
Strozzi—strôt′-sē.
See *Abruzzi.*
strumose—strōō′-mōs or strōō-mōs′.
Struve, von—fŏn strōō′-vē.
strychnine—strĭk′-nĭn or strĭk′-nēn.
See *aniline.*
student—stū′-dĕnt, *not* stōō′-dĕnt.
studious—stū′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* stōō′-dĭ-ŭs.
stupendous—stū-pĕn′-dŭs, *not* stōō-pĕn′-dŭs.
"By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

stupendious and *tremendious*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect."—*Walker.*

stupid—stū′-pĭd, *not* stōō′-pĭd.

Sturm—shtȯȯrm, *not* stȯȯrm.

"*Sturm's* Theorem."

Sturm und Drang—shtȯȯrm ȯȯnt dräng.

Stuttgart—stŭt′-gärt; Ger. pron., shtȯȯt′-gärt.

Stuyvesant—stī′-vĕs-ănt.

Stygian—stĭj′-ĭ-ăn.

styptic—stĭp′-tĭk.

Styx—stĭks.

suasory—swā′-sō-rĭ

suave—swāv or swäv.

See *suavity.*

suavity—swăv′-ĭt-ĭ or swäv′-ĭt-ĭ.

See *suave.*

subaltern (n.)—sŭb-ôl′-tẽrn or sŭb′-ăl-tẽrn.

See *subaltern* (*adj.*).

subaltern (adj.)—sŭb-ôl′-tẽrn or sŭb′-ăl-tẽrn.

See *subaltern* (*n.*).

In Logic, the noun and adjective are always accented on the *first* syllable.

subalternate (n. and adj.)—sŭb-ăl-tẽr′-nāt.

subdue—sŭb-dū′, *not* sŭb-dōō′.

subito (music)—sōō′-bē-tō.

subject (n. and adj.)—sŭb′-jĕkt.

subject (vb.)—sŭb-jĕkt′.

See *absent.*

subjected—sŭb-jĕkt′-ĕd, *not* sŭb′-jĕkt-ĕd.

Sublime Porte—sŭb-līm′ pōrt.

subliminal—sŭb-lĭm′-ĭn-ăl.

"The *Subliminal* Self."

sublunar—sŭb-lū′-nȧr.

sublunary—sŭb′-lū-nă-rĭ; sŭb-lōō′-nĕr-ĭ (Stor.).

subpœna—sŭb-pē′-nȧ; coll., sŭp-pē′-nȧ.

Also written *subpena*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

subsidence—sŭb-sī′-dĕns or, especially in British usage, sŭb′-sĭd-ĕns.
subsist—sŭb-sĭst′, *not* sŭb-zĭst′.
subsistence—sŭb-sĭs′-tĕns, *not* sŭb-zĭs′-tĕns.
substantiate—sŭb-stăn′-shĭ-āt.
substantival—sŭb-stăn-tī′-văl or sŭb′-stăn-tĭv-ăl.
substantively—sŭb′-stăn-tĭv-lĭ.
substrata—sŭb-strā′-tà, *not* sŭb-strä′-tà.
substratum—sŭb-strā′-tŭm, *not* sŭb-strä′-tŭm.
subsultory—sŭb-sŭl′-tō-rĭ.
Worcester prefers sŭb′-sŭl-tŭr-ĭ.
subtile—sŭb′-tĭl or sŭt′-l.
"Dyche (1710) and Buchanan (1766) give sŭt′l only; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and Smart (c. 1840) sŭb′-tĭl. Most later orthoëpists give both, preferring sŭb′-tĭl."—*Web.*
See *subtle.*
subtilely—sŭb′-tĭl-lĭ.
See *subtly.*
subtileness—sŭb′-tĭl-nĕs or sŭt′-l-nĕs.
See *subtile, subtleness.*
subtilty—sŭb′-tĭl-tĭ or sŭt′-l-tĭ.
See *subtlety.*
subtle—sŭt′-l.
See *subtile.*
subtleness—sŭt′-l-nĕs.
See *subtileness.*
subtlety—sŭt′-l-tĭ.
See *subtilty.*
subtly—sŭt′-lĭ.
subtraction—sŭb-trăk′-shŭn.
suburb—sŭb′-ûrb.
suburban—sŭb-ûr′-băn.
successor—sŭk-sĕs′-ẽr.
Formerly also accented on the *first* syllable, as in Shakespeare.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Succi—sōō′-chē.
See *Abbatucci.*
succinct—sŭk-sĭngkt′.
succumb—sŭk-kŭm′; rarely, sŭk-kŭmb′.
such—sŭch, *never* sĭch.
Suchau—sōō′-chow.
Also written *Suchow*, but pronounced as above.
Suchet—sü-shā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
sucre (coin)—sōō′-krā.
See *Sucre.*
Sucre—sōō′-krā.
See *sucre* (*coin*).
Sudan—sōō-dän′.
Also written *Soudan*, but pronounced as above.
sudden—sŭd′-n or sŭd′-ĕn.
Sudermann—zōō′-dēr-män.
Sue, Eugène—ō-zhĕn′ sü.
For ō, ü, see pp. 25, 26.
suede—swād; Fr. pron., swĕd.
Suetonius—swē-tō′-nĭ-ŭs.
Suez—sōō-ĕz′ or sōō′-ĕz.
suffice—sŭf-īs′ or sŭf-īz′.
"Only sŭf-īz′ is recognized by former orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, Worcester."—*Web.*
See *sacrifice* (*vb.*).
suffocative—sŭf′-ō-kā-tĭv.
suffragan—sŭf′-rȧ-gȧn.
suffragette—sŭf-rȧ-jĕt′.
suffragist—sŭf′-rȧ-jĭst.
suffuse—sŭf-ūz′.
Sufi—sōō′-fē.
Sufism—sōō′-fĭzm.
suggest—sŭg-jĕst′ or sŭj-ĕst′.
Walker says: "Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sudjest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and the last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds."

suggestion—sŭg-jĕs′-chŭn or sŭj-ĕs′-chŭn.
See *suggest*.

suggestive—sŭg-jĕs′-tĭv or sŭj-ĕs′-tĭv.
See *suggest*.

suicidal—sū′-ĭs-ī-dăl, *not* sōō′-ĭs-ī-dăl.

suit—sūt, *not* sōōt.

suite—swēt, *not* sūt.

Sulla—sŭl′-à.
Also written *Sylla*, but pronounced sĭl′-à.

Sully—sŭl′-ĭ; Fr. pron., sü-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Sully-Prudhomme—sü-lē′ prü-dŏm′.
For ü, see p. 26.

sulphate—sŭl′-fāt.

sulphide—sŭl′-fīd or sŭl′-fĭd.
See *ide* (*chemical termination*).

sulphite—sŭl′-fīt.
See *ite* (*chemical termination*).

sulphurate—sŭl′-fū-rāt.

sulphureous—sŭl-fū′-rē-ŭs.
See *sulphurous*.

sulphuret—sŭl′-fū-rĕt.

sulphuretted—sŭl-fū-rĕt′-ĕd.

sulphuric—sŭl-fū′-rĭk.

sulphurize—sŭl′-fŭr-īz.

sulphurous—sŭl′-fŭr-ŭs or sŭl-fū′-rŭs.
"The second pronunciation is common in chemical terminology, as in *sulphu'-rous* ac'id, etc." —*Web.*

sulphury—sŭl′-fŭr-ĭ.

Sulpician—sŭl-pĭsh′-ăn.

sultan—sŭl′-tăn; Arabic pron., sōōl-tän′.

sultana—sŭl-tä′-nà or sŭl-tā′-nà.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

sumac—sū′-măk or shōō′-măk.
See *shumach, sumach.*
sumach—sū′-măk or shōō′-măk.
See *shumach, sumac.*
Sumatra—sōŏ-mä′-trȧ.
summary—sŭm′-ȧ-rĭ.
summoned—sŭm′-ŭnd, *not* sŭm′-ŭnzd.
sumptuous—sŭmp′-tū-ŭs, *not* sŭm′-chŭs.
sundae—sŭn′-dā.
Sunna—sōŏn′-ȧ.
Also written *Sunnah*, but pronounced as above.
Sunni—sōŏn′-ē.
Also written *Sunnee*, but pronounced as above.
See *Shiah.*
Sunnites—sōŏn′-īts.
See *Shiites.*
superable—sū′-pẽr-ȧ-bl.
supercilious—sū-pẽr-sĭl′-ĭ-ŭs.
supererogate—sū-pẽr-ĕr′-ō-gāt.
supererogation—sū-pẽr-ĕr-ō-gā′-shŭn.
supererogatory—sū-pẽr-ē-rŏg′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
superficies—sū-pẽr-fĭsh′-ĭ-ēz or sū-pẽr-fĭsh′-ēz.
superfluous—sū-pẽr′-flū-ŭs.
supine (n.)—sū′-pīn.
supine (adj.)—sū-pīn′ or sū′-pīn.
supinely—sū-pīn′-lĭ or sū′-pīn-lĭ.
supineness—sū-pīn′-nĕs or sū′-pīn-nĕs.
Suppe, von—fŏn zōōp′-pā.
supple—sŭp′-l, *not* sōō′-pl.
suppliance—sŭp′-lĭ-ȧns.
suppliant (n. and adj.)—sŭp′-lĭ-ȧnt.
suppose—sŭp-ōz′, *not* spōz.
supposititious—sŭp-ŏz-ĭt-ĭsh′-ŭs.
sura (chapter)—sōō′-rȧ.
surah (fabric)—sōō′-rȧ or sū′-rȧ.
"*Surah* Silk."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

surcingle—sûr′-sĭng-gl.
sure—shūr, *not* shōōr.
Surinam—sōō-rĭn-ăm′.
surname (n.)—sûr′-nām.
surname (vb.)—sûr′-nām or sûr-nām′.
surprise—sŭr-prīz′, *not* sŭp-prīz′.
surreptitious—sŭr-ĕp-tĭsh′-ŭs.
surtout—sŭr-tōōt′ or sŭr-tōō′; Fr. pron., sür-tōō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
surveillance—sŭr-vāl′-yăns or sŭr-vāl′-ăns.
Worcester says sūr-vāl-yăns′.
surveillant—sŭr-vāl′-yănt or sŭr-vāl′-ănt.
survey (n.)—sûr′-vā or sŭr-vā′.
"Formerly universally, still by many, accented on final syllable."—*Web.*
survey (vb.)—sŭr-vā′.
surveyance—sŭr-vā′-yăns.
Susa—sōō′-sȧ.
Sutro—sōō′-trō.
suttee—sŭt-ē′.
suture—sū′-tūr.
Suvaroff—sŏŏ-vä′-rŏf.
See *Suvorov*, the preferred spelling.
Suvorov—sŏŏ-vô′-rŏf.
See *Suvaroff*, *Suwarow*.
Suwanee—sŏŏ-wô′-nē, *not* swŏn′-ĭ.
Suwarow—sŏŏ-wär′-ō.
See *Suvorov*, the preferred spelling.
suzerain—sū′-zĕr-ān.
svelte—svĕlt.
Sverdrup—svĕr′-drŏŏp.
Swabia—swā′-bĭ-ȧ.
swami—swä′-mĭ.
Also written *swamy*, but pronounced as above.
swan—swŏn, *not* swôn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Swansea—swŏn′-sē.
swarthy—swôr′-thĭ or swôr′-thī.
swath—swôth or swŏth.
swathe (n. and vb.)—swāth.
Swedenborg—swē′-dĕn-bôrg̃; Swedish pron., svĭd′-ĕn-bōrg̃.
See *Linné, von.*
swept—swĕpt, *not* swĕp.
Swetchine—svĕch-ēn′.
The Russian spelling is *Svyechin*, pronounced svyā′-chĭn.
Sweyn—swān.
swingeing—swĭn′-jĭng.
swingel—swĭng′-g̃l; swĭn′-jĕl (Wor.).
sword—sōrd, *not* sôrd.
Sybaris—sĭb′-ȧ-rĭs.
sybarite—sĭb′-ȧ-rīt.
Sychar—sī′-kär.
sycophancy—sĭk′-ō-făn-sĭ.
sycophant—sĭk′-ō-fănt.
Sydenham—sĭd′-ĕn-ŭm or sĭd′-nŭm.
See *Alnwick.*
syenite—sī′-ē-nīt.
syllabic—sĭl-ăb′-ĭk.
syllabication—sĭl-ăb-ĭk-ā′-shŭn.
syllogism—sĭl′-ō-jĭzm.
Sylvanus—sĭl-vā′-nŭs.
See *Silvanus.*
Sylvester—sĭl-vĕs′-tēr.
See *Silvester.*
Symmes—sĭmz.
"*Symmes's* Hole."
Symonds (John Addington)—sĭm′-ŭnz.
Symons (Arthur)—sĭm′-ŭnz.
symphyseal—sĭm-fĭz′-ē-ăl.
Symplegades—sĭm-plĕg̃′-ȧ-dēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

symposiac—sĭm-pō′-zĭ-ăk.
symposium—sĭm-pō′-zĭ-ŭm.
synæresis—sĭn-ĕr′-ē-sĭs or sĭn-ē′-rē-sĭs.
Also written *syneresis*, but pronounced as above.
synagogical—sĭn-ȧ-gŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
synagogue—sĭn′-ȧ-gŏg.
synchronal—sĭng′-krō-năl; sĭn′-krō-năl (Stor.).
synchronism—sĭng′-krō-nĭzm; sĭn′-krō-nĭzm (Stor.).
synchronization—sĭng-krō-nĭz-ā′-shŭn or sĭng-krō-nī-zā′-shŭn; sĭn-krō-nĭz-ā′-shŭn (Stor.).
synchronize—sĭng′-krō-nīz; sĭn′-krō-nīz (Stor.).
synchronizer—sĭng′-krō-nī-zēr; sĭn′-krō-nī-zēr (Stor.).
synchronous—sĭng′-krō-nŭs; sĭn′-krō-nŭs (Stor.).
synclinal—sĭn-klī′-năl or sĭng′-klĭn-ăl.
syncope—sĭng′-kō-pē; sĭn′-kō-pē (Stor.).
syncretic—sĭn-krĕt′-ĭk.
syncretism—sĭng′-krē-tĭzm; sĭn′-krē-tĭzm (Stor.).
syncretize—sĭng′-krē-tīz.
synecdoche—sĭn-ĕk′-dō-kē.
syneresis—sĭn-ĕr′-ē-sĭs or sĭn-ē′-rē-sĭs.
See *synæresis*.
synergist—sĭn′-ēr-jĭst or sĭn-ûr′-jĭst.
synizesis—sĭn-ĭ-zē′-sĭs.
synod—sĭn′-ŭd.
synodal—sĭn′-ŭd-ăl.
synonym—sĭn′-ō-nĭm.
synonymize—sĭn-ŏn′-ĭm-īz.
synonymy—sĭn-ŏn′-ĭm-ĭ.
Synope—sī-nō′-pē.
synthesize—sĭn′-thē-sīz.
Syracuse—sĭr′-ȧ-kūs or sĭr-ȧ-kūs′.
Syriacism—sĭr′-ĭ-ȧ-sĭzm or sĭr-ī′-ȧ-sĭzm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

syringa—sĭr-ĭng′-gȧ.
syringe—sĭr′-ĭnj, *not* sĭr-ĭnj′.
syringotomy—sĭr-ĭng-gŏt′-ō-mĭ.
syrinx—sĭr′-ĭngks.
syrup—sĭr′-ŭp.
See *sirup.*
systemize—sĭs′-tĕm-īz.
systole—sĭs′-tō-lē.
See *diastole.*
syzygial—sĭz-ĭj′-ĭ-ăl.
syzygy—sĭz′-ĭj-ĭ.
Szamos—sŏm′-ōsh.
Széchenyi—sā′-chĕn-yē.
Szegedin—sĕg′-ĕd-ēn.
Szopin (Polish for Chopin)—shō′-pēn.
See *Chopin.*

T

Tabard (Inn)—tăb′-ȧrd.
tabernacle—tăb′-ēr-nȧ-kl; tăb′-ēr-năk-ăl (Stor.).
tableau—tăb′-lō or tȧ-blō′.
See *tableaus* (*pl. of tableau*), *tableaux* (*pl. of tableau*).
tableaus (pl. of tableau)—tăb′-lōz.
See *tableau.*
tableaux (pl. of tableau)—tăb′-lōz or tȧ-blō′.
See *tableau.*
X final is silent in French.
table d' hôte—tȧ-bl-dŏt′.
The plural (*tables d'hôte*) is pronounced as above.
tablier—tȧ-blyā′.
Tabor (Mount)—tā′-bẽr.
taboret—tăb′-ō-rĕt.
tabouret—tăb′-ŏŏ-rĕt.
tacet (music)—tā′-sĕt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

tacit—tăs′-ĭt.
taciturnity—tăs-ĭ-tûr′-nĭt-ĭ.
Tacoma—tȧ-kō′-mȧ.
tactile—tăk′-tĭl.
See *ile* (*termination*).
Tadousac—tä-dōō-säk′.
tael—tāl.
taffarel—tăf′-ȧ-rĕl.
Also written *tafferel*, but pronounced tăf′-ẽr-ĕl.
See *taffrail*.
taffrail—tăf′-rāl.
See *taffarel*.
tafia—tăf′-ĭ-ȧ.
Also written *taffia*, but pronounced as above.
Taft—tȧft, *not* tăft.
See *ask*.
Tagliamento—täl-yȧ-mĕn′-tō.
See *Bentivoglio*.
Taglioni—täl-yō′-nē.
See *Bentivoglio*.
Tagus—tā′-gŭs.
Tahiti—tä′-hē-tē.
Commonly, but incorrectly, tä-hē′-tē.
Tahlequah—tä-lĕ-kwä′.
Tahoe (Lake)—tā′-hō or tä′-hō.
Taine—tān.
Taiping—tī-pĭng′.
"The *Taiping* Rebellion."
Also written *Taeping*, but pronounced as above.
Taj Mahal—täzh mȧ-häl′.
tajo (trench)—tä′-hō.
Takahira—tä′-kȧ-hē-rȧ.
talapoin—tăl′-ȧ-poin.
Talavera (Battle of)—tä-lä-vā′-rä.
talc—tălk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

talcose—tăl′-kōs or tăl-kōs′.
talcous—tăl′-kŭs.
Talfourd—tôl′-fẽrd or tăl′-fẽrd.
Taliacotian—tăl-ĭ-ȧ-kō′-shăn.
Taliaferro—tŏl′-ĭv-ẽr.
talisman—tăl′-ĭs-măn or tăl′-ĭz-măn.
Talleyrand-Périgord, de—dŭ tȧ-lẽr-äN′ pā-rē-gŏr′; Anglicized, tăl′-ĭ-rănd.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *Périgord.*
Tallien—tȧl-yäN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
tally-ho—tăl′-ĭ-hō, *not* tăl-ĭ-hō′.
Talma—tȧl-mȧ′; Anglicized, tăl′-mȧ.
Talmud—tăl′-mŭd.
Talmudic—tăl-mŭd′-ĭk.
Talmudism—tăl′-mŭd-ĭzm.
Talmudist—tăl′-mŭd-ĭst.
talus—tā′-lŭs.
Talus—tā′-lŭs.
tamale—tȧ-mä′-lĕ.
tamarin—tăm′-ȧ-rĭn.
tamarind—tăm′-ȧ-rĭnd.
tambour—tăm′-bo͝or or tăm′-bẽr.
Formerly pronounced tăm-bo͝or′.
tambourine—tăm-bo͝or-ēn′.
Tamerlane—tăm-ẽr-lān′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Tamora—tăm′-ō-rȧ.
"Titus Andronicus."
Tampico—tăm-pē′-kō.
tanager—tăn′-ȧ-jẽr.
Tanagra—tăn′-ȧ-grȧ.
Tanais—tăn′-ā-ĭs.
Tancred—tăng′-krĕd or tăn′-krĕd.
"Jerusalem Delivered."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Taney—tô′-nĭ.
tanga (coin)—tŭng′-gä, *not* tăng′-gä.
Tanganyika (Lake)—tăn-jăn-yē′-kä.
tangential—tăn-jĕn′-shăl.
tangerine—tăn′-jēr-ēn or tăn-jēr-ēn′.
Tangerine—tăn-jēr-ēn′.
Tangier—tăn-jēr′.
Tannhäuser—tän′-hoi-zēr.
tansy—tăn′-zĭ.
Tantalus—tăn′-tȧ-lŭs.
tantivy—tăn-tĭv′-ĭ or tăn′-tĭv-ĭ.
Tao—tä′-ō.
Taoism—tow′-ĭzm or tä′-ō-ĭzm.
tapestry—tăp′-ĕs-trĭ, *not* tä′-pĕs-trĭ.

Sheridan makes it a word of *two* syllables, tăps′-trĭ.

tapir—tā′-pēr.
tapis—tā′-pĭs or tăp′-ĭs or tȧ-pē′.
Tappan—tăp′-ȧn.
Tappan Zee—tăp′-ȧn zē or tăp′-ȧn zā.

Also written *Tappaan Zee*, but pronounced tȧp′-ȧn zā.

Tara—tä′-rȧ or tăr′-ȧ.
tarantula—tȧ-răn′-tū-lȧ, *not* tăr-ăn-tū′-lȧ.
taraxacum—tȧ-răk′-sȧ-kŭm.
target—tär′-gĕt.
Targum—tär′-gŭm; Hebrew pron., tär-gōōm′.
Tarifa—tä-rē′-fä.
tarlatan—tär′-lȧ-tăn, *not* tärl′-tăn.
tarpaulin—tär-pô′-lĭn.
Tarpeia—tär-pē′-yȧ.
Tarpeian (Rock)—tär-pē′-yăn.
Tarquin—tär′-kwĭn.
Tarshish—tär′-shĭsh.
tartana (vehicle)—tär-tä′-nä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Tartar—tär′-tȧr.
See *Tatar*, the preferred spelling.
"The spelling *Tartar* is due to confusion with *Tartarus*."—*Web.*
Tartarean—tär-tā′-rē-ăn.
Tartarian—tär-tā′-rĭ-ăn.
tartaric (acid)—tär-tăr′-ĭk, *not* tär-tär′-ĭk.
tartarize—tär′-tȧr-īz.
Tartarus—tär′-tȧ-rŭs.
Tartary—tär′-tȧr-ĭ.
See *Tatary*, the preferred spelling.
Tartufe—tär-tōōf′; Fr. pron., tȧr-tüf′.
For ü, see p. 26.
task—tȧsk, *not* tăsk.
See *ask*.
Tasmania—tăz-mā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* tăs-mā′-nĭ-ȧ.
tassel—tăs′-l.
Worcester gives tŏs′-ĕl as an alternative form.
Tasso—tăs′-ō; It. pron., tȧs′-sō.
Tatar—tā′-tȧr.
See *Tartar*.
Tatary—tā′-tȧ-rĭ.
See *Tartary*.
tatterdemalion—tăt-ēr-dē-māl′-yŭn or tăt-ēr-dē-măl′-yŭn.
Taubert—tow′-bĕrt.
Tauchnitz—towĸ′-nĭts.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Taughannock—tô-găn′-ŏk.
taunt—tänt or tônt.
"Though Walker, in deference to other orthoëpists, admits *tawnt* as an alternative pronunciation, he says: 'I see no good reason why this word should have the broad sound of *a* (ô), and not *aunt*, *haunt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*; . . . nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced.'"—*S. & W.*
See *craunch*.
Taunton—tän′-tŭn or tôn′-tŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

taurin—tôr′-ĭn.
taurine (n.)—tôr′-ĭn or tôr′-ēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
taurine (adj.)—tôr′-īn or tôr′-ĭn.
Taurus (Mount)—tôr′-ŭs.
Taurus—tôr′-ŭs.
Tavernier—tȧ-vĕr-nyā′.
taxidermal—tăk-sĭ-dĕr′-măl.
taxidermic—tăk-sĭ-dĕr′-mĭk.
taxidermist—tăk′-sĭ-dĕr-mĭst.
taxidermy—tăk′-sĭ-dĕr-mĭ.
taximeter—tăk′-sĭ-mē-tĕr.
Tchad (Lake)—chȧd.
Also written *Chad*, but pronounced as above.
Tchaikowsky—chī-kŏv′-skĭ.
Tchernyshevsky—chĕr-nē-shĕf′-skē.
tchick—chĭk.
Tchu—chōō.
Tchukchis—chōōk′-chēz.
tea—tē.
"The older *tā* remained the accepted pronunciation until about 1750."—*Web.*
teasel—tē′-zl.
teat—tēt, *not* tĭt.
Colloquially so pronounced (tĭt) to this day.
techiness—tĕch′-ĭ-nĕs.
Also written *tetchiness*, but pronounced as above.
technique—tĕk-nēk′.
techy—tĕch′-ĭ.
Also written *tetchy*, but pronounced as above.
Tecumseh—tē-kŭm′-sĕ.
Also written *Tecumtha*, but pronounced tē-kŭm′-thȧ.
Te Deum—tē dē′-ŭm, *not* tē′-dē-ŭm.
tedious—tē′-dĭ-ŭs or tēd′-yŭs, *not* tē′-jŭs.
tedium—tē′-dĭ-ŭm; tēd′-yŭm (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

teepee—tē′-pē.
See *tepee*, the preferred spelling.
teething—tēth′-ĭng, *not* tēth′-ĭng.
Teheran—tĕh-răn′.
See *Kurdistan*.
Tehuacán—tā-wä-kän′.
Tehuantepec—tā-wän-tā-pĕk′.
Teian—tē′-yăn.
"The *Teian* Muse."
Telamon—tĕl′-ȧ-mŏn.
"Ajax *Telamon*."
telary—tē′-lȧ-rĭ or tĕl′-ȧ-rĭ.
"*Telary* Spiders."
telegrapher—tē-lĕg′-rȧ-fĕr or tĕl′-ē-grȧf-ĕr.
telegraphist—tē-lĕg′-rȧ-fĭst or tĕl′-ē-grȧf-ĭst.
telegraphy—tē-lĕg′-rȧ-fĭ or tĕl′-ē-grăf-ĭ.
Tel-El-Kebir—tĕl-ĕl-kĕb-ēr′.
Telemachus—tē-lĕm′-ȧ-kŭs.
Télémaque—tā-lā-mäk′.
telemeter—tē-lĕm′-ē-tēr.
teleology—tēl-ē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ or tē-lē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
teleosaur—tĕl′-ē-ō-sôr.
telepathic—tĕl-ē-păth′-ĭk.
telepathist—tē-lĕp′-ȧ-thĭst.
telepathy—tē-lĕp′-ȧ-thĭ or tĕl′-ē-păth-ĭ.
telephonic—tĕl-ē-fŏn′-ĭk, *not* tĕl-ē-fō′-nĭk.
telephonist—tĕl′-ē-fō-nĭst.
telephony—tē-lĕf′-o-nĭ or tĕl′-ē-fō-nĭ.
telescopist—tē-lĕs′-kō-pĭst or tĕl′-ē-skō-pĭst.
telescopy—tē-lĕs′-kō-pĭ or tĕl′-ē-skō-pĭ.
telestich—tē-lĕs′-tĭk or tĕl′-ē-stĭk.
tellurium—tĕl-ū′-rĭ-ŭm.
Tellus—tĕl′-ŭs.
Telugu—tĕl′-ōō-gōō.
Temora—tē-mō′-rä.
"Ossian's *Temora*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Tempe—tĕm′-pē.
"The Vale of *Tempe.*"
temperament—tĕm′-pēr-a-mĕnt, *not* tĕm′-pra-mĕnt.
temperamental—tĕm-pēr-a-mĕn′-tal, *not* tĕm-pra-mĕn′-tăl.
temperature—tĕm′-pēr-a-tūr, *not* tĕm′-pra-tūr.
temporale—tĕm-pō-rā′-lē.
temporarily—tĕm′-pō-rā-rĭl-ĭ, *not* tĕm-pō-rā′-rĭl-ĭ.
tenable—tĕn′-a-bl.
The pronunciation tē′-na-bl is obsolete or rare.
tenacious—tē-nā′-shŭs, *not* tē-năsh′-ŭs.
Tenasserim—tĕn-ăs′-ēr-ĭm.
tendre—täN′-drŭ.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
tendresse—täN-drĕs′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Tenebræ—tĕn′-ē-brē.
Tenedos—tĕn′-ē-dŏs; Modern Greek pron., tĕn′-ē-thōs.
Tenerife—tĕn-ēr-ĭf′.
tenet—tĕn′-ĕt.
Stormonth gives tē′-nĕt as an alternative pronunciation.
Teniers (David)—tĕn′-yērz; Fr. pron., tē-nyā′ or tē-nyâr′; Flemish pron., tĕn-ērs′.
Tenniel (Sir John)—tĕn′-yĕl.
tenon—tĕn′-ŭn.
tenuity—tē-nū′-ĭt-ĭ.
tenure—tĕn′-ūr.
Teocalli—tē-ō-kăl′-ē.
tepee—tē′-pē or tĕp′-ē.
See *teepee.*
tepid—tĕp′-ĭd, *not* tē′-pĭd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

tepor—tē′-pŏr or tĕp′-ŏr.
Terah—tē′-rȧ.
Tereus—tē′-rūs or tē′-rē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus.*
tergiversate—tĕr′-jĭv-ĕr-sāt, *not* tĕr-jĭv′-ĕr-sāt.
tergiversation—tĕr-jĭv-ĕr-sā′-shŭn.
termagant—tĕr′-mȧ-gănt.
Ternina, Fräulein Milka—froi′-līn mēl′-kȧ tĕr-nē′-nȧ.
Terpsichore—tĕrp-sĭk′-ō-rē, *not* tĕrp′-sĭk-ōr.
Terpsichorean—tĕrp-sĭk-ō-rē′-ăn, *not* tĕrp-sĭk-ō′-rē-ăn.
Terra—tĕr′-ȧ; It. pron., tĕr′-rä.
Terracina—tĕr-rä-chē′-nä, *not* tĕr-rä-sē′-nä.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
terrain—tĕr-ān′ or tĕr′-ān.
terraqueous—tĕr-ā′-kwē-ŭs.
Terre Haute—tĕr-ē-hōt′.
terreplein—târ′-plān.
terrine—tĕr-ēn′.
Tesla, Nikola—nē-kō′-lä tĕs′-lä.
testamur—tĕs-tā′-mŭr.
testator—tĕs-tā′-tŏr.
See *abdomen.*
tetanus—tĕt′-ȧ-nŭs, *not* tē-tā′-nŭs.
tête-à-tête—tāt-ȧ-tāt′ or tĕt-ȧ-tât′.
Tête Noire—tāt-nwär′.
Tethys—tē′-thĭs.
tetrabromohydroquinine—tĕt′-rȧ-brō′-mō-hī′-drō-kwī′-nīn.
This word, although not found in the dictionaries, is one of a class, coined for the expression of certain very complex chemical compounds, and is simply given as a sample of words of this class.
See *dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene.*
tetragonal—tĕt-răg′-ō-năl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

tetrarch—tē′-trärk or tĕt′-rärk.
tetrarchate—tē′-trär-kāt or tĕt′-rär-kāt.
tetrarchy—tĕt′-rär-kĭ.
tetrastich—tĕt′-rȧ-stĭk or tĕt-răs′-tĭk.
Tetrazzini—tā-trät-sē′-nē.
See *Abruzzi*.
Teucer—tū′-sẽr.
Teufelsdröckh, Herr—hĕr toi′-fĕls-drö ĸ.
For ö, ĸ, see pp. 25, 28.
"Sartor Resartus."
textile—tĕks′-tĭl.
See *ile* (*termination*).
Thaddeus—thăd-ē′-ŭs or thăd′-ē-ŭs.
"All the orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable."—*Wor.*
Thais—thā′-ĭs.
See *Thaïs*.
Thaïs—tȧ-ēs′.
See *Thais*.
Thalaba—thăl′-ȧ-bȧ.
Southey's "*Thalaba* the Destroyer."
Thalberg—täl′-bĕrg.
For g, see p. 28.
thaler (coin)—tä′-lẽr.
Also written *taler*, but pronounced as above.
Thales—thā′-lēz.
Thalia—thȧ-lī′-ȧ, *not* thā′-lĭ-ȧ.
This word comes direct from the Greek [θαλί-α] with the accent on the second syllable.
Thames (England)—tĕmz.
Thames (Connecticut)—thāmz.
This is the pronunciation given by Webster and Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer and by lexicographers generally.
thanksgiving—thăngks-gĭv′-ĭng or thăngks′-gĭv-ĭng.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Thanksgiving (Day)—thăngks-gĭv′-ĭng.
thaumaturgist—thô-mȧ-tûr′-jĭst.
thaumaturgy—thô′-mȧ-tûr-jĭ.
thawing—thô′-ĭng, *not* thôr′-ĭng.
the—thē or thŭ.
The first pronunciation, when emphatic, alone, or before a vowel; the second, before a consonant.
theater—thē′-ȧ-tēr.
The pronunciation thē-ā′-tēr is obsolete.
Also written *theatre*, but pronounced as above.
Théâtre Comique—tā-ä′-trŭ kŏm-ēk′.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
Théâtre Français—tā-ä′-trŭ fräN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
Théâtre Italien—tā-ä′-trŭ ē-tăl-yăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
Thebaid (The)—thē′-bā-ĭd.
Thebes—thēbz.
theine—thē′-ĭn or thē′-ēn.
Also written *thein*, but pronounced thē′-ĭn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
their—thâr.
Stormonth says thār.
Theiss—tīs.
See *Luther*.
Themis—thē′-mĭs.
Themistocles—thē-mĭs′-tō-klēz.
thenceforth—thĕns-fōrth′ or thĕns′-fōrth.
See *henceforth*.
Theobald—thē′-ō-bôld, formerly tĭb′-ȧld.
theocracy—thē-ŏk′-rȧ-sĭ.
See *theocrasy*.
theocrasy—thē-ŏk′-rȧ-sĭ.
See *theocracy*.
Theocritean—thē-ŏk-rĭt-ē′-ăn.
Theocritus—thē-ŏk′-rĭt-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Theodora—thē-ō-dō′-rȧ.
Theodoric—thē-ŏd′-ō-rĭk.
Theodorus—thē-ō-dō′-rŭs.
Theodosius—thē-ō-dō′-shĭ-ŭs.
Theodota—thē-ŏd′-ō-tȧ.
Theodotus—thē-ŏd′-ō-tŭs.
theologize—thē-ŏl′-ō-jīz.
theologue—thē′-ō-lŏg.
Theophilus—thē-ŏf′-ĭl-ŭs.
Theophorus—thē-ŏf′-ō-rŭs.
Theophrastus—thē-ō-frăs′-tŭs.
theosophist—thē-ŏs′-ō-fĭst.
theosophy—thē-ŏs′-ō-fĭ.
Therapeutæ—thĕr-ȧ-pū′-tē.
therapeutic—thĕr-ȧ-pū′-tĭk.
therapeutics—thĕr-ȧ-pū′-tĭks.
there—thâr.
therefor—thâr-fôr′.
See *therefore.*
therefore—thâr′-fōr or thēr′-fōr.
See *therefor.*
thereof—thâr-ŏv′ or thâr-ŏf′.
Thérèse—tā-râz′.
therewith—thâr-wĭth′ or thâr-wĭth′.
Thermidor—thēr′-mĭd-ôr; Fr. pron., tĕr-mē-dōr′.
Thermopylæ—thēr-mŏp′-ĭl-ē.
Theron—thē′-rŏn.
Thersites—thēr-sī′-tēz.
thesaurus—thē-sôr′-ŭs.
Theseus—thē′-sūs or thē′-sē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus.*
Thessalonica—thĕs-ȧ-lō-nī′-kȧ.
Thetis—thē′-tĭs.
theurgist—thē′-ûr-jĭst.
theurgy—thē′-ûr-jĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Theuriet, André—ăN-drā′ tö-ryā′.
For ö, ăN, see pp. 25, 26.
Thibet—tĭb-ĕt′ or tĭb′-ĕt.
See *Tibet*, the preferred spelling.
Thibetan—tĭb-ĕt′-ăn or tĭb′-ĕt-ăn.
See *Tibetan*, the preferred spelling.
thickening—thĭk′-ĕn-ĭng, *not* thĭk′-nĭng.
Thiergarten—tēr′-gär-tĕn.
See *Luther*.
Thierry—tyĕr-ē′.
Thiers—tyâr.
Thirlwall—thĕrl′-wŏl.
Thisbe—thĭz′-bē.
See *Pyramus*.
thistle—thĭs′-l.
Thogji-Chumo (Lake)—thŏg′-jē chōō′-mō.
Tholuck—tō′-lo͝ok.
See *Luther*.
Thomas, Ambroise—ăN-brwäz′ tō-mȧ′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Thomean—tō-mē′-ăn or thō-mē′-ăn.
Also written *Thomæan*, but pronounced as above.
Thomism—tō′-mĭzm or thō′-mĭzm.
Thomist—tō′-mĭst or thō′-mĭst.
Thomite—tō′-mīt or thō′-mīt.
Thoreau—thō′-rō or thō-rō′.
Thorvaldsen—tôr′-vȧl-sĕn.
See *Thorwaldsen*.
Thorwaldsen—tôr′-wôld-sĕn.
See *Thorvaldsen*.
Thothmes—thŏth′-mēz or tōt′-mĕs.
See *Thutmosis*.
Thou, de—dŭ tōō′.
thousand—thow′-zănd, *not* thow′-zăn.
thousandth—thow′-zăndth.
Thrace—thrās.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

thralldom—thrôl′-dŭm.
Also written *thraldom*, but pronounced as above.
thrash—thrăsh.
See *thresh*.
Thrasybulus—thrăs-ĭ-bū′-lŭs.
"This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima."—*Biog.*
Thrasymenes—thrăs-ĭm′-ē-nēz.
Thrasymenus (Lake)—thrăs-ĭm-ē′-nŭs.
three-legged—thrē′-lĕg̃-ĕd or thrē′-lĕg̃-ĭd or thrē′-lĕg̃d.
threepence—thrĭp′-ĕns or thrĕp′-ĕns.
threepenny—thrĭp′-ĕn-ĭ or thrĕp′-ĕn-ĭ.
threnode—thrē′-nōd or thrĕn′-ōd.
threnody—thrĕn′-ō-dĭ or thrē′-nō-dĭ.
thresh—thrĕsh.
See *thrash*.
threshold—thrĕsh′-ōld, *not* thrĕsh′-hōld.
throng—thrŏng.
See *accost*.
throstle—thrŏs′-l.
Thucydides—thū-sĭd′-ĭd-ēz.
thug—thŭg̃; Hindu pron., t-hŭg̃′.
thuggee—thŭg̃′-ē; Hindu pron., t-hŭg̃′-g̃ē.
Thun (Lake)—tōōn.
Thuringian (Forest)—thū-rĭn′-jĭ-ăn.
Thutmosis—thŭt-mō′-sĭs or tōōt-mō′-sĭs.
See *Thothmes*.
Thwing—twĭng.
thyme—tīm.
thyroid—thī′-roid.
"*Thyroid* Gland."
Thyrsis—thĕr′-sĭs.
tiara—tī-ā′-rȧ or tē-ä′-rȧ.
Tibet—tĭb-ĕt′ or tĭb′-ĕt.
See *Thibet*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Tibetan—tĭb-ĕt′-ăn or tĭb′-ĕt-ăn
See *Thibetan.*
Tibullus—tĭb-ŭl′-ŭs.
tic douloureux—tĭk dōō-lōō-rōō′; Fr. pron., tēk dōō-lōō-rö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Tichborne—tĭch′-bŭrn, *not* tĭsh′-bŭrn.
"The *Tichborne* Claimant."
Ticino—tē-chē′-nō.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*
Ticinus (river)—tĭs-ī′-nŭs.
Ticinus—tĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.
ticklish—tĭk′-lĭsh, *not* tĭk′-l-ĭsh.
tidbit—tĭd′-bĭt.
See *titbit,* the preferred spelling.
Tientsin—tē-ĕnt-sēn′.
tierce—tērs.
Tierra del Fuego—tyĕr′-rä dĕl fwā′-gō.
Tiers État—tyâr zā-tà′.
Tietjens—tēt′-yĕns; pop., tĭsh′-yĕnz.
Also written *Titiens,* but pronounced as above.
Tiflis—tyē-flyēs′.
Tighe (Mary)—tī.
Tiglath-pileser—tĭg′-lăth pĭl-ē′-zēr.
Tigranes—tī-grā′-nēz.
tigrine—tī′-grĭn or tī′-grīn.
tilde—tĭl′-dĕ; Sp. pron., tēl′-dā.
Tilly, von—fŏn tĭl′-ĭ; Fr. pron., tē-yē′.
Timæus—tī-mē′-ŭs.
timbal—tĭm′-băl.
timbale—tăN-bàl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
timbre—tĭm′-bēr; Fr. pron., tăN′-brŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
For ăN, see p. 26.
Timbuktu—tĭm-bŭk′-tōō, *not* tĭm-bŭk-tōō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Timoleon—tĭm-ō′-lē-ŭn.
Timon—tī′-mŏn.
"*Timon* of Athens."
Timour—tī-mo͞or′ or tĭm-o͞or′.
Also written *Timur*, but pronounced as above.
tincture—tĭngk′-tūr, *not* tĭngk′-chŭr.
tingeing—tĭn′-jĭng.
Tintagil—tĭn-tăj′-ĭl.
"*Tintagil* Castle by the Cornish sea."—*Tennyson.*
Tintoretto, Il—ēl tēn-tō-rĕt′-tō.
tiny—tī′-nĭ, *not* tē′-nĭ.
Tippecanoe—tĭp-ē-kȧ-no͞o′.
"*Tippecanoe* and Tyler too."
Tippoo Sahib—tĭp-po͞o′ sä′-ĭb.
tirade—tĭr-ād′ or tī′-rād.
"Now rarely tĭr-äd′."—*Web.*
tirailleur—tē-rȧ-yör′.
For ō, see p. 25.
Tiresias—tī-rē′-shĭ-ăs or tī-rē′-sĭ-ăs.
Tirol—tĭr′-ŏl; Ger. pron., tē-rōl′.
See *Tyrol.*
tisane—tē-zȧn′.
See *ptisan.*
Tischendorf, von—fŏn tĭsh′-ĕn-dôrf.
tisic—tĭz′-ĭk.
See *phthisic.*
tisical—tĭz′-ĭk-ăl.
See *phthisical.*
tisicky—tĭz′-ĭk-ĭ.
See *phthisicky.*
Tisiphone—tĭs-ĭf′-ō-nē.
Tissot—tē-sō′.
Tisza—tē′-sŏ.
Titan—tī′-tăn.
Titania (Queen)—tĭt-ā′-nĭ-ȧ or tĭt-ä′-nĭ-ȧ.
"Midsummer Night's Dream."
Titanic—tī-tăn′-ĭk.

titbit—tĭt′-bĭt.
See *tidbit.*
Titcomb (Timothy)—tĭt′-kŭm.
tithe—tīth.
Tithonus—tĭth-ō′-nŭs.
Titian—tĭsh′-ăn.
Titicaca (Lake)—tĭt-ē-kä′-kä.
Tito Melema—tē′-tō mā-lā′-mȧ.
Tityrus—tĭt′-ĭr-ŭs.
Tityus—tĭt′-ĭ-ŭs.
tivoli (game)—tĭv′-ō-lĭ.
Tivoli (Italy)—tē′-vō-lē.
Tivoli (U. S.)—tĭv′-ō-lĭ.
Tiziano Vecellio—tēt-syä′-nō vā-chĕl′-lyō.
See *Abruzzi, Beatrice Cenci.*
tmesis—tmē′-sĭs or mē′-sĭs.
Tmolus (Mount)—tmō′-lŭs or mō′-lŭs.
to—tōō; unemphatic, tŏŏ.
Tobit—tō′-bĭt.
Tobolsk—tō-bŏlsk′; Russian pron., tȧ-bôl′-yĕ-sk.
Tocantíns—tō-kăn-tēns′.
Tocqueville, de—dŭ tŏk′-vĭl; Fr. pron., dŭ tŏk-vēl′.
toffee—tŏf′-ĭ.
Also written *toffy*, but pronounced as above.
toilet—toi′-lĕt.
See *toilette.*
toilette—toi-lĕt′; Fr. pron., twȧ-lĕt′.
See *toilet.*
toison d'or—twȧ-zôN′ dōr.
For ôN, see p. 27.
tokay (wine)—tō-kā′.
Tokay—tō-kā′.
Written *Tokaj* in Hungarian, but pronounced tō′-koi.
Tokyo—tō′-kē-ō.
Also written *Tokio*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Toledo (Spain)—tō-lē′-dō; Sp. pron., tō-lā′-thō.
See *Guadalquivir.*

tolerable—tŏl′-ẽr-a-bl, *not* tŏl′-ra-bl.

Tolstoy—tŏl-stoi′, *not* tŏl′-stoi.

tolu—tō-lōō′ or tō-lū′ or tō′-lū.

tomato—tō-mā′-tō or tō-mä′-tō.
This is Webster's and Worcester's marking. The Century and the Encyclopædic Dictionary prefer tō-mä′-tō, while the Standard and Stormonth give it as the only pronunciation.
Do not say tō-măt′-ō.

to-morrow—tōō-mŏr′-ō, *not* tōō-mŏr′-ŭ.
See *damage.*

Tomyris—tŏm′-ĭr-ĭs.

ton (fashion)—tôN.
For ôN, see p. 27.

tongs—tôngz.
See *accost.*

Tonkin—tŏn-kĭn′.
Also written *Tonquin*, but pronounced as above.

tonsillitis—tŏn-sĭl-ī′-tĭs.
Also written *tonsilitis*, but pronounced as above.
See *itis* (*termination*).

tonsure—tŏn′-shūr.
Worcester says tŏn′-shŭr.

tontine—tŏn′-tēn or tŏn-tēn′.
See *ambergris.*

toothed—tōōtht.

toparch—tō′-pärk or tŏp′-ärk.

toparchy—tō′-pär-kĭ or tŏp′-är-kĭ.

Topeka—tō-pē′-ka.

topographer—tō-pŏg′-ra-fẽr.

topographic—tŏp-ō-grăf′-ĭk.

topographical—tŏp-ō-grăf′-ĭk-ăl.

topography—tō-pŏg′-ra-fĭ.

topsail—tŏp′-sāl; nautical pron., tŏp′-sl.

toque—tōk; Fr. pron., tŏk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

torchon—tôr′-shŏn; Fr. pron., tōr-shôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
torcador—tō-rā-ä-dōr′ or tŏr-č-ä-dôr′.
Torino—tō-rē′-nō.
See *Turin.*
torment (n.)—tôr′-mĕnt.
torment (vb.)—tôr-mĕnt′.
See *absent.*
tornado—tŏr-nā′-dō, *not* tŏr-nä′-dō.
Torquay—tŏr-kē′.
Torquemada, de—dā tōr-kā-mä′-thä.
See *Guadalquivir.*
Torres Vedras—tŏr′-rĕsh vā′-dräsh.
Torrey—tŏr′-ĭ.
Torricelli—tŏr-rē-chĕl′-lē.
See *Cialdini.*
tortious—tôr′-shŭs.
tortoise—tôr′-tŭs or tôr′-tĭs.
"The pronunciation tôr′-tŭs apparently prevails in both American and British good usage, but tôr′-tĭs is nearly as common at least in American use; tôr′-toiz, -tois, -tĭz are also heard."—*Web.*
tortoise-shell—tôr′-tŭs shĕl or tôr′-tĭs shĕl.
Do not say tôr′-tē shĕl.
See *tortoise.*
Tortugas (Dry)—tôr-tōō′-gȧs.
tortuous—tôr′-tū-ŭs.
Tosca, La—lȧ tŏs′-kȧ.
totem—tō′-tĕm.
Totila—tŏt′-ĭl-ȧ.
Totleben—tȧt-lyĕ′-bĕn.
tottering—tŏt′-ĕr-ĭng, *not* tŏt′-rĭng.
toucan—tōō-kȧn′ or tōō′-kăn.
touchy—tŭch′-ĭ.
Toulmouche—tōōl-mōōsh′.
Toulon—tōō′-lŏn; Fr. pron., tōō-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Toulouse—tōō-lōōz′, *not* tōō-lōōs′.
toupee—tōō-pē′.
toupet—tōō-pā′; formerly tōō-pē′.
tour—tōōr.
"The English orthoëpists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation [towr], which is regarded as a vulgarism."—*Wor.*
tour de force—tōōr dŭ fōrs′.
Tourgée—tōōr-zhā′.
tourmaline—tōōr′-mȧ-lĭn.
tournament—tōōr′-nȧ-mĕnt or tûr′-nȧ-mĕnt.
Worcester prefers tōōr′-nā-mĕnt, which is the form in general use.
"Walker refers to the pronunciation of *journey, nourish, courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring *tûr′-nā-mĕnt* rather than *tōōr′-nā-mĕnt.*"—*S. & W.*
tourney—tōōr′-nĭ or tûr′-nĭ.
Worcester prefers tōōr′-nĭ.
"Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation *tûr′-nĭ* rather than *tōōr′-nĭ.*"—*S. & W.*
tourniquet—tōōr′-nĭ-kĕt.
"Now rarely tûr′-nĭ-kĕt."—*Web.*
tournure—tōōr-nūr′.
For ū, see p. 26.
Tours—tōōr.
tousle—tow′-zl.
Toussaint l'Ouverture—tōō-săN′ lōō-vĕr-tūr′.
For ū, ăN, see p. 26.
tout (runner)—towt.
tout à fait—tōō-tȧ-fā′.
tout court—tōō kōōr′.
tout de suite—tōō dŭ swēt′.
tout ensemble—tōō-tăN-săN′-blŭ.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
toward—tō′-ẽrd or tōrd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

towards—tō′-ẽrdz or tōrdz.

"Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last."—*Walker.*

Townshend—town′-zĕnd.

trachea—trā′-kē-ȧ or trȧ-kē′-ȧ; trăk′-ē-ȧ (Stor.).

"The second pronunciation is etymologically correct, but less frequent in actual use."—*Web.*

tracheal—trā′-kē-ăl.

tracheoscopy—trā-kē-ŏs′-kō-pĭ or trā-kē′-ō-skō-pĭ.

tracheotomy—trā-kē-ŏt′-ō-mĭ.

trachoma—trȧ-kō′-mȧ.

Trachonitis—trăk-ō-nī′-tĭs.

tractile—trăk′-tĭl.

See *ile* (*termination*).

Trafalgar(Cape)—trăf-ăl-gār′.

Often, especially in Great Britain, trȧ-făl′-gȧr.

Trafalgar (Square)—trȧ-făl′-gȧr.

tragacanth—trăg′-ȧ-kănth, *not* trăj′-ȧ-kănth.

Frequently mispronounced.

tragedian—trȧ-jē′-dĭ-ăn.

tragédienne—trȧ-jē′-dĭ-ĕn or trȧ-jē-dĭ-ĕn′; Fr. pron., trȧ-zhā-dyĕn′.

traipse—trāps.

Also written *trapes*, but pronounced as above.

trait—trāt.

"In British use still commonly as French, trā."—*Web.*

"It [trait] is now so fully Anglicized as to be properly pronounced as an English word."—*Wor.*

traject (n.)—trăj′-ĕkt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

traject (vb.)—trȧ-jĕkt′.
See *absent.*
trajectory—trȧ-jĕk′-tō-rĭ.
tramontane—trȧ-mŏn′-tān or trăm′-ŏn-tān.
See *ultramontane.*
trance—trȧns, *not* trăns.
See *ask.*
tranquil—trăng′-kwĭl; trăn′-kwĭl (Stor.).
tranquillity—trăn-kwĭl′-ĭt-ĭ or trăng-kwĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.
tranquillize—trăng′-kwĭl-īz.
transact—trăns-ăkt′ or trănz-ăkt′.
transalpine—trăns-ăl′-pĭn or trăns-ăl′-pīn.
See *cisalpine.*
transatlantic—trăns-ăt-lăn′-tĭk, *not* trănz-ăt-lăn′-tĭk.
transept—trăn′-sĕpt, *not* trăn′-sĕp.
transfer (n.)—trăns′-fẽr.
transfer (vb.)—trăns-fẽr′.
See *absent.*
transferable—trăns-fẽr′-ȧ-bl.
See *transferrible.*
transference—trăns′-fẽr-ĕns or trăns-fẽr′-ĕns.
See *transferrence.*
transferrence—trăns-fẽr′-ĕns.
See *transference.*
transferrible—trăns-fẽr′-ĭb-l.
See *transferable.*
transient—trăn′-shĕnt.
transit—trăn′-sĭt, *not* trăn′-zĭt.
transition—trăn-sĭzh′-ŭn; trȧn-sĭsh′-ŭn (C.).
"Most leading authorities, British and American, from Walker (c. 1800) have preferred trăn-sĭzh′-ŭn, others trăn-sĭsh′-ŭn or zĭsh′-ŭn, all three being in present good use."—*Web.*
translucence—trăns-lū′-sĕns, *not* trăns-lo͞o′-sĕns.
translucent—trăns-lū′-sĕnt, *not* trăns-lo͞o′-sĕnt.
transmigrate—trăns′-mĭ-grāt, *not* trăns-mī′-grāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

transmigration—trănz-mĭ-grā′-shŭn, *not* trănz-mī-grā′-shŭn.
transom—trăn′-sŭm.
transpadane—trănz′-pȧ-dān.
See *cispadane.*
transparent—trănz-pâr′-ĕnt, *not* trănz-păr′-ĕnt.
transport (n.)—trănz′-pōrt.
transport (vb.)—trănz-pōrt′.
See *absent.*
Transvaal—trănz-väl′.
trapeze—trȧ-pēz′.
trapezium—trȧ-pē′-zĭ-ŭm.
trapezoid—trăp′-ē-zoid or trăp-ē′-zoid.
Trasimenus (Lake)—trăs-ĭm-ē′-nŭs.
travail—trăv′-āl.
See *travel.*
Travailleurs de la Mer—trȧ-vȧ-yör′ dŭ lȧ mâr.
For ö, see p. 25.
travel—trăv′-l.
See *travail.*
traveler—trăv′-l-ēr, *not* trăv′-lēr.
traverse—trăv′-ērs, *not* trȧ-vērs′.
travertine—trăv′-ēr-tĭn, *not* trăv′-ēr-tīn.
Traviata, La—lä trä-vē-ä′-tä.
treacle—trē′-kl, *not* trĭk′-l.
treatise—trē′-tĭs or trē′-tĭz.
Trebia (Battle of the)—trā′-bē-ȧ.
treble (music)—trĕb′-l.
treble (triple)—trĕb′-l.
The word *thribble* (thrĭb′-l) should not be used; of this word Worcester says: "Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States."
trecento—trā-chĕn′-tō.
trefoil—trē′-foil.
Tregelles—trē-jĕl′-ĭs.
trek—trĕk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

tremendous—trē-mĕn′-dŭs, *not* trē-mĕn′-jŭs.
See *stupendous.*
tremolo—trĕm′-ō-lō; It. pron., trā′-mō-lō.
Tremont (Street, Boston)—trĕm′-ŭnt.
tremor—trē′-mŏr or trĕm′-ŏr.
Trente et Quarante—träN-tā-kà-räNt′.
For äN, see p. 26.
trepan—trē-păn′.
trephine—trē-fīn′ or trē-fēn′.
trestle—trĕs′-l.
Trevelyan—trē-vĕl′-yăn or trē-vĭl′-yăn.
Trevor (Sir John)—trē′-vŏr, *not* trĕv′-ŏr.
triad—trī′-ăd.
triangle—trī′-ăng-gl; trī-ăng′-gl (Stor.).
Trianon, Grand—gräN trē-à-nôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Trianon, Petit—pē-tē′ trē-à-nôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Triassic—trī-ăs′-ĭk.
Tribonian—trĭb-ō′-nĭ-ăn.
Triboulet—trē-bōō-lā′.
tribunal—trī-bū′-năl, *not* trĭb′-ū-năl.
tribune—trĭb′-ūn, *not* trī′-būn *nor* trĭb-ūn′.
trichiasis—trĭk-ī′-à-sĭs.
trichina—trĭk-ī′-nà.
trichiniasis—trĭk-ĭn-ī′-à-sĭs.
trichinosis—trĭk-ĭn-ō′-sĭs.
tricot—trē-kō′.
Tricoteuses, Les—lā trē-kō-töz′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Tricoupis—trē-kōō′-pĭs.
tricycle—trī′-sĭk-l, *not* trī′-sī-kl.
See *bicycle.*
Tridentine—trī-dĕn′-tĭn.
triennial—trī-ĕn′-ĭ-ăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Trieste—trē-ĕs′-tā.
Also written *Triest*, but pronounced trē-ĕst′.
trigamy—trĭg′-ȧ-mĭ.
See *bigamy*.
trijugate—trī′-jo͝o-gāt or trī-jo͞o′-gāt.
See *bijugate, unijugate*.
trijugous—trī′-jo͝o-gŭs or trī-jo͞o′-gŭs.
See *bijugous, unijugous*.
trilobate—trī-lō′-bāt or trī′-lō-bāt.
trilobite—trī′-lō-bīt, *not* trĭl′-ō-bīt.
trilogy—trĭl′-ō-jĭ, *not* trī′-lō-jĭ.
trimester—trī-mĕs′-tēr.
trimeter—trĭm′-ē-tēr.
Trinidad—trĭn-ĭ-dăd′; Sp. pron., trē-nē-thäth′.
See *Guadalquivir*.
Trinitarian—trĭn-ĭt-ā′-rĭ-ăn, *not* trĭn-ĭt-âr′-ĭ-ăn.
See *Unitarian*.
trio—trē′-ō or trī′-ō.
tripartite—trī-pär′-tīt or trĭp′-är-tīt.
See *bipartite*.
tripedal—trī-pē′-dăl or trĭp′-ē-dăl.
See *bipedal, quadrupedal*.
triphthong—trĭf′-thŏng.
See *diphthong*.
triplicate—trĭp′-lĭk-āt.
tripod—trī′-pŏd.
"Though Walker gives *trĭp′-ŏd* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [trī′-pŏd] most agreeable to English analogy.'"—*S. & W.*
Tripoli—trĭp′-ō-lĭ.
tripos—trī′-pŏs.
Triptolemus—trĭp-tŏl′-ē-mŭs.
triptych—trĭp′-tĭk.
trireme—trī′-rēm.
trismus—trĭz′-mŭs or trĭs′-mŭs.
Tristan und Isolde—trĭs-tän′ o͝ont ē-zŏl′-dē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

triste—trēst.
trisyllabic—trĭs-ĭl-ăb′-ĭk.
See *dissyllabic.*
trisyllable—trĭs-ĭl′-à-bl or trī-sĭl′-à-bl.
See *dissyllable.*
Triton—trī′-tŏn.
triumph—trī′-ŭmf, *not* trī′-ŭmpf.
triumvir—trī-ŭm′-vēr.
See *duumvir.*
triumvirate—trī-ŭm′-vĭr-āt.
triumviri—trī-ŭm′-vĭr-ī.
triune—trī′-ūn.
trivalent—trī-vā′-lĕnt or trĭv′-à-lĕnt.
trivial—trĭv′-ĭ-ăl; trĭv′-ĭ-ăl or trĭv′-yăl (Wor.).
Trocadéro, Le—lẽ trō-kä′-dā-rō.
troche—trō′-kē; trōch or trōk or trō′-kē (C.).
See *trochee.*
trochee—trō′-kē.
See *troche.*
Trochu—trō-shü′.
For ü, see p. 26.
troglodyte—trŏg̃′-lō-dīt.
Troilus—trō′-ĭl-ŭs.
"*Troilus* and Cressida."
See *Cressida.*
Trois Mousquetaires, Les—lā trwä mōōs-kẽ-târ′.
troll (n. and vb.)—trōl.
Trollope—trŏl′-ŭp.
trombone—trŏm′-bōn; It. pron., trōm-bō′-nā.
Worcester prefers trŏm-bō′-nē. It is seldom heard.
Trondhjem—trŏn′-yĕm.
In Norwegian, *j* is pronounced like the English *y* in *yet.*
Troost—trōst.
See *Roosevelt.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

trope—trōp.
Trophimus—trŏf′-ĭm-ŭs.
trophy—trō′-fĭ.
"Corruptly, trŏf′-ĭ."—*Wor.*
tropical—trŏp′-ĭ-kăl.
tropically—trŏp′-ĭk-ăl-ĭ.
Trossachs—trŏs′-ŭks.
Also written *Trosachs*, but pronounced as above.
troth—trôth or trōth.
troubadour—trōō′-bȧ-dōōr.
See *Trovatore, Il.*
Troubetzkoy—trōō-bĕts′-koi.
troublous—trŭb′-lŭs.
trough—trôf.
Do not say trôth.
See *accost.*
trousers—trow′-zẽrs.
trousseau—trōō-sō′.
trouvère—trōō-vâr′.
See *trouveur.*
trouveur—trōō-vûr′; Fr. pron., trōō-vör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
See *trouvère.*
Trovatore, Il—ēl trō-vä-tō′-rā.
See *troubadour.*
trow—trō.
Troyon—trwä-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
truculence—trŭk′-ū-lĕns or trōō′-kū-lĕns.
truculency—trŭk′-ū-lĕn-sĭ or trōō′-kū-lĕn-sĭ.
truculent—trŭk′-ū-lĕnt or trōō′-kū-lĕnt.
true—trōō, *not* trū.
truffle—trŭf′-l or trŏŏf′-l or trōō′-fl.
"Walker (c. 1800) recognizes only trōō′-fl, long the preferred pronunciation; Smart (c. 1840) has trŏŏf′-l; trŭf′-l is recent, but apparently prevails in present good usage."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Trujillo—trōō-hēl′-yō.
Also written *Truxillo*, but pronounced as above. See *Jorullo*.

truncheon—trŭn′-shŭn or trŭn′-chŭn.

trustworthy—trŭst′-wûr-thĭ, *not* trŭst-wûr′-thĭ.

truths—trōōthz or trōōths.
Walker (c. 1800) says: "Some go so far as to pronounce the plural of *truth*, trōōthz; but this must be carefully avoided."

tryst—trĭst or trīst.
"In Scotland and dialectically, trīst only."—*Web.*

trysting—trĭst′-ĭng or trīst′-ĭng.
See *tryst*.

tsar—tsär.
See *czar, tzar*.

tsarevitch—tsär′-ĕ-vĭch; Russian pron., tsȧ-rā′-vĭch.
See *czarevitch*.

tsarevna—tsär-ĕv′-nȧ.
See *czarevna*.

tsarina—tsär-ē′-nȧ.
See *czarina*.

tsaritza—tsär-ēt′-sȧ.
See *czaritza*.

tsarowitch—tsär′-ō-vĭch.
See *czarowitch*.

tsarowitz—tsär′-ō-vĭts.
See *czarowitz*.

Tschaikovsky—chī-kôf′-skē.
Chaykovski (the Russian spelling) is pronounced as above.

Tsech—tsĕk.
See *Czech*, the preferred spelling.

tube—tūb, *not* tōōb *nor* tyōōb.

tuberose—tūb′-rōz or tū′-bĕr-ōs; tūb′-rōz or tū′-bĕr-ōz (Wor.).

Tübingen—tü′-bĭng-ĕn.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Tucson—tōō-sŏn′ or tŭk′-sŭn.
Tuesday—tūz′-dā, *not* tōōz′-dā *nor* tyōōz′-dā.
tufa—tōō′-fȧ.
Tugendbund—tōō′-gĕnt-bo͝ont.
Tuileries—twē′-lēr-ĭz; Fr. pron., twēl-rē′.
tulip—tū′-lĭp, *not* tōō′-lĭp.
tulle—tōōl; Fr pron., tül.
For ü, see p. 26.
tumor—tū′-mẽr, *not* tōō′-mẽr.
Also written *tumour*, but pronounced as above.
tumult—tū′-mŭlt, *not* tōō′-mŭlt.
tune—tūn, *not* tōōn.
See *untune*.
tunnel—tŭn′-l, *not* tŭn′-ĕl.
Tuomey—tōō′-mĭ.
turbine—tûr′-bĭn or tûr′-bīn.
Turcoman—tûr′-kō-măn.
See *Turkoman*, the preferred spelling.
Turenne, de—dŭ tü-rĕn′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Turgenev—to͝or-gĕn′-yĕf.
This word is spelled in more than *fifteen* different ways, and is variously pronounced. We give the spelling and pronunciation adopted by Webster.
turgid—tûr′-jĭd.
Turgot—tür-gō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Turin—tū′-rĭn or tū-rĭn′.
See *Torino*.
Turkestan—to͝or-kĕs-tän′.
See *Kurdistan*.
turkois—tŭr-koiz′ or tûr′-kwoiz.
See *turquoise*, the preferred spelling.
Turkoman—tûr′-kō-măn.
See *Turcoman*.
turmeric—tûr′-mẽr-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

turnip—tûr′-nĭp, *not* tûr′-nŭp.
See *damage*.
Turnverein—tŏŏrn′-fĕr-īn.
turquoise—tŭr-koiz′ or tûr′-kwoiz.
The pronunciation tûr′-kwáz has the sanction of good usage.
The Century says tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′; Worcester tûr-kēz′ or tûr-koiz′.
Also written *turquois*, but pronounced as above.
Tuscarora—tŭs-kȧ-rō′-rȧ.
Tuskeegee—tŭs-kē′-gē.
Tussaud's—tü-sōz′.
For ü, see p. 26.
tutelar—tū′-tē-lȧr.
tutelary—tū′-tē-lā-rĭ.
tutor—tū′-tēr, *not* tōō′-tēr.
tutti frutti—tōō′-tē frōō′-tē.
Tutuila—tōō-tōō-ē′-lȧ.
Tuxedo—tŭks-ē′-dō.
Tuyll, van—vän tīl′.
Twickenham—twĭk′-ĕn-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.
two-edged—tōō′-ĕjd or tōō′-ĕj-ĕd.
two-legged—tōō′-lĕg̃-ĕd or tōō′-lĕg̃-ĭd or tōō′-lĕg̃d.
twopence—tŭp′-ĕns.
"In England pronounced tōō′-pĕns only when two words."—*Web.*
twopenny—tŭp′-ĕn-ĭ.
See *twopence*.
Tybalt—tĭb′-ȧlt.
"Romeo and Juliet."
Tychicus—tĭk′-ĭk-ŭs.
Tycoon—tī-kōōn′.
Tydeus—tī′-dūs or tĭd′-ē-ŭs.
See *Morpheus*.
tympanal—tĭm′-pȧ-nȧl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

tympanic—tĭm-păn′-ĭk; tĭm′-păn-ĭk (Wor.).
tympanitis—tĭm-pȧ-nī′-tĭs.
See *itis* (*termination*).
tympanum—tĭm′-pȧ-nŭm.
Tyndale—tĭn′-dăl, *not* tĭn′-dāl.
Also written *Tindal*, but pronounced as above.
Tyn-y-Coed—tĭn-ĭ-kō′-ĕd.
Typhoeus—tī-fō′-ŭs.
Typhon—tī′-fŏn.
typhoon—tī-fōōn′.
typhus—tī′-fŭs.
typic—tĭp′-ĭk.
typist—tī′-pĭst.
typographer—tī-pŏg′-rȧ-fẽr or tĭp-ŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.
typographic—tī-pō-grăf′-ĭk or tĭp-ō-grăf′-ĭk.
typographical—tī-pō-grăf′-ĭk-ăl or tĭp-ō-grăf′-ĭk-ăl.
typography—tī-pŏg′-rȧ-fĭ or tĭp-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
typothetæ—tī-pŏth′-ē-tē or tī-pō-thē′-tē.
tyrannic—tī-răn′-ĭk, *not* tĭr-ăn′-ĭk.
tyrannical—tī-răn′-ĭk-ăl, *not* tĭr-ăn′-ĭk-ăl.
tyrannicide—tī-răn′-ĭs-īd, *not* tĭr-ăn′-ĭs-īd.
tyrannize—tĭr′-ăn-īz.
tyranny—tĭr′-ăn-ĭ.
tyro—tī′-rō.
Tyrol—tĭr′-ŏl; Ger. pron., tē-rōl′.
See *Tirol*.
Tyrolean—tĭr-ō′-lē-ăn, *not* tĭr-ō-lē′-ăn.
Tyrolese—tĭr-ō-lēz′ or tĭr-ō-lēs′.
See *Chinese*.
Tyrolienne—tē-rō-lyĕn′.
Tyrrhene—tĭr′-ēn or tĭr-ĕn′.
Tyrrhenian—tĭr-ē′-nĭ-ăn.
Tyrtæan—tẽr-tē′-ăn.
Tyrtæus—tẽr-tē′-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Tyrwhitt—tĭr′-ĭt.
tzar—tsär.
See *czar, tsar.*
tzarina—tsär-ē′-nȧ.
See *czarina, tsarina.*
tzaritza—tsär-ēt′-sȧ.
See *czaritza, tsaritsa.*

U

ubiquitous—ū-bĭk′-wĭt-ŭs.
ubiquity—ū-bĭk′-wĭt-ĭ.
Uffizi—o͝o-fēt′-sē.
"The *Uffizi* Gallery."
See *Abruzzi.*
ugh—o͝o or ŭ or ŭʜ.
For ʜ, see p. 28.
uhlan—o͞o′-län or o͞o-län′.
Uhland—o͞o′-länt.
uitlander—oit′-lȧn-dēr or ût′-lȧn-dēr.
ukase—ū-kās′.
Ukraine—ū′-krān.
Ulfilas—ŭl′-fĭl-ȧs.
Also written *Wulfila*, but pronounced wo͝ol′-fĭl-ȧ.
Ulrica—ŭl′-rĭk-ȧ; It. pron., o͞ol-rē′-kä.
Ulrici—o͞ol-rēt′-sē.
Ultima Thule—ŭl′-tĭm-ȧ thū′-lē.
ultimatum—ŭl-tĭm-ā′-tŭm, *not* ŭl-tĭm-ä′-tŭm.
This second pronunciation, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, is often heard.
See *apparatus.*
ultraism—ŭl′-trȧ-ĭzm.
ultramontane—ŭl-trȧ-mŏn′-tān.
See *tramontane.*
ululation—ŭl-ū-lā′-shŭn.
Ulysses—ū-lĭs′-ēz.
umbilical—ŭm-bĭl′-ĭk-ăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

umbilicus—ŭm-bĭl′-ī′-kŭs.
"Popularly ŭm-bĭl′-ĭk-ŭs."—*Web.*

umbrage—ŭm′-brāj.

umbrageous—ŭm-brā′-jŭs or ŭm-brā′-jĭ-ŭs.

umbrella—ŭm-brĕl′-à, *not* ŭm-bēr-ĕl′-à.

umlaut—o͝om′-lowt.

umpirage—ŭm′-pī-rāj or ŭm′-pĭr-āj.

unaccented—ŭn-ăk-sĕn′-tĕd, *not* ŭn-ăk′-sĕn-tĕd.
See *accented.*

unaccenting—ŭn-ăk-sĕn′-tĭng, *not* ŭn-ăk′-sĕn-tĭng.
See *accenting.*

Unadilla—ū-nà-dĭl′-à, *not* ŭn-à-dĭl′-à.

unassuming—ŭn-ăs-sū′-mĭng, *not* ŭn-ăs-so͞o′-mĭng.

unbated—ŭn-bā′-tĕd or ŭn-bā′-tĭd, *not* ŭn-băt′-ĕd.
—"a sword *unbated.*"—*Shakespeare.*

Uncas—ŭng′-kàs.
"The Last of the Mohicans."

uncial—ŭn′-shĭ-ăl or ŭn′-shăl.
"*Uncial* Letters."

uncivil—ŭn-sĭv′-ĭl, *not* ŭn-sĭv′-ŭl.
See *civil, damage.*

uncleanly (adj.)—ŭn-klĕn′-lĭ.
See *cleanly (adj.).*

uncourteous—ŭn-kûr′-tē-ŭs or ŭn-kōrt′-yŭs.
See *courteous, discourteous.*

uncouth—ŭn-ko͞oth′.

unction—ŭngk′-shŭn.

unctious—ŭngk′-shŭs.

unctuous—ŭngk′-tū-ŭs.

undaunted—ŭn-dän′-tĕd or ŭn-dôn′-tĕd.

underground — ŭn′-dēr-ground, *not* ŭn-dēr-ground′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

underneath—ŭn-dēr-nēth′ or ŭn-dēr-nēth′.
See *beneath, 'neath.*

undersigned—ŭn-dēr-sīnd′, *not* ŭn-dēr-zīnd′.
Frequently mispronounced.

Undine—ŭn-dēn′ or ŭn′-dēn; Ger. pron., o͝on-dē′-nē.

undiscerning—ŭn-dĭz-ēr′-nĭng, *not* ŭn-dĭs-ēr′-nĭng.

undress (n.)—ŭn′-drĕs or ŭn-drĕs′.

undress (vb.)—ŭn-drĕs′.

undulatory—ŭn′-dū-lȧ-tō-rĭ.
Stormonth and the Encyclopædic Dictionary say ŭn-dū-lā′-tēr-ĭ.

unfrequented—ŭn-frē-kwĕnt′-ĕd.
See *frequented.*

ungallant—ŭn-gȧl′-ănt or ŭn-gȧl-ănt′.

unguent—ŭng′-gwĕnt.

unguiculate—ŭng-gwĭk′-ū-lāt.

ungulate—ŭng′-gū-lāt.

unhandsome—ŭn-hăn′-sŭm; ŭn-hănd′-sŭm (Stor.).
See *handsome.*

Unigenitus—ū-nĭ-jĕn′-ĭt-ŭs.
"The Bull *Unigenitus.*"

unijugate—ū-nĭj′-o͝o-gāt or ū-nĭ-jo͝o′-gāt.
See *bijugate, trijugate.*

unijugous—ū-nĭj′-o͝o-gŭs.
See *bijugous, trijugous.*

uninterested—ŭn-ĭn′-tēr-ĕs-tĕd.
See *disinterested, interested.*

uninteresting—ŭn-ĭn′-tēr-ĕs-tĭng.
See *interesting.*

unison—ū′-nĭs-ŭn or ū′-nĭz-ŭn.

unisonal—ū-nĭs′-ō-nȧl or ū′-nĭs-ō-nȧl.

unisonant—ū-nĭs′-ō-nănt.

unisonous—ū-nĭs′-ō-nŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Unitarian—ū-nĭt-ā′-rĭ-ăn, *not* ū-nĭt-âr′-ĭ-ăn.
See *Trinitarian.*
Univ. (abbreviation)—ū′-nĭv.
univalent—ū-nĭv-ā′-lĕnt or ū-nĭv′-ȧ-lĕnt.
See *bivalent, multivalent.*
univocal—ū-nĭv′-ō-kăl.
unjustifiable—ŭn-jŭs′-tĭf-ī-ȧ-bl.
See *justifiable.*
unkempt—ŭn-kĕmpt′.
unkind—ŭn-kīnd′, *not* ŭn-kyīnd′.
See *card, kind.*
unkindness—ŭn-kīnd′-nĕs, *not* ŭn-kyīnd′-nĕs.
See *card, kindness.*
unlearned (adj.)—ŭn-lĕr′-nĕd, *not* ŭn-lērnd′.
See *learned (adj.).*
unlearned (part.)—ŭn-lērnd′, *not* ŭn-lĕr′-nĕd.
See *learned (part.).*
unmask—ŭn-măsk′, *not* ŭn-măsk′.
See *ask, mask.*
unprecedented—ŭn-prĕs′-ē-dĕn-tĕd, *not* ŭn-prē′-sē-dĕnt-ĕd.
See *precedented.*
unrecognizable—ŭn-rĕk′-ŏg-nī-zȧ-bl.
See *irrecognizable, recognizable.*
unscathed—ŭn-skāthd′ or ŭn-skăthd′.
Unser Fritz—o͝on′-zĕr frĭts.
Unter den Linden—o͝on′-tĕr dĕn lĭn′-dĕn.
untoward—ŭn-tō′-ērd or ŭn-tôrd′.
untune—ŭn-tūn′, *not* ŭn-to͞on′.
See *tune.*
untutored—ŭn-tū′-tērd, *not* ŭn-to͞o′-tērd.
unwary—ŭn-wā′-rĭ.
See *wary.*
Upanishads—o͝o-păn′-ĭsh-ădz.
upas (tree)—ū′-pȧs.
Upernavik—o͝o′-pĕr-nä-vĭk.
upher—ū′-fĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

uphroe—ū′-frō or ū′-vrō.
upmost—ŭp′-mōst, *not* ŭp-mōst′.
upright—ŭp′-rīt.

"This word is often accented on the last syllable, especially when, as an adjective, it follows the noun; the derivatives are liable to the same diversity."
—*Smart.*

uproar—ŭp′-rōr.

"It is often accented on the latter syllable."
—*Smart.*

Upsal—ŭp′-săl.
Upsala—ŭp-sä′-lä.
upsilon—ūp′-sĭl-ŏn.
upupa—ū′-pū-pȧ.
Ural—ū′-răl; Russian pron., ŏŏ-răl′-yŭ.
Urania—ū-rā′-nĭ-ȧ.
Uranus—ū′-rȧ-nŭs.
urban—ûr′-băn.
Urbana—ûr-băn′-ȧ, *not* ûr-bā′-nȧ.
urbane—ûr-bān′.
urbanity—ûr-băn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ûr-bā′-nĭt-ĭ.
Urbino—ōōr-bē′-nō.
urea—ū′-rē-ȧ, *not* ū-rē′-ȧ.
ureter—ū-rē′-tẽr.

Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and Worcester accent the *first* syllable.

urethra—ū-rē′-thrȧ.
Uriah—ū-rī′-ȧ.
Uriel—ū′-rĭ-ĕl.

"*Paradise Lost.*"

urine—ū′-rĭn.
urn—ûrn.
Urquart—ûr′-kärt.
Urquhart—ûr′-kärt.

See *Alnwick.*

ursine—ûr′-sīn or ûr′-sĭn.
Ursula—ûr′-sū-lȧ, *not* ûr-sū′-lȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Uruguay—ū′-rŏŏ-gwā or ōō-rōō-gwī′.
usable—ū′-za-bl.
usage—ū′-zāj or ū′-sāj.
usance—ū′-zăns.
use (n.)—ūs.
use (vb.)—ūz.
used—ūzd, *not* ūst.
"I *used* to go."
Ushant—ŭsh′-ănt.
usine—ü-zēn′.
For ü, see p. 26.
usquebaugh—ŭs′-kwē-bä or ŭs′-kwē-bô.
usually—ū′-zhū-ăl-ĭ, *not* ū′-zhăl-ĭ.
A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.
usucapion—ū-zū-kā′-pĭ-ŏn.
usufruct—ū′-zū-frŭkt.
usurious—ū-zū′-rĭ-ŭs or ū-zhōō′-rĭ-ŭs.
usurp—ū-zûrp′, *not* ū-sûrp′.
usurpation—ū-zŭr-pā′-shŭn, *not* ū-sŭr-pā′-shŭn.
usury—ū′-zhū-rĭ.
Utah—ū′-tô or ū′-tä.
uterine—ū′-tĕr-ĭn or ū′-tĕr-īn.
Utopia—ū-tō′-pĭ-ȧ.
Utopian—ū-tō′-pĭ-ăn.
utopist—ū′-tō-pĭst.
Utrecht—ū′-trĕkt; Dutch pron., ü′-trĕĸt.
For ü, ĸ, see pp. 26, 28.
uva—ū′-vȧ.
uvula—ū′-vū-lȧ.
uxorial—ŭks-ō′-rĭ-ăl.
uxorious—ŭks-ō′-rĭ-ŭs or ŭgz-ō′-rĭ-ŭs.
Uzziel—ŭz-ĭ′-ĕl or ŭz′-ĭ-ĕl.
"Paradise Lost."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

V

vacate—vā′-kāt or vā-kāt′.
vaccinate—văk′-sĭn-āt.
vaccination—văk-sĭn-ā′-shŭn.
vaccine—văk′-sĭn or văk′-sēn; văk′-sīn or văk′-sĭn (Wor.).
See *aniline.*
vacuity—vȧ-kū′-ĭt-ĭ.
vade mecum—vā′-dē mē′-kŭm.
vagabondize—văg′-ȧ-bŏn-dīz.
vagary—vȧ-gā′-rĭ, *not* vā′-gȧ-rĭ.
vagina—vȧ-jī′-nȧ.
vaginal—văj′-ĭn-ăl or vȧ-jī′-năl.
vagrant—vā′-grănt, *not* văg′-rănt.
valance—văl′-ăns.
See *valence.*
Valdemar—văl′-dē-mär.
See *Waldemar.*
Valdés—väl-dās′.
vale (farewell)—vā′-lē or vä′-lā.
valence—vā′-lĕns.
See *valance.*
Valenciennes—vȧ-lĕn-sĭ-ĕnz′; Fr. pron., vȧ-läN-syĕn′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
valeric—vȧ-lĕr′-ĭk or vȧ-lē′-rĭk.
"*Valeric* Acid."
valet—văl′-ĕt or văl′-ā.
"The pronunciation văl′-ĕt, given by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and later orthoëpists, still prevails in the best usage."—*Web.*
valet de chambre—vȧ-lā′ dŭ shäN′-brŭ.
For ăN, see p. 26.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
valet de place—vȧ-lā′ dŭ plȧs.
valetudinarian—văl-ē-tū-dĭn-ā′-rĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Valhalla—văl-hăl′-ȧ.
See *Walhalla.*

valise—vȧ-lēs′.
Worcester prefers vȧ-lēz′.

Valkyr—văl′-kĭr.

Valkyria—văl-kĭr′-yȧ.
"The Icelandic form was pronounced wäl-kür′-yä, modern vȧl-kĭr′-yȧ."—*Web.*
For ü, see p. 26.

Valkyrie—văl-kĭr′-ĭ or văl-kī′-rĭ.

Valladolid—văl-lȧ-dō-lĭd′; Sp. pron., väl-yä-thō-lēth′.
See *llano, Guadalquivir.*

Vallandigham—vȧ-lăn′-dĭg-ăm.

Vallombrosa—väl-lōm-brō′-sä.
"Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In *Vallombrosa.* . . ."—*Milton.*

Valmy (Battle of)—vȧl-mē′.

Valois, de—dŭ vȧl-wȧ′.

Valparaiso—văl-pȧ-rī′-sō or văl-pȧ-rī′-zō.
The Spanish form, *Valparaíso,* is pronounced väl-pä-rä-ē′-sō.

valuable—văl′-ū-ȧ-bl, *not* văl′-ū-bl.

vamose—vȧ-mōs′ or vă′-mōs.
Also written *vamoose,* but pronounced vȧ-mo͞os′.

Vanbrugh—văn-bro͞o′.

Vancouver—văn-ko͞o′-vēr.

Van Dyck—văn dīk′.
Sometimes written *Vandyke,* but pronounced as above.

Van Eyck—văn īk′.

Van Hoeck—văn ho͞ok′.

Vanloo—văn-lō′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Van Marcke—văn märk′-kē.

Vannucci—văn-no͞o′-chē.
See *Abbatucci.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

vanquish—văng′-kwĭsh, *not* văn′-kwĭsh.
Van Rensselaer—văn rĕn′-sē-lēr.
Van Rooy—văn rō′-ē.
vantage—vän′-tāj, *not* văn′-tāj.
Van Wyck—văn wīk′.
vapid—văp′-ĭd, *not* vā′-pĭd.
vaquero—vä-kā′-rō.
varicocele—văr′-ĭ-kō-sēl.
varicose—văr′-ĭk-ōs, *not* văr′-ĭk-ōz.
variegate—vā′-rĭ-ē-gāt.
variety—vȧ-rī′-ē-tĭ.
variola—vȧ-rī′-ō-lȧ, *not* vā-rĭ-ō′-lȧ.
varioloid—vā′-rĭ-ō-loid or văr′-ĭ-ō-loid.
variorum—vā-rĭ-ō′-rŭm.

"A *Variorum* Edition."

varsity—vär′-sĭt-ĭ.
varsovienne—vär-sō-vyĕn′.
Vasa (Gustavus)—vä′-sȧ.
vase—vās or vāz or, especially in British usage, väz.

"The pronunciation vās, like *case, base*, etc., given by most orthoëpists before Walker (c. 1800), prevails in America, though vāz, like *phase, phrase* etc., given by Walker, is used by many; väz, preferred in the best British usage, is rare in America; vôz is still used by some in England."—*Web.*

vaseline—văs′-ē-lĭn or văs′-ē-lēn.

See *aniline.*

Vashti—văsh′-tī.
vasiform—văs′-ĭ-fôrm; vā′-zĭ-fôrm (Stor.).
Vassar (College)—văs′-ēr.
vast—väst, *not* văst.

See *ask.*

Vathek—văth′-ĕk; Fr., pron., vȧ-tĕk′.
vatic—văt′-ĭk.
Vatican—văt′-ĭk-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Vaticano, Monte—mōn′-tā vä-tē-kä′-nō.
Vaticanus, Mons—mŏnz văt-ĭ-kā′-nŭs.
vaticinal—vȧ-tĭs′-ĭn-ăl.
vaticinate—vȧ-tĭs′-ĭn-āt.
Vauban, de—dŭ vō-bäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Vaucluse—vō-klüz′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Vaud, Pays de—pā-ē′ dŭ vō.
vaudeville—vōd′-vĭl; Fr. pron., vōd-vēl′.
Do not say vôd′-vĭl.
Vaudois—vō-dwä′.
Vaughan—vôn or vō′-ȧn.
vault—vôlt.
"The *l* was formerly often suppressed in pronunciation."—*Web.*
vaunt—vänt or vônt.
See *craunch.*
Vaux (Calvert)—vôks.
Vaux, de—dŭ vō′.
Vauxhall—vŏks-hôl′ or vôks-hôl′ or vō′-zôl.
Vecchio—vĕk′-ē-ō.
Veda—vā′-dȧ or vē′-dȧ; vē′-dȧ or vē-dô′ (Wor.).
Vedanta—vā-dän′-tȧ or vē-dän′-tȧ.
vega (plain)—vā′-gä.
Vega—vē′-gȧ.
vehemence—vē′-hē-mĕns or, especially in British usage, vē′-ē-mĕns.
vehement—vē′-hē-mĕnt.
See *vehemence.*
vehicle—vē′-hĭk-l or, especially in British usage, vē′-ĭk-l.
vehicular—vē-hĭk′-ū-lȧr.
See *vehicle.*
vehmic—fā′-mĭk or vā′-mĭk.
Worcester says vē′-mĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Vehmgericht—fām′-gē-rĭĸt.
For K, see p. 28.
veinous—vā′-nŭs, *not* vē′-nŭs.
See *venous*.
Veitch (John)—vēch.
Vela—vā′-lä.
Velásquez—vā-läs′-kāth.
Also written *Velázquez*, but pronounced vā-läth′-kāth.
See *Zamacoïs*.
veldt—fĕlt or vĕlt.
Velino, Monte—mōn′-tā vā-lē′-nō.
velleity—vĕl-ē′-ĭt-ĭ.
veloce (music)—vā-lō′-chā.
velocipede—vē-lŏs′-ĭp-ēd.
Velpeau—vĕl-pō′.
velvet—vĕl′-vĕt or vĕl′-vĭt.
venal—vē′-năl.
venary—vĕn′-ȧ-rĭ.
See *venery*.
vendace—vĕn′-dās.
Vendée, La—lä väN-dā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Vendémiare—väN-dā-myâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Vendôme, de—dŭ väN-dōm′.
For äN, see p. 26.
vendue—vĕn-dū′.
venerable—vĕn′-ēr-ȧ-bl, *not* vĕn′-rȧ-bl.
venery—vĕn′-ēr-ĭ.
See *venary*.
veney—vĕn′-ĭ or vē′-nĭ.
Venezia—vā-nāt′-sē-ä.
See *Abruzzi*.
Veneziano—vā-nāt-syä′-nō.
See *Abruzzi*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Venezuela—vĕn-ē-zwē′-lȧ; American-Spanish pron., vā-nā-swā′-lȧ.
Veni, Vidi, Vici—vē′-nī, vī′-dī, vī′-sī or vā′-nē, vē′-dē, vē′-sē.
venial—vē′-nĭ-ăl, *not* vēn′-yăl.
Venice—vĕn′-ĭs, *not* vĕn′-ŭs.
venison—vĕn′-ĭz-n or, especially in British usage, vĕnz′-n.
venose—vē′-nōs.
venous—vē′-nŭs, *not* vā′-nŭs.
See *veinous*.
Ventôse—vȧN-tōz′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.
ventriloquial—vĕn-trĭl-ō′-kwĭ-ăl.
ventriloquism—vĕn-trĭl′-ō-kwĭzm.
ventriloquist—vĕn-trĭl′-ō-kwĭst.
ventriloquize—vĕn-trĭl′-ō-kwīz.
venue—vĕn′-ū.
"Change of *Venue*."
veracious—vē-rā′-shŭs.
veracity—vē-răs′-ĭt-ĭ.
Vera Cruz—vā′-rȧ krōōs or vĕr′-ȧ krōōz.
veranda—vē-răn′-dȧ.
Also written *verandah*, but pronounced as above.
veratrine—vē-rā′-trĭn or vē-rā′-trēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
verbatim—vĕr-bā′-tĭm.
verbiage—vĕr′-bĭ-āj.
Verboeckhoven—vĕr-bōōk′-hō-vĕn.
verbose—vĕr-bōs′.
verbosity—vĕr-bŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.
Vercelli—vĕr-chĕl′-lē.
See *Cialdini*.
Vercingetorix—vĕr-sĭn-jĕt′-ō-rĭks.
Verde (Cape)—vĕrd.
verd antique—vĕrd ăn-tēk′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Verdi, Giuseppe—jōō-sĕp′-pā vâr′-dē.
See *Giorgio.*
verdigris—vĕr′-dĭ-grēs.
See *ambergris.*
verdure—vĕr′-dūr; vĕrd′-yŭr.
See *nature.*
Verein—fĕr-īn′.
Vereschagin—vyĕr-ĕsh-chä′-gĭn.
Vergennes, de—dŭ vĕr-zhĕn′.
Vergniaud—vĕr-nyō′.
Verhuell—vĕr-hü′-ĕl.
For ü, see p. 26.
verifiable—vĕr′-ĭ-fī-a-bl, *not* vĕr-ĭ-fī′-a-bl.
verisimilitude—vĕr-ĭ-sĭm-ĭl′-ĭt-ūd.
verjuice—vĕr′-jūs.
vermicelli—vĕr-mē-sĕl′-ĭ or vĕr-mē-chĕl′-ē, *not* vĕr-mē-sĭl′-ĭ.
vermifuge—vĕr′-mĭ-fūj.
vermilion—vĕr-mĭl′-yŭn.
vermuth—vĕr′-mōōth, *not* vĕr-mōōth′.
Also written *vermouth*, but pronounced as above.
Verne, Jules—zhül vĕrn; Anglicized, vûrn.
For ü, see p. 26.
Vernet—vĕr-nā′.
Veronese (Paul)—vā-rō-nā′-sā.
Veronica—vĕr-ō-nī′-ka or vĕr-ŏn′-ĭk-a.
Versailles—vĕr-sālz′; Fr. pron., vĕr-sä′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
versatile—vĕr′-sa-tĭl or vĕr′-sa-tīl.
See *ile* (*termination*).
version—vĕr′-shŭn, *not* vĕr′-zhŭn.
vertebra—vĕr′-tē-bra.
vertebræ—vĕr′-tē-brē.
vertebral—vĕr′-tē-brăl.
vertebrate—vĕr′-tē-brāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

verticillate—vẽr-tĭs′-ĭl-āt or vẽr-tĭs-ĭl′-āt.

The Standard Dictionary gives four pronunciations of this word: vẽr-tĭs′-ĭl-ĕt, vẽr-tĭs′-ĭl-āt, vẽr-tĭs-ĭl′-ĕt, vẽr-tĭs-ĭl′-āt.

vertige—vĕr-tēzh′.

vertigo—vẽr′-tĭg̃-ō.

"Formerly usually and still by some, as Latin, vẽr-tī′-g̃ō or vẽr-tē′-g̃ō."—*Web.*

Walker (1809) says of this word: "If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner (*ver-ti′go*): if we pronounce it modishly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second (*ver-te′-go*); but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner (*ver′-ti-go*)."

Vertumnus—vẽr-tŭm′-nŭs.

Verulam (Lord)—vĕr′-ōō-lăm.

verve—vẽrv; Fr. pron., vĕrv.

Vesalius—vē-sā′-lĭ-ŭs.

vesica—vē-sī′-ka.

vesicatory—vĕs′-ĭ-ka-tō-rĭ.

"Formerly, and still by some, vē-sĭk′-a-tō-rĭ."—*Web.*

Vespasian—vĕs-pā′-zhĭ-ăn, *not* vĕs-pā′-zhăn.

vessel—vĕs′-ĕl, *not* vĕs′-l.

See *damage.*

vesture—vĕs′-tūr.

veterinary—vĕt′-ẽr-ĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* vĕt′-rĭn-ā-rĭ.

Véto, M. et Mme.—mē-syō′ ā ma-dăm′ vā-tō′.

Veuillot—vû-yō′; Fr. pron., vö-yō′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Vevay—vĕv-ā′, *not* vĕv′-ā.

Also written *Vevey*, but pronounced as above.

via (n.)—vī′-a or vē′-a.

via (prep.)—vī′-a or vē′-ä.

Via Dolorosa—vī′-a dŏl-ō-rō′-sa or vē′-a dō-lō-rō′-zä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

vial—vī′-ăl.
See *phial.*
Via Mala—vē′-ä mä′-lä.
Vibert—vē-bâr′.
vibratile—vī′-brȧ-tĭl.
vibratory—vī′-brȧ-tō-rĭ.
vicar—vĭk′-ēr.
vicarial—vī-kā′-rĭ-ăl.
vicegerent—vīs-jē′-rĕnt.
vicenary—vĭs′-ē-nā-rĭ or vĭs′-ĕn-ĕr-ĭ.
vicennial—vī-sĕn′-ĭ-ăl.
Vicenza—vē-chĕnt′-sä.
See *Cialdini.*
vice versa—vī′-sē vēr′-sȧ.
Vichy—vĭsh′-ĭ; Fr. pron., vē-shē′.
vicinage—vĭs′-ĭn-āj.
vicinal—vĭs′-ĭn-ăl.
vicinity—vĭs-ĭn′-ĭt-ĭ.
"Formerly, and still by some, especially in British usage, vī-sĭn′-ĭt-ĭ."—*Web.*
viciosity—vĭsh-ĭ-ŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.
victim—vĭk′-tĭm, *not* vĭk′-tŭm.
See *damage.*
Victor Hugo—vĭk′-tĕr hū′-gō; Fr. pron., vēk-tōr′ ü-gō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Victoria Nyanza (Lake)—vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ nyän′-zä.
See *Albert Nyanza* (*Lake*).
victoria regia—vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ rē′-jĭ-ȧ.
victorine—vĭk-tō-rēn′.
victory—vĭk′-tō-rĭ, *not* vĭk′-trĭ.
victual—vĭt′-l.
victualer—vĭt′-l-ēr or vĭt′-lēr.
Also written *victualler,* but pronounced as above.
victuals—vĭt′-lz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

vicuña—vĭ-kōōn′-yȧ.
See *cañon.*
vide—vī′-dē.
videlicet—vĭd-ĕl′-ĭs-ĕt.
Vidocq—vē-dŏk′.
Vielé—vē-lā′.
Vienna—vē-ĕn′-ȧ, *not* vī-ĕn′-ȧ.
Viëtor—fē′-ĕ-tōr.
Vieuxtemps—vyö-tȧN′.
For ö, ȧN, see pp. 25, 26.
vigil—vĭj′-ĭl.
vignette—vĭn-yĕt′ or vĭn′-yĕt.
The pronunciation vĭn-ĕt′ is sometimes heard, especially in Great Britain.
Vigny de, Alfred—ȧl-frād′ dŭ vēn-yē′.
vigorous—vĭg′-ŏr-ŭs.
viking—vī′-kĭng or vē′-kĭng.
The Encyclopædic Dictionary says vĭk′-ĭng or vī′-kĭng.
Villafranca (Treaty of)—vēl′-lä-fräng′-kä.
villain—vĭl′-ĭn.
Stormonth says vĭl′-lān or vĭl′-lăn.
villainous—vĭl′-ĭn-ŭs.
villainy—vĭl′-ĭn-ĭ.
Villard (Henry)—vĭl-ȧr′.
Villars, de—dŭ vē-lȧr′.
Villebois-Mareuil—vēl-bwȧ′ mȧ-rö′-yŭ.
For ö, see p. 25.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer.*
villeggiatura—vĭl-lā-jä-tōō′-rä.
See *Correggio, da.*
villein—vĭl′-ĭn.
villenage—vĭl′-ĕn-āj.
Villeneuve, de—dŭ vēl-növ′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Villers, de—dŭ vē-lȧr′.
Villiers—vĭl′-ērz or vĭl′-ĭ-ērz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, de—dŭ vē-yā′ dŭ lēl-à-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Villon—vē-yôN′ or vē-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Viminal (Hill)—vĭm′-ĭn-ăl.
Viminale, Monte—mōn′-tā vē-mē-nä′-lā.
Viminalis, Mons—mŏnz vĭm-ĭn-ā′-lĭs.
vinaceous—vī-nā′-shŭs; vē-nā′-shŭs (Wor.).
vinaigrette—vĭn-ā-grĕt′.
vin brut—văN brüt.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
Vincennes—vĭn-sĕnz′; Fr. pron., văN-sĕn′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Vinci, da—dä vēn′-chē.
See *Cialdini*.
vindicative—vĭn-dĭk′-à-tĭv or vĭn′-dĭ-kā-tĭv.
vindicatory—vĭn′-dĭk-à-tō-rĭ, *not* vĭn-dĭk′-à-tō-rĭ.
vineyard—vĭn′-yârd.
vingt et un—văN-tā-ŭN′.
For ăN, ŭN, see pp. 26, 27.
vinic—vī′-nĭk or vĭn′-ĭk.
viniculture—vĭn′-ĭ-kŭl-tūr.
vin ordinaire—văN nōr-dē-nâr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
vinous—vī′-nŭs.
viol—vī′-ŏl.
viola—vē-ō′-là or vī-ō′-là; It. pron., vē-ô′-lä.
Viola—vī′-ō-là or vē-ō′-là or vī-ō′-là.
"The first follows the Latin accent, the others the Italian."—*Web.*
violence—vī′-ō-lĕns.
violent—vī′-ō-lĕnt.
violet—vī′-ō-lĕt.
violin—vī-ō-lĭn′ or, especially in British usage, vī′-ō-lĭn.

Viollet-le-Duc—vyŏ-lā′ lŭ-dük′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
violoncellist—vē-ō-lŏn-chĕl′-ĭst or vē-ō-lŏn-sĕl′-ĭst.
violoncello—vē-ō-lŏn-chĕl′-ō or vē-ō-lŏn-sĕl′-ō.
See *cello, Beatrice Cenci.*
viperine—vī′-pĕr-ĭn or vī′-pĕr-īn.
virago—vĭr-ā′-gō or vī-rā′-gō.
The Standard Dictionary says vī-rā′-gō or vē-rä′-gō.
Virchow—vĕr′-chow; Ger. pron., fĕr′-кō.
For к, see p. 28.
virgalieu (pear)—vĕr′-gȧ-lōō.
Also written *vergalieu, vergaloo, virgaloo,* but pronounced as above.
Virgilian—vĕr-jĭl′-ĭ-ăn.
Virginie—vēr-zhē-nē′.
"Paul et *Virginie.*"
virile—vĭr′-ĭl or vī′-rĭl or, especially in British usage, vī′-rīl.
See *ile* (*termination*).
virility—vĭr-ĭl′-ĭt-ĭ or vī-rĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.
virtu—vĭr-tōō′ or vûr′-tōō.
virtuoso—vĭr-tōō-ō′-sō or vûr-tōō-ō′-sō.
virulence—vĭr′-ōŏ-lĕns.
virulent—vĭr′-ōŏ-lĕnt.
visa—vē′-zȧ or vē-zȧ′.
See *visé.*
visage—vĭz′-āj.
vis-à-vis—vē-zȧ-vē′.
viscera—vĭs′-ēr-ȧ.
Vischer—fĭsh′-ēr.
viscid—vĭs′-ĭd.
Visconti—vēs-kōn′-tē.
viscount—vī′-kownt, *not* vĭs′-kownt.
visé—vē-zā′; vē′-zā (Wor., Stor.).
See *visa.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Visigoth—vĭz′-ĭ-gŏth, *not* vĭs′-ĭ-gŏth.
See *Ostrogoth.*
visne (brandy)—vĭs′-nĕ.
visne (law)—vēn or vē′-nē.
visor—vĭz′-ẽr or vī′-zẽr.
See *vizor.*
Vistula—vĭs′-tū-lȧ.
visual—vĭzh′-ū-ăl.
vitality—vī-tăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
vitellary—vĭt′-ĕl-ā-rĭ.
vitellin—vĭt-ĕl′-ĭn or vī-tĕl′-ĭn.
See *vitelline.*
vitelline—vĭt-ĕl′-ĭn or vī-tĕl′-ĭn.
See *vitellin.*
vitiate—vĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
Vitoria (Battle of)—vēt-tôr′-ē-ä.
Also written *Vittoria*, but pronounced as above.
vitreous—vĭt′-rē-ŭs.
vitriol—vĭt′-rĭ-ŭl, *not* vĭt′-rŭl.
Vittorio Emmanuele—vēt-tō′-rē-ō ĕm-mä-nwā′-lā.
vituline—vĭt′-ū-līn or vĭt′-ū-lĭn.
vituperate—vī-tū′-pẽr-āt.
Worcester prefers vē-tū′-pẽr-āt.
vituperation—vī-tū-pẽr-ā′-shŭn.
vituperative—vī-tū′-pẽr-ȧ-tĭv.
viva—vē′-vä.
vivace—vē-vä′-chā.
vivacious—vī-vā′-shŭs or vĭv-ā′-shŭs.
vivacity—vī-văs′-ĭt-ĭ or vĭv-ăs′-ĭt-ĭ.
vivandier—vē-väN-dyā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
vivandière—vē-väN-dyâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.
vivarium—vī-vā′-rĭ-ŭm.
vivary—vī′-vȧ-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

viva voce—vī′-vȧ vō′-sē.
vive—vēv.
Vive La République—vēv lȧ rā-pü-blēk′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Vive L'Empereur—vēv läN-prör′.
For ö, āN, see pp. 25, 26.
Vive Le Roi—vēv lŭ rwä′.
Vives, Juan Luis—hwän lōō-ēs′ vē′-vās.
See *Jorullo.*
viviparous—vī-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
viz—vĭz.
vizier—vĭz-ēr′ or vĭz′-yēr.
Also written *vizir,* but pronounced vĭz-ēr′.
vizor—vĭz′-ēr or vī′-zēr.
See *visor.*
Vladimir—vlȧd′-ĭm-ĭr; Russian pron., vlȧ-dyē′-mēr.
Also written *Wladimir,* but pronounced as above.
Vladivostock—vlȧ-dyē-vȧs-tôk′.
vocable—vō′-kȧ-bl or vŏk′-ȧ-bl.
vocule—vŏk′-ūl.
vodka—vŏd′-kȧ.
Voet—vōōt.
vogue—vōg̃.
Vogt—fōKt.
For K, see p. 28.
Voguë, de—dū vō-g̃ü-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Voight—fōKt.
For K, see p. 28.
voix céleste—vwä sā-lĕst′.
volant—vō′-lănt; vŏl′-ănt (Stor.).
Volapük—vō-lȧ-pük′.
For ü, see p. 26.
In spite of the fact that the pronunciation of this word is phonetic, and is clear to any person familiar with this language, still, in view of the discussion

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

concerning the word, I have sought the authority of Prof. Charles E. Sprague, author of "The Hand-Book of Volapük."

Volapükist—vō-lä-pü′-kĭst.
See *Volapük*.
For ü, see p. 26.

volatile—vŏl′-ȧ-tĭl.
See *ile* (*termination*).

volatilization—vŏl-ăt-ĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or vŏl-ăt-ĭl-ī-zā′-shŭn.

volatilize—vŏl′-ȧ-tĭl-īz.

vol-au-vent—vō-lō-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

volcanic—vŏl-kăn′-ĭk.

volcanism—vŏl′-kăn-ĭzm.

volcano—vŏl-kā′-nō.

Volga—vŏl′-gȧ; Russian pron., vōl′-gȧ.

Volkslied—fōlks′-lēt.

Volksraad—fōlks′-rät.

Volney, de—dŭ vŏl′-nĭ; Fr. pron., dŭ vŏl-nā′.

Volpone—vŏl-pō′-nĕ.
"*Volpone*, or the Fox."

Volsci—vŏl′-sī.

Volscian—vŏl′-shăn.

volt—vōlt.

volta (music)—vôl′-tä.

Volta—vôl′-tä.

Voltaire, de—dŭ vŏl-târ′.

volte-face—vŏlt-fȧs′.

volume—vŏl′-ūm, *not* vŏl′-yŭm.

voluminous—vō-lū′-mĭn-ŭs.

voluntarily—vŏl′-ŭn-tā-rĭl-ĭ, *not* vŏl-ŭn-tā′-rĭl-ĭ.

volute (n. and adj.)—vō-lūt′.

vomito—vŏm′-ĭt-ō; Sp. pron., vō′-mē-tō.

Von Bremen, Meyer—mī′-ĕr fŏn brā′-mĕn.

voodoo—vōō′-dōō or vōō-dōō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

voracious—vō-rā′-shŭs.
voracity—vō-răs′-ĭt-ĭ.
Vörösmarty—vûr′-ûsh-mŏrt-yŭ.
vorspiel (music)—fōr′-shpēl.
Vosges—vŏzh.
vox dei—vŏks dē′-ī.
vox humana—vŏks hū-mā′-nȧ.
vox populi—vŏks pŏp′-ū-lī.
voyage—voi′-āj.
voyageur—vwȧ-yȧ-zhör′.
For ō, see p. 25.
vraisemblance—vrā-säN-blänS′.
For äN, see p. 26.
vulcanization—vŭl-kăn-ĭz-ā′-shŭn or vŭl-kăn-ī-zā′-shŭn.
vulcanize—vŭl′-kăn-īz.
Vulgate—vŭl′-gāt.
vulpine—vŭl′-pīn or vŭl′-pĭn.
vulturine—vŭl′-tūr-īn or vŭl′-tūr-ĭn.

W

Wabash—wô′-băsh.
wabble—wŏb′-l.
Also written *wobble*, but pronounced as above.
Wace (Henry)—wās.
Wace—väs.
Wacht am Rhein, Die—dē väKt äm rīn′.
For K, see p. 28.
Wachtel, Theodor—tā′-ō-dōr väK′-tĕl.
For K, see p. 28.
Waddington—wŏd′-ĭng-tŭn; Fr. pron., vä-dăN-tôN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
wadi—wä′-dĭ.
Also written *wady*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

waft—wȧft, *not* wăft.
See *ask*.

Wagner—vä̆g′-nēr.

wagon-lit—vȧ-gôN-lē′.
The pl. *wagons-lits* is pronounced as above.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Wagram (Battle of)—vä′-grȧm.

Wahabi—wä-hä′-bē.
Also written *Wahabee*, *Wahabbi*, but pronounced as above.

wainscot—wān′-skŏt or wān′-skŭt.
"Formerly commonly, still often in British usage, wĕn′-skŭt."—*Web.*

waistcoat—wās′-kōt; coll., wĕs′-kŭt or wās′-kŭt.
"The second pronunciation, formerly almost universal, is still usual in England and frequent in the United States."—*Web.*
Walker says: "This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as others have done. It would scarcely seem pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness."

Waitaki—wä′-ē-tä-kē.

Walcheren—väl′-kĕr-ĕn.
For K, see p. 28.
"The *Walcheren* Expedition."

Waldeck-Rousseau—vȧl-dĕk′ rōō-sō′.

Waldenses—wŏl-dĕn′-sēz.

Waldemar—wŏl′-dē-mär or väl′-dē-mär.
See *Valdemar*.

Waldersee, von—fŏn väl′-dĕr-zā.

Wáldteufel—vält′-toi-fĕl.

Walewski—vȧ-lyĕf′-skē or vȧ-lyĕs′-kē.

Walhalla—wŏl-hȧl′-ȧ or wäl-häl′-lä.
See *Valhalla*.

Walküre, Die—dē väl-kü′-rē.
For ü, see p. 26.

Wallach—wŏl′-ăk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Wallachia—wŏl-ā′-kĭ-ȧ.
Wallachian—wŏl-ā′-kĭ-ăn.
Wallenstein, von—vŏn wŏl′-ĕn-stīn; Ger. pron., fŏn väl′-ĕn-shtīn.
Waller (Edmund)—wŏl′-ēr.
Wallon—vȧ-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Walloon—wŏl-o͞on′.
wallop—wŏl′-ŭp.
walloper—wŏl′-ŭp-ēr.
wallow—wŏl′-ō.
walnut—wôl′-nŭt; more properly, wŏl′-nŭt.
See *accost.*
Walpole—wôl′-pōl or wŏl′-pōl; more properly, wŏl′-pōl.
See *accost.*
Walpurgis (Night)—väl-po͝or′-gēs.
walrus—wôl′-rŭs or wŏl′-rŭs; more properly, wŏl′-rŭs.
See *accost.*
Waltham (England)—wŏl′-tŭm.
See *Waltham (U. S.).*
Waltham (U. S.)—wŏl′-thŭm.
See *Waltham (England).*
Walther von der Vogelweide—väl′-tēr fŏn dĕr fō′-gĕl-vī′-dē.
waltz—wôlts.
wampum—wŏm′-pŭm or wôm′-pŭm.
wan—wŏn.
wandering—wŏn′-dēr-ĭng, *not* wŏn′-drĭng.
wanderjahr—vän′-dēr-yär.
wanderlust—vän′-dēr-lo͝ost.
want (n. and vb.)—wônt or wŏnt; more properly, wŏnt.
See *accost.*
wapentake—wăp′-ĕn-tāk or wŏp′-ĕn-tāk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

wapiti—wŏp′-ĭt-ĭ or wăp′-ĭt-ĭ.
warily—wā′-rĭl-ĭ or wâr′-ĭl-ĭ.
warrant—wŏr′-ănt.
warrantee—wŏr-ăn-tē′.
warranter—wŏr′-ăn-tẽr.
See *warrantor.*
warrantize—wŏr′-ănt-īz.
warrantor—wŏr′-ăn-tôr.
See *warranter.*
warranty—wŏr′-ăn-tĭ.
warrior—wôr′-yẽr or wôr′-ĭ-ẽr or wŏr′-ĭ-ẽr.
Worcester and Haldeman give the first only. Stormonth says wŏr′-ĭ-ẽr; the Century, wôr′-yẽr or wŏr′-ĭ-ẽr; the Standard, wŏr′-ĭ-ẽr or wôr′-yẽr.
Warwick (England)—wŏr′-ĭk.
See *Alnwick.*
Warwick (U. S.)—wôr′-wĭk or wŏr′-ĭk.
wary—wā′-rĭ or wâr′-ĭ.
See *unwary.*
was—wŏz, *not* wôz *nor* wŭz.
Wasatch (Mountains)—wô′-săch or wô-săch′.
wasp—wôsp.
See *accost.*
wassail—wŏs′-ĭl or wŏs′-āl.
Webster authorizes also wăs′-ĭl or wăs′-āl.
water—wô′-tẽr, *not* wŏt′-ẽr.
Waterloo (Battle of)—wô-tẽr-lōō′; Dutch pron., vä-tẽr-lō′.
Watervliet—wô-tẽr-vlēt′.
Watteau—vȧ-tō′; Anglicized, wä-tō′.
"A *Watteau* Plait."
Waugh (Edwin)—wô.
Waukegan—wô-kē′-găn.
Waukesha—wô′-kē-shô.
Wauters—vō-târ′ or vō′-tẽrz.
waylay—wā-lā′ or wā′-lā.
weal—wēl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

weald—wēld.
Wealden—wēld′-n.
weapon—wĕp′-ŭn.
"Formerly also wē′-pŭn, now dialect only."—*Web.*
wear (dam)—wēr.
Also written *weir*, *were*, which see.
weazen—wē′-zn.
See *wizen*.
Weber, von—fŏn vā′-bĕr.
Wedgwood—wĕj′-wo͝od.
Wednesday—wĕnz′-dā.
"This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound 'first into *wen-es-day*, and then into *wens-day.*'"—*S. & W.*
"In British usage, especially in the North, wĕd′-nz-dā."—*Web.*
Weehawken—wē-hô′-kĕn, *not* wē′-hô-kĕn.
Weems—wēmz.
Weenix—vā′-nĭks.
Weihaiwei—wā′-hī-wā.
Weimar—vī′-mär.
weir (dam)—wēr; wār (Stor.).
See *wear* (*dam*), *were* (*dam*).
weird—wērd.
Weismann—vīs′-män.
Weismannism—vīs′-män-ĭzm.
weiss (beer)—vīs.
Weiss—vīs.
well (adv.)—wĕl, *never* wäl.
welladay—wĕl′-ȧ-dā.
well-bred—wĕl′-brĕd, *not* wĕl-brĕd′.
Wellesley (Islands)—wĕlz′-lĭ.
Wellesley (College)—wĕlz′-lĭ.
"This (wĕlz′-lĭ) is the almost universal pronunciation."—*The Boston Globe.*
The Secretary of Wellesley College says: "One of the old residents inclines to wĕls′-lĭ. I presume

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

the pronunciation (wĕlz′-lĭ) given by Webster is correct."

Wellesley (Sir Arthur)—wĕlz′-lĭ.

well-nigh—wĕl′-nī.

well-to-do—wĕl′-tŏŏ-dŏŏ.

When used emphatically, the accent is placed upon the *final* syllable.

Welsbach (Light)—wĕlz′-băk or wĕlz′-bäk; Ger. pron., vĕls′-bäĸ.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

welwitschia—wĕl-wĭch′-ĭ-ȧ.

Wemyss (Castle)—wēmz or wē′-mĭs.

See *Alnwick.*

Wemyss (Earl of)—wēmz.

See *Alnwick.*

Wenceslaus—wĕn′-sĕs-lôs.

were (dam)—wēr.

See *wear* (*dam*), *weir* (*dam*).

were (vb.)—wûr.

"Also, especially in British usage, wâr."—*Web.*

were-wolf—wēr′-wo͝olf or wĕr′-wo͝olf.

Werther—vĕr′-tēr; Anglicized, wĕr′-tēr.

"The Sorrows of *Werther.*"

Weser—vā′-zēr.

Wesley—wĕs′-lĭ, *not* wĕz′-lĭ.

Wesleyan—wĕs′-lĭ-ăn, *not* wĕz′-lĭ-ăn.

Westmoreland—wĕst′-mōr-lănd, *not* wĕst-mōr′-lănd.

Westphalia—wĕst-fā′-lĭ-ȧ, *not* wĕst-fä′-lĭ-ȧ.

westward—wĕst′-wērd.

wether—wĕth′-ēr.

wey (measure)—wā.

Weyler (General)—wā′-lĕr.

Weyman (Stanley J.)—wī′-măn, *not* wā′-măn.

Weyr—vīr.

whack—hwăk, *not* wăk.

whale—hwāl, *not* wāl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

wharf—hwôrf, *not* wôrf.
wharfs (plural of wharf)—hwôrfs, *not* wôrfs.
wharves (plural of wharf)—hwôrvz, *not* wôrvz.
The plural *wharfs* is the form in common use in the United States; while the spelling *wharves* prevails in Great Britain.
what—hwŏt, *not* wŏt.
wheal—hwēl, *not* wēl.
wheat—hwēt, *not* wēt.
wheel—hwēl, *not* wēl.
wheelright—hwēl′-rīt, *not* wēl′-rīt.
when—hwĕn, *not* wĕn.
whence—hwĕns, *not* wĕns.
where—hwâr, *not* wâr.
whereas—hwâr-ăz′, *not* wâr-ăz′.
whereat—hwâr-ăt′, *not* wâr-ăt′.
whereby—hwâr-bī′, *not* wâr-bī′.
wherefore—hwâr′-fōr, *not* wâr′-fōr.
whereof—hwâr-ŏv′ or hwâr-ŏf′.
See *hereof.*
wherewith—hwâr-wĭth′ or hwâr-wĭth′.
See *herewith.*
wherewithal—hwâr-wĭth-ôl′.
whether—hwĕth′-ēr, *not* wĕth′-ēr.
whey—hwā, *not* wā.
wheyey—hwā′-ĭ, *not* wā′-ĭ.
which—hwĭch, *not* wĭch.
whiffletree—hwĭf′-l-trē, *not* wĭf′-l-trē.
See *whippletree.*
Whig—hwĭg, *not* wĭg.
while—hwīl, *not* wīl.
See *wile.*
whilom—hwī′-lŭm, *not* wī′-lŭm.
whimsey—hwĭm′-zĭ, *not* wĭm′-zĭ.
Also written *whimsy*, but pronounced as above.
whinny—hwĭn′-ĭ, *not* wĭn′-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

whip—hwĭp, *not* wĭp.
whippletree—hwĭp′-l-trē, *not* wĭp′-l-trē.
See *whiffletree.*
whippoorwill—hwĭp′-o͝or-wĭl, *not* wĭp′-o͝or-wĭl.
whisk—hwĭsk, *not* wĭsk.
whisky—hwĭs′-kĭ, *not* wĭs′-kĭ.
Also written *whiskey,* but pronounced as above.
whistle—hwĭs′-l, *not* wĭs′-l.
white—hwīt, *not* wīt.
Whitefield—hwīt′-fēld, *not* hwīt′-fēld.
whither—hwĭth′-ēr, *not* wĭth′-ēr.
whiting—hwī′-tĭng, *not* hwī′-tn-ĭng.
Whitsunday—hwĭt′-sn-dā or hwĭt-sŭn′-dā.
whoa—hwō, *not* wō.
whole—hōl; more properly, hŏl.
wholesale—hōl′-sāl; more properly, hŏl′-sāl.
wholly—hōl′-lĭ or hōl′-ĭ; more properly hŏl′-lĭ or hŏl′-ĭ.
See *accost.*
whooping (cough)—ho͞o′-pĭng, *not* ho͝op′-ĭng.
whorl—hwûrl or hwôrl.
whortleberry—hwûr′-tl-bĕr-ĭ.
Stormonth says hŏr′-tl-bĕr-ĭ.
why—hwī, *not* wī.
Wichita—wĭch′-ĭ-tô.
widow—wĭd′-ō, *not* wĭd′-ŭ.
See *damage.*
Wieland—vē′-lănt.
Wien—vēn.
Wieniawski—vyĕn′-yäf-skĭ or vyĕn′-yäs-kĭ.
Wiesbaden—vēs-bä′-dĕn; coll., vĭs-bä′-dĕn.
wigwam—wĭg̃′-wôm or wĭg̃′-wŏm.
wildebeest—wīld′-bēst or vĭl′-dĕ-bāst.
wile—wīl.
See *while.*
Wilhelm—vĭl′-hĕlm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Wilhelmina—vĭl-hĕl-mē′-nȧ; Anglicized, wĭl-hĕl-mē′-nȧ.

Wilhelmine—vĭl-hĕl-mē′-nē.

Wilhelm Meister—vĭl′-hĕlm mīs′-tẽr.

Wilhelmj—vĭl-hĕl′-mē.

Wilkes-Barre—wĭlks′-băr-ĭ.

Willamette—wĭl-ă′-mĕt.

wily—wī′-lĭ.

Wimpffen, de—dŭ văNp-făN′; Ger. pron., vĭmp′-fĕn.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Winckelmann—vĭnḡ′-kĕl-män.

wind (n.)—wĭnd.

"Poetical, rhetorical, or archaic, also wīnd." —*Web.*

"In common conversation we pronounce the *i* in *wind* like the *i* in *bit;* in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite.*"—*Dr. Latham.*

wind (to blow)—wīnd or wĭnd.

windmill—wĭnd′-mĭl; formerly also wĭn′-mĭl, wīnd′-mĭl.

window—wĭn′-dō, *not* wĭn′-dŭ.

See *damage.*

windpipe—wĭnd′-pīp.

"Formerly also wĭn′-, wīnd′-."—*Web.*

"Some speakers unnecessarily call it *wīnd′-pipe.*" —*Smart* (1836).

windrow—wĭnd′-rō or wĭn′-rō.

Windsor—wĭn′-zẽr, *not* wĭnd′-zẽr.

The *d* is silent.

windward—wĭnd′-wẽrd.

"Colloquially, chiefly nautically, wĭn′-dẽrd." —*Web.*

winged (adj.)—wĭngd.

"Also, especially in some collocations or rhetorical or poetic, wĭng′-ĕd."—*Web.*

"The *Winged* Victory of Samothrace."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

winged (part.)—wĭngd.
See *learned*.

Winkelried, von—fŏn vĭng′-kĕl-rēt.

Winnepesaukee (Lake)—wĭn-ē-pē-sô′-kē.
Also written *Winipisiogee*, *Winnipisiogee*, but pronounced as above.

wiseacre—wīz′-ā-kēr.

wistaria—wĭs-tā′-rĭ-à, *not* wĭs-tē′-rĭ-à.
See *wisteria*, another spelling.

wisteria—wĭs-tē′-rĭ-à.
See *wistaria*, another spelling.

witenagemot—wĭt′-ĕ-nà-gĕm-ŏt.
Also written *witenagemote*, but pronounced as above.

with (n.)—wĭth or wĭth.
See *withe* (*n.*), the preferred spelling.

with (prep.)—wĭth.
"Formerly also wĭth, now chiefly Scotch or dialectic."—*Web.*

withe (n.)—wĭth or wĭth.
See *with* (*n.*).

withers—wĭth′-ērz.
"Let the galled jade wince, our *withers* are unwrung."—*Shakespeare.*

withes (pl. of withe)—wĭths or wĭthz.

withy (n. and adj.)—wĭth′-ĭ or wĭth′-ĭ.

Witte—vĭt′-ē.
In Russian, written *Vitte*, but pronounced as above.

Wittenberg—vĭt′-ĕn-bĕrG; Anglicized, wĭt′-ĕn-bûrg̃.
This word must not be confounded with *Württemberg*, which see.
For G, see p. 28.

wivern—wī′-vērn.

wizard—wĭz′-ard.

wizen—wĭz′-n.
In dialect, also wē′-zn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Wodehouse—wo͝od′-hows.
Woffington (Peg)—wŏf′-ĭng-tŭn, *not* wŭf′-ĭng-tŭn.
Wolcott (Oliver)—wo͝ol′-kŭt.
wold—wōld.
Wolf—vōlf.
Wolfe—wo͝olf.
Wolff—vōlf.
Wolfram von Eschenbach—vōl′-främ fŏn ĕsh′-ĕn-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Wollaston—wo͝ol′-ȧ-stŭn, *not* wŏl′-ȧ-stŭn.
Wolseley (Viscount)—wo͝olz′-lĭ, *not* wo͝ol′-zĭ.
Wolsey (Cardinal)—wo͝ol′-zĭ, *not* wo͝ol′-sĭ.
wombat—wŏm′-băt.
Stormonth prefers wo͞o′-măt.
women—wĭm′-ĕn or wĭm′-ĭn.
wondering—wŭn′-dẽr-ĭng, *not* wŭn′-drĭng.
A word of *three* syllables.
wont (custom)—wŭnt or, especially in Great Britain, wōnt.
wont (adj.)—wŭnt or, especially in Great Britain, wōnt.
"As he was *wont* to go."—*Chaucer.*
won't (will not)—wōnt or wŭnt.
"In New England, commonly pronounced wŭnt."—*Wor.*
wonted—wŭn′-tĕd or, especially in Great Britain, wōn′-tĕd.
"To pay our *wonted* tribute."—*Shakespeare.*
Woolsey—wo͝ol′-sĭ, *not* wo͝ol′-zĭ.
Woolwich—wo͝ol′-ĭch or wo͝ol′-ĭj.
Wooster—wo͝os′-tẽr.
woorari—wo͝o-rä′-rĭ.
Worcester (England)—wo͝os′-tẽr.
Worcester (U. S.)—wo͝os′-tẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Worcester (Joseph E.)—wo͝os′-tẽr.
word—wûrd.
work—wûrk.
world—wûrld, *not* wŭld.
Wormeley—wûrm′-lĭ.
Worms—vōrms; Anglicized, wûrmz.

"The Diet of *Worms.*"

worse—wûrs.
worst—wûrst.
worsted (n.)—wo͝os′-tĕd or wo͝or′-stĕd.
worsted (part.)—wûr′-stĕd.

"The army was *worsted.*"

wörterbuch—vör′-tĕr-bo͝ok.

For ö, k, see pp. 25, 28.

worth—wûrth.
Wörth (Battle of)—vört′.

For ö, see p. 25.

worthy—wûr′-thĭ.
wound (n. and vb.)—wo͞ond or wownd.

"The pronunciation *wo͞ond,* which decidedly prevails in the best current usage, is contrary to the general analogy of other words containing accented *ou* which have descended from Middle English. In such words, whether from the French or not, the *ou,* pronounced in Middle English as French *ou* or modern English *oo,* has, in modern English, regularly become *ou* as in *out,* as in *ground, hound, round, sound.*"—*Web.*

Wouverman—vow′-vẽr-măn.
wraith—rāth.
wrath—räth or râth or, especially in British usage, rôth.
wreak—rēk.
wreath—rēth.

See *wreaths.*

wreathe—rēth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

wreaths—rēthz, *not* rēths.
"In *wreaths*, the *th* is vocal."—*Smart.*
See *cloths.*
wrestle—rĕs′-l, *not* rĕst′-l.
Never say răs′-l.
wrestler—rĕs′-lēr, *not* rĕst′-lēr.
wristband—rĭst′-bănd; coll., rĭz′-bănd.
wrong—rông.
See *accost.*
wroth—rŏth or, especially in British usage, rōth
Wundt—vo͝ont.
Wurmser, von—fŏn vo͝orm′-zēr.
Württemberg—vür′-tĕm-bĕrG.
For ü, G, see pp. 26, 28.
See *Wittenberg.*
Wurtz—vürts.
For ü, see p. 26.
Wu Ting Fang—wo͞o-tĭng-fäng′.
Wyandotte—wī′-ăn-dŏt.
Also written *Wyandot*, but pronounced as above.
Wycherley—wĭch′-ēr-lĭ.
wych-hazel—wĭch′-hā-zl.
Wycliffe—wĭk′-lĭf.
Also written *Wiclif*, *Wickliffe*, *Wyclif*, but pronounced as above.
Wyckliffite—wĭk′-lĭf-īt.
Also written *Wycklifite*, but pronounced as above.
wye—wī.
Wykeham—wĭk′-ăm.
Also written *Wickham*, but pronounced as above.
See *Alnwick.*
Wyndham—wĭnd′-ăm.
Wynne—wĭn.
Wyoming—wī-ō′-mĭng or wī′-ō-mĭng.
Wyse—vēz.
Wyss—vĭs.
Wythe (George)—wĭth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Wyttenbach—vĭt′-ĕn-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

X

Xanadu—zăn′-ȧ-dōō.
"In *Xanadu* did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree. —*Coleridge.*
See *Kubla Khan.*
xanthein—zăn′-thē-ĭn.
In English, *x initial* has the sound of *z*.
Xanthian—zăn′-thĭ-ăn.
xanthin—zăn′-thĭn.
xanthine—zăn′-thĭn or zăn′-thēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
xanthinine—zăn′-thĭn-ĭn or zăn′-thĭn-ēn.
See *ine* (*chemical termination*).
Xanthippe—zăn-thĭp′-ē or zăn-tĭp′-ē.
See *Xantippe.*
Xantippe—zăn-tĭp′-ē.
See *Xanthippe.*
Xavier (Saint Francis)—zăv′-ĭ-ēr; Sp. pron., hä-vyâr′.
In Spanish, the letter *x* is often used to represent a strongly aspirated *h* sound.
xebec—zē′-bĕk.
Xenia—zē′-nĭ-ȧ.
xenial—zē′-nĭ-ăl.
"*Xenial* Customs."
Xenocratean—zē-nŏk-rȧ-tē′-ăn.
Xenocrates—zē-nŏk′-rȧ-tēz.
Xenophanes—zē-nŏf′-ȧ-nēz.
Xenophon—zĕn′-ō-fŏn.
Xeres (Battle of)—hā′-rĕs.
Also written *Jeres*, but pronounced as above.
See *Xavier* (*Saint Francis*).
Xeres, de—dā hā′-rās.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

xerophagy—zē-rŏf′-ȧ-jĭ.
Ximenes (Cardinal)—zĭm-ē′-nēz.
The Spanish word *Ximénez* is pronounced hē-mā′-nāth.
See *Xavier* (*Saint Francis*), *Zamacoïs.*
xiphoid—zĭf′-oid or zī′-foid.
Xorullo—hō-rōōl′-yō.
See *Jorullo*, the preferred spelling.
xylograph—zī′-lō-ğrȧf.
xylographer—zī-lŏğ′-rȧ-fẽr.
xylography—zī-lŏğ′-rȧ-fĭ.
xyloidin—zī-loi′-dĭn.
See *xyloidine.*
xyloidine—zī-loi′-dĭn or zī-loi′-dēn.
See *xyloidin.*
xylophone—zī′-lō-fōn.
xyster—zĭs′-tẽr.

Y

yacht—yŏt.
yager—yā′-ğẽr.
See *jäger* (*hunter*).
yak—yăk.
Yakutsk—yȧ-kŏŏtsk′.
See *Jakutsk.*
Yang-tse-Kiang—yäng tsē kē-äng′.
yapok—yȧ-pŏk′.
yapon—yô′-pŏn or yā′-pŏn.
yataghan—yăt′-ȧ-ğăn; Turkish pron., yä-tä-ğän′.
Also written *yatagan*, but pronounced as above.
Yazoo—yăz′-ōō.
ycleped—ĭk-lĕpt′; ē-klĕpt′ (Wor., Stor.).
Also written *yclept*, but pronounced as above.
yea—yā; obsolete or archaic, yē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

yeast—yēst.
"The old spelling and pronunciation (yest–yĕst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given (yeast–yēst)."—*Smart.*

Yeats—yāts or yēts.

Yeddo—yĕd′-ō.
Also written *Yedo*, but pronounced as above.
See *Jeddo.*

yelk—yĕlk.
See *yolk*, the preferred spelling.

yellow—yĕl′-ō, *not* yĕl′-ŭ.
See *damage.*

Yemen—yĕm′-ĕn.

Yenikale—yĕn-ē-kä′-lā.

Yenisei—yĕn-ē-sĕ′-ē.

Yerkes—yĕr′-kēz.

yesterday—yĕs′-tĕr-dā.

yew—yū.

Yezdegerd—yĕz′-dē-jĕrd.

Yezdegerdian—yĕz-dē-gĕrd′-ĭ-ăn or yĕz-dē-jĕrd′-ĭ-ăn.
Also written *Yezdegirdian*, but pronounced as above.

Yezidi—yĕz′-ĭd-ē.

Yggdrasyll—ĭg′-drȧ-sĭl.

ylang-ylang—ē′-läng ē′-läng.
See *ihlang-ihlang.*

yodel—yō′-dl.
Also written *yodle*, but pronounced as above.

yodeler—yō′-dĕl-ēr or yō′-dlēr.
Also written *yodeller*, but pronounced as above.
See *yodler.*

yodler—yō′-dlēr.
See *yodeler.*

yoga—yō′-gȧ.

yogi—yō′-gē.

yogism—yō′-gĭzm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Yokohama—yō-kō-hä′-mȧ.
yolk—yōk or yōlk.
See *yelk*.
Yom Kippur—yŏm kĭp′-o͝or.
Yom Teruah—yŏm tĕr′-o͝o-ä.
yonder—yŏn′-dēr.
Yonge (Charlotte)—yŭng.
Yosemite (Valley)—yō-sĕm′-ĭt-ē.
Youghiogheny—yŏk-ō-g̃ā′-nĭ.
yourself—yo͝or-sĕlf′.
youths—yo͞oths or yo͞othz.
Ypey—ī′-pī.
Ypres—ē′-prŭ.
See *Boulogne-sur-Mer*.
Ypsilanti—ĭp-sĭl-ăn′-tĭ.
Yradier—ē-rä-dyā′.
Yriarte—ē-rē-är′-tā.
Ysaye—ē-zȧ′-yē.
Yssel—ī′-sĕl.
Also written *Ijssel*, but pronounced as above.
Yucatan—yo͞o-kä-tän′.
Yule—yo͞ol.
Yves-Hélori—ēv-ā-lō-rē′.
Yvetot—ēv-tō′.
See *Roi d' Yvetot, Le*.

Z

z (letter)—zē.
"In England commonly, in America sometimes, called zĕd; formerly also ĭz′-ȧrd."—*Web*.
Zabdiel—zăb′-dĭ-ĕl.
Zaborowski—zä-bä-rŏv′-skē.
Zabulon—zăb′-ū-lŏn.
Zaccheus—zăk-ē′-ŭs; coll., zăk′-ē-ŭs.
Zadkiel—zăd′-kĭ-ĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Zaïre—zä-ēr′.
Zama (Battle of)—zā′-mȧ.
Zamacoïs—thä-mä-kō′-ēs.
In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.
Zambezi—zăm-bā′-zē; often zăm-bē′-zĭ.
Zampa—zäɴ-pä′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.
Zanguebar—zăng-gā-bär′.
Zangwill—săng′-wĭl.
Zante—zän′-tĕ or zăn′-tē.
zany—zā′-nĭ.
Zanzibar—zăn-zĭ-bär′ or zăn′-zĭ-bär.
Zarathustra—zä-rȧ-thōōs′-trȧ.
See *Zoroaster*.
Zauberflöte, Die—dē tsow′-bĕr-flö-tē.
For ö, see p. 25.
zayat—zā′-yăt.
zealot—zĕl′-ŭt.
zealous—zĕl′-ŭs.
Zebedee—zĕb′-ē-dē.
"The Sons of *Zebedee*."
zebu—zē′-bū.
Zechariah—zĕk-ȧ-rī′-ȧ.
zeitung—tsī′-tōōng.
zenana—zĕn-ä′-nȧ.
zenith—zē′-nĭth; also, especially in British usage, zĕn′-ĭth.
Zeno—zē′-nō.
Zephaniah—zĕf-ȧ-nī′-ȧ.
zephyr—zĕf′-ēr.
Zephyrus—zĕf′-ĭr-ŭs.
Zeppelin, von—fŏn tsĕp-ĕl-ēn′.
Zermatt—tsĕr-mät′, *not* zēr′-măt.
Zerubbabel—zĕr-ŭb′-ȧ-bĕl.
See *Zorobabel*.
Zethes—zē′-thēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Zethos—zē′-thŏs.
zeugma—zūg′-mȧ.
Zeus—zūs, *not* zē′-ŭs.
Zeuxis—zūk′-sĭs.
Zidon—zī′-dŏn.
See *Sidon.*
Ziem, Félix—fā-lēks′ zēm.
Zimri—zĭm′-rī.
zincic—zĭngk′-ĭk, *not* zĭn′-sĭk.
Zion—zī′-ŏn.
See *Sion.*
Zipporah—zĭp-ō′-rȧ.
Stormonth gives zĭp′-ō-rȧ as an alternative form.
zither—zĭth′-ēr.
Zobeidah—zō-bā′-dä or zō-bī′-dä.
See *Zobeide.*
Zobeide—zō-bā′-dĕ or zō-bī′-dĕ.
See *Zobeidah.*
zocle—sŏk′-l or zō′-kl.
See *socle.*
zodiac—zō′-dĭ-ăk.
zodiacal—zō-dī′-ȧ-kăl, *not* zō′-dĭ-ăk-ăl.
Zoë—zō′-ē.
Zoëga—sō-ā′-gä.
Zogbaum—zōg′-bowm.
Zola—zō′-lȧ; Fr. pron., zō-lȧ′.
Zollverein—tsōl′-fĕr-īn; zŏl′-fĕr-īn (Stor.).
zoo—zo͞o.
zoögraphy—zō-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ, *not* zo͞o-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
zoölogic—zō-ō-lŏj′-ĭk, *not* zo͞o-ō-lŏj′-ĭk.
zoölogical—zō-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl, *not* zo͞o-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
zoölogist—zō-ŏl′-ō-jĭst, *not* zo͞o-ŏl′-ō-jĭst.
zoölogy—zō-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* zo͞o-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
zoöphyte—zō′-ō-fīt, *not* zo͞o′-ō-fīt.
zoöphytology—zō-ō-fīt-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* zo͞o-ō-fīt-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Zophiel—zō′-fĭ-ĕl.
"Paradise Lost."
Zoroaster—zō-rō-ăs′-tēr, *not* zō′-rō-ăs-tēr.
See *Zarathustra.*
Zorobabel—zō-rŏb′-ȧ-bĕl or zō-rō′-bȧ-bĕl.
See *Zerubbabel.*
Zorrilla y Moral—thōr-rēl′-yä ē mō-räl′.
See *Ilano, Zamacoïs.*
zouave—zo͝o-äv′ or zo͞o-äv′ or zwäv.
zounds—zowndz.
zoutch—zowch.
Zschokke—tshŏ′-kē.
Zucchero—tso͝ok′-kā-rō.
Also written *Zuccaro,* but pronounced tso͝ok′-kä-rō.
zufolo—zo͞o′-fō-lō or tso͞o′-fō-lō.
Zuider Zee—zī′-dēr zē; Dutch pron., zoi′-dēr zā.
Also written *Zuyder Zee,* but pronounced as above.
Zukertort—tso͝ok′-ēr-tōrt.
Zuleika—zo͝ol-ā′-kä or zo͝ol-ī′-kä.
"The Bride of Abydos."
Zulu—zo͞o′-lo͞o.
Zumpt—tso͝ompt.
Zuñi—zo͞o′-nyē or so͞o′-nyē.
See *cañon.*
Zuñian—zo͞o′-nyĭ-ăn or so͞o′-nyĭ-ăn.
See *Zuñi.*
Zunz—tso͝onts.
Zurich—zo͞o′-rĭk.
The German word *Zürich* is pronounced tsü′-rĭk.
For ü, K, see pp. 26, 28.
Zutphen (Battle of)—zŭt′-fĕn.
zwieback—tsvē′-bäk.
Zwingle—zwĭng′-gl.
See *Zwingli.*
Zwingli—zwĭng′-glē; Ger. pron., tsvĭng′-lē.
See *Zwingle.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Zwinglian—tsvĭng′-lĭ-ăn or zwĭng′-lĭ-ăn.
Zwolle—zwŏl′-lē or tsvŏl′-lē.
zygapophysis—zĭg-ă-pŏf′-ĭs-ĭs or zī-gă-pŏf′-ĭs-ĭs.
zygodactylous—zĭg-ō-dăk′-tĭl-ŭs or zī-gō-dăk′-tĭl-ŭs.
zygomatic—zī-gō-măt′-ĭk or zĭg-ō-măt′-ĭk.
zygote—zī′-gōt or zĭg′-ōt.
zymic—zī′-mĭk or zĭm′-ĭk.
zymogen—zī′-mō-jĕn.
See *zymogene.*
zymogene—zī′-mō-jēn.
See *zymogen.*
zymosis—zī-mō′-sĭs.
zymotic—zī-mŏt′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)